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REYNOLDS HISTORICAL  
GENEALOGY COLLECTION













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MRS. CORNELIA CHASE LYTLE



20th CENTURY HISTORY  
OF  
DELAWARE COUNTY, OHIO  
Vol. I  
AND

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

EDITED AND COMPILED BY  
JAMES R. LYTTLE  
DELAWARE, OHIO

"History is Philosophy Teaching by Examples"

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## Preface

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THE aim of the publishers of this volume and of the author of the history has been to secure for the historical portion thereof full and accurate data respecting the history of the county from the time of its early settlement, and to condense it into a clear and interesting narrative. All topics and occurrences have been included that were essential to this object. Although the original purpose was to limit the narrative to the close of 1906, it has been found expedient to touch on many matters relating to the year 1907, and also, in some measure to the current year 1908.

It is impossible to enumerate here all those to whom thanks are due for assistance rendered and kindly interest taken in this work. We would, however, mention Rev. A. C. Crist and Dr. S. W. Fowler as those to whom we feel under an especial debt of gratitude.

In the preparation of the history reference has been made to, and in some cases extracts taken from, standard historical and other works on different subjects treated of.

The reviews of resolute and strenuous lives which make up the biographical department of this volume, and whose authorship is for the most part independent of that of the history, are admirably calculated to foster local ties, to inculcate patriotism, and to emphasize the rewards of industry dominated by intelligent purpose. They constitute a most appropriate medium of perpetuating personal annals, and will be of incalculable value to the descendants of those commemorated. These sketches, replete with stirring incidents and intense experiences, are flavored with a strong human interest that will naturally prove to a large portion of the readers of this book its most attractive feature.

In the aggregate of personal memoirs thus collated will be found a vivid



epitome of the growth of Delaware County, which will fitly supplement the historical statement, for the development is identified with that of the men and women to whom it is attributable. The publishers have endeavored to pass over no feature of the work slightly, but to fittingly supplement the editor's labors by exercising care over the minutest details of publication, and thus give to the volume the three-fold value of a readable narrative, a useful work of reference, and a tasteful ornament to the library. We believe the result has justified the care thus exercised.

Special prominence has been given to the portraits of representative citizens which appear throughout the volume, and we believe that they will prove not its least interesting feature. We have sought in this department to illustrate the different spheres of industrial and professional achievement as conspicuously as possible. To all those who have kindly interested themselves in the successful preparation of this work, and who have voluntarily contributed most useful information and data, or rendered other assistance, we hereby tender our grateful acknowledgements.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Chicago, Ill.



## Note

All the biographical sketches published in this volume were submitted to their respective subjects or to the subscribers, from whom the facts were primarily obtained, for their approval or correction before going to press; and a reasonable time was allowed in each case for the return of the type-written copies. Most of them were returned to us within the time allotted, or before the work was printed, after being corrected or revised; and these may therefore be regarded as reasonably accurate.

A few, however, were not returned to us; and, as we have no means of knowing whether they contain errors or not, we cannot vouch for their accuracy. In justice to our readers, and to render this work more valuable for reference purposes, we have indicated these uncorrected sketches by a small asterisk (\*), placed immediately after the name of the subject. They will all be found on the last pages of the book.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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# History of Delaware County

## CHAPTER I.

### GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

*Bed Rock Geology—The Ice Age—Water Supply—Soils—Surface Features—Timber—Agricultural Products—Mineral Springs.*

#### GEOLOGY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Geology is the history of the earth as that history is read from the rocky structure and surface configuration of the earth itself. To-day we find changes constantly taking place over the land about us. Every shower and every freshet leaves the surface changed and sweeps toward the sea land waste. The mineral content of such springs as the Odevene shows that material is being removed from below the surface, that changes are going on there, though concealed from our direct inspection. The study of geology teaches us that we live on a constantly changing earth, that in a very real sense this earth is not dead but living. We should be prepared to expect that a study of the geology of Delaware County would show us that past conditions here were very different from those today—indeed that several different kinds of conditions have held at successive epochs of the long period of our county's history, geologically considered.

#### BED ROCK GEOLOGY.

The oldest rocks of the county are the beds of limestone, shale and sandstone which make what we may call the bedrock, the solid rock, as contrasted with the unconsolidated surface deposits of clay, sand and gravel which overlie and conceal them. They run in north and south belts across the county. West of the Olentangy River the surface rock is practically all limestone; between the Olentangy and Walnut Creek it is black slate; on Big Walnut the Berea sandstone outcrops, and this formation or an overlying formation of sandy shales forms the surface east to the county border. These rock formations are not horizontal but drop or dip to the east at the rate of twenty feet to the mile, so that the limestones which are at the surface on the western boundary of the county are some 800 feet below the surface on its eastern boundary. The succession of rocks which one would pass through in going down below the surface on



the eastern border of the county would be as follows:

Formation	Rock	Thickness in feet
Cuyahoga.....	Sandy Shales .....	—
Sunbury.....	Black Shale .....	10
Berea.....	Sandstone .....	30
Bedford.....	Red and Gray Shale.....	75
Huron.....	Black Shale .....	275 to 300
Olentangy.....	Blue Clay .....	30
Delaware.....	Blue Limestone .....	30
Columbus.....	Gray Limestone .....	80
Monroe.....	Magnesian Limestone ...	—

Several of these formations are of economic importance. The Columbus limestone, on the Scioto, and near Radnor, is burned for lime. The Delaware limestone on the Olentangy and especially at Delaware is used for road-metal and for building. The Olentangy clay at Delaware is used as one of the materials in the manufacture of tile. The Berea sandstone is the extension into central Ohio of the great sandstone formation of Berea and Amherst, and was formerly quarried at Sunbury.

These bedrock formations point to geographic conditions very different from those existing today. The rocks are all old sea-bottom deposits, the lime muds, muds and sands of an interior sea. Their composition shows this. The Berea sandstone layers are marked by the ripple marks made by the currents of the shallow sea of that time. The limestones consist in large part of the fragments and sometimes whole shells and skeletons of the animals then living. What the exact limits of that sea were no one knows. It extended beyond the present Ohio basin in all directions, to an extensive land mass in eastern and central Canada and to a land mass which we denominate *Appalachia*, stretching along the Atlantic coast east of the present Blue Ridge. For uncounted centuries sands and muds were swept into this inland sea and organic deposits (first limestone and later coal) accumulated, until forces which had been long gathering head were able to make themselves felt, and the area between the Ohio and the Atlantic, crowded together as in an immense vise, was

pushed up above sea level and in part thrown into great folds. The strongly folded area was in central and eastern Pennsylvania; the Ohio region was raised above sea level but was subjected to only slight folding. This period of uplift was the Appalachian Revolution; it closed the earliest and longest of the geologic periods, the Paleozoic period. In Ohio it marked the passage from water conditions and rock deposit to land conditions and land sculpture by atmospheric agencies and streams.

The land conditions thus inaugurated have lasted on until the present. Little is known definitely of the conditions in central Ohio during this long period. It is a fundamental teaching of geology that streams will cut their beds to near sea level, and that then the inter-stream areas will be lowered by valley-side wash until the whole land area is not far above sea level—a lowland plain produced by erosion. It is another fundamental teaching of geology that broad areas are slowly uplifted through the action of internal forces; and in this case a lowland plain formed by erosion might by uplift be again exposed to erosion, might ultimately be reduced a second time to a lowland plain. It is likely that this process of uplift and subsequent reduction of the land surface to a lowland plain has been several times repeated in central Ohio. A large part of the surface of central Ohio today stands between 900 and 1,000 feet above sea level. It was probably formed by stream action and near sea level. Since its formation it has been raised to its present altitude. In southern Ohio it has been dissected by streams since its uplift so that the Ohio River region is a hilly country. In central Ohio this plain does not seem to have been cut up to the same degree and what inequalities it did possess have been largely concealed beneath a mantle of glacial drift.

#### THE ICE AGE.

This long period of normal land conditions was closed by the Great Ice Age and the development of the Canadian ice sheet. There were two centers of accumulation, one east and one west of Hudson's Bay. These two ice



fields grew and merged into one which extended north to the Arctic, west in British Columbia nearly if not quite to the foot of the Rockies, east to the Atlantic and south to the line of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers. At the time of its maximum extent its margin crossed the Pennsylvania-Ohio boundary in central Columbiana County, extended west to Mansfield, then south to Lancaster, and from there southwest through Chillicothe to the Ohio in Brown County, the ice sheet thus covering about two-thirds of the State.

The Ice Age is sometimes spoken of as if it were the time of the formation, development and disappearance of a single continental glacier. In reality it was much longer and much more complex than this. Several times did the ice sheet form, advance south from its Canadian home, retreat and then readvance. How long the whole story was, no one knows, but reasonable estimates make it several hundred thousand years.

As the ice sheet moved south into Ohio it found a surface deeply covered with residual soil formed from the age-long decay of the underlying rock. The ice pushed this before it or dragged it under it; it pushed away the more or less rotted rock which lay between the soil and the sound rock, and it slowly ground away the upper portion of the sound rock, for wherever we find the bed rock under the later glacial deposits it is today sound and unweathered. The upper surface of the bed rock was polished and scratched. The polishing was done by the finer material, the clay, which was dragged along between the ice and the bed rock. Coarse particles and corners of rock made the scratches characteristic of such surfaces, and from the study of which the direction of ice motion can be known. These glaciated surfaces are often well shown on the limestone and sandstone, but are poorly preserved on the shale surfaces. They show well about the limestone quarries near Radnor.

The ice during its advance was thus eroding. During its retreat it was depositing the boulder clay or till, which now lies on the bed rock. As its name implies, the boulder clay consists of two parts, a brownish yellow, oc-

asionally blue, clay in which are scattered boulders of different kinds of rock up to several feet in diameter. The clay is in part comprised of the "rock flour" made by the glacier as it ground away the underlying rock surface or rubbed together the rocks which it was carrying beneath it. With this rock flour was mixed the soil which the glacier found over the surface when it invaded the region. The boulders were torn by the glacier from the surface over which it came. In all except the eastern part of the county a large percentage of these boulders is limestone; they agree then with the bed rock of the county and need not have been carried far by the ice. In the eastern part of the county where the bed rock is sandstone the boulders are in large part sandstone. A considerable portion of the boulders are crystalline rock, granite and other rocks and belong to types not found in the county or even in the State; those have been brought from north of the Great Lakes, from the gathering ground of the continental ice sheet.

The whole surface of the county is covered by this mantle of glacial drift, a covering varying in thickness up to a hundred feet and averaging from twenty-five to forty feet. At the time of ice occupancy this was spread out to make a nearly level plain, concealing inequalities in the rock surface much as the mason's trowel spreads over a rough brick or stone surface a coat of mortar to give an even surface. When the ice retreated from the region this glacial plain probably extended continuously across the county. Since that time the larger streams have cut their valleys below this surface to a maximum depth of fifty to seventy-five feet, but that surface still is largely untouched back from the rivers, and makes the present upland surface and the most conspicuous feature in the scenery of the county.

The general drift surface back from the streams is level or gently rolling. There are, however, two belts of more rolling character, some two to three miles across, which run from northeast to southwest across the county. These tracts are seen only back from the stream lines; they may rise to a height of fifty feet above the upland south of them and they have



a steeper slope to the south than to the north. These belts of higher country are belts of excessively thick drift deposits, and mark positions where the front of the melting glacier stopped in its gradual retreat north across the State. They are the moraines of recession of the ice sheet. One, the Powell moraine, extends from Jerome, through Powell, south of Orange and then runs northeast to Big Walnut at Galena. From Galena its front follows the west side of the Big Walnut to beyond the county line. This is the better developed of the two moraines and all the railways between Columbus and Delaware have cuts where they pass from the plain north into the moraine. The other moraine is well shown about Ostrander, makes the high country east of the Scioto due west from Delaware, but is less conspicuous near the Olentangy. It again shows clearly east of the Olentangy some four miles northeast of Delaware and thence continues northeast through Ashley to Mount Vernon, where it unites with the Powell moraine.

It is interesting to consider what was happening when the stop was made by which the moraine through Ostrander was made. The northwestern part of the county was covered with ice, reaching southeast to within two miles of Delaware. The remainder of the county, but recently abandoned by the ice, was covered with glacial deposits, probably but poorly concealed with vegetation. The melting of the ice produced large streams flowing away from the ice front. It was these streams which laid down the coarse gravels which are now found in the upper bottoms but which at that time made a level floor, twenty to thirty feet above the present stream beds. These gravels were laid down along the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers and Delaware Run.

A considerable part of the drainage resulting from the melting of the ice surface found its way through cracks in the ice to the bottom of the ice sheet and then followed a subglacial course to the ice margin. Along such courses beneath the ice gravel deposits were laid down and these, when the ice retreated to the north, were left as more or less

continuous sand ridges (eskers) rising above the general level. This is the origin of the series of ridges which are found in the triangle between the Scioto River and Hocking Valley Railroad, for six miles south of Prospect. When such streams ended their subglacial course at the ice margin they deposited more or less sand and gravel among the knolls of the moraine itself. The most conspicuous area of such origin lies south and a little east of Radnor.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the county is chiefly from wells, the supply of the city of Delaware being drawn from a gravel well and from rock wells sunk in the bottoms of the Olentangy some three miles above the city.

The geology of the wells is simple. On the uplands all wells commence in the glacial clay. If after reaching the ground water, a vein of sand is reached in digging the well, either above or at the surface of the bed rock, water may be obtained; if not, the well must be carried down into the bed rock until a supply is reached. The clay will not furnish water, for while it may stand below the surface of the ground water, its texture is so close that water will not flow fast enough from it into the well to make an adequate supply. In the bottoms the problem of obtaining water is simpler. The ground is so low that water is everywhere near the surface while the open texture of the sands and gravel gives a good well as soon as ground water is reached. It is only where an excessive amount of water is needed, as in the case of the supply for the city of Delaware, that the gravel wells are inadequate and that it is necessary to eke out this supply by other means, in this case wells to the rock.

The most important matter connected with the water supply of a family or city is its purity. There is a great underground sheet of water filling the openings between the rock and soil particles. This is the ground water. The surface of this ground water rises in times of rain and sinks in times of drought and





comes to the light only where it makes the surface of ponds and permanent streams. This under-ground supply comes, of course, from the rainfall. All the rainfall which does not join the immediate run-off soaks through the loose upper rock until it reaches the surface of the ground water. In so doing it runs danger of infection. The rainfall is itself nearly pure. On and immediately below the surface it gathers more or less impurity, either organic or inorganic. Such impurities may not be harmful; generally they are not, but at the same time that the chance is offered for the water to take up these harmless impurities, the water has the opportunity to take up disease germs, especially those of typhoid fever. Fortunately, the water which is thus always impure and occasionally infected is usually naturally purified. It is known that the upper layers of the soil are inhabited by countless bacteria and these microscopic forms of plant life feed on the organic matter which is in the soil working its way from the surface to the ground water. By this agency, this organic matter is destroyed, is reduced to simpler and harmless forms and any disease germs which may have been in the water are either destroyed or else die from lack of food or from other unfavorable external conditions. As wells draw their supply from the underground water which is normally thus "filtered," or better "disinfected" in passing below the surface, they are usually pure. They may, however, become contaminated in two ways. If they are improperly made, water from the surface may get into the well either at the top or through the sides. Or if wells are sunk in the neighborhood of cess-pools, they are liable to infection. In that case infected matter may work directly along a buried sand vein from cess-pool to well, and the well become a source of disease. In such cases the natural disinfection by the soil bacteria is impossible, while mere filtration through sand, apart from the action of organisms, does not purify. By dilution with the ground water and by unfavorable environment the disease germs may have their strength impaired, but it remains true that wells in the neighborhood of cess-pools are unsafe.

A large part of the rainfall never gets below the surface. It makes the wet weather run-off and goes at once to the streams. In dry weather the stream flow is maintained by the ground water contributions. In so far as river water is made of run-off it is liable to infection. Surface water is not suitable for drinking purposes. Exceptionally it may be, in the case of small streams whose whole drainage area is known to be free from sources of contamination. But in the case of a stream of any size, no individual can know that the drainage basin above a certain point is free from sources of infection. The Olentangy River has been condemned as a source of water supply at Delaware because in time of low water it is exposed to contamination from the sewage of Galion and from private sources, while in time of the spring freshets it is probably quite as dangerous by reason of the washing which the rains give the frozen land surface, sweeping to the streams the winter's wastes, which may be easily infected by reason of cases of disease.

One of the most interesting things connected with the water supply of the county is its sulphur springs. These are so named from the hydrogen sulphide contained in the water and which gives it its characteristic odor. Quite as interesting as this gaseous constituent, is the mineral content of the water. Analysis shows that the water of the Odevene spring\* in Delaware contains 361 grains of mineral matter per gallon and nearly one-half of this is common salt. The water of these springs is really salt water. The composition of the impurities carried suggests that the water has followed a long and deep underground course, reaching levels much lower than those touched by the water of ordinary springs. In

\*In 1890 Truman Thomas of Sunbury hired a man to dig a well. This well, which resulted in the Odevene spring, was drilled for gas or oil. The man got down about twenty-four feet, when he was overcome by gas and had to be pulled out. Thinking it was damp, a kerosene candle was sent down in a bucket, but it had not descended more than six feet when it ignited, sending a column of flame up for forty feet with an explosion like a ten-pound cannon. The well burned about forty-eight hours with a flame about two feet high. When water seeped in and put it out.

There is a gas well on the farm formerly owned by O. D. Hough, inside of Sunbury corporation limits, that is about 2400 feet deep, but which is now plugged. It is supposed by oil and gas men that this territory is on the outskirts of the gas and oil belt.-(Ed.)



this course it derives its chlorides from the limestones which, being old sea bottom deposits, probably still contain a part of the salt water with which they were saturated at the time of their formation; while the hydrogen sulphide was derived from the decomposition of organic matter buried in the limestones and subject to slow decay.

#### SOILS.

The soils of the county are derived from the mantle rock, either glacial till or stream-laid gravels. As this difference between glacial till and stream-laid gravels corresponds in general to the difference between uplands and bottom lands, we may speak of upland soils and bottom land soils. As the valley sides which run from the upland to the back edge of the lowland are underlaid by glacial till, their soils belong with the upland soils.

*Upland Soils.*—Almost everywhere under the upland is found the brownish yellow glacial boulder-clay. The scattered boulders are ordinarily inconspicuous in the soil layer. As a result of a number of mechanical and chemical processes the upper foot or so of this clay has been changed to soil, to a layer capable of supporting plant life. Two kinds of upland soils have been distinguished by the United States Bureau of Soils in its survey of the southern part of the county—the Miami Clay Loam and the Miami Black Clay Loam.

The Miami Clay Loam is the common soil of the county, making up nine-tenths of its surface. This soil is light yellowish brown at the surface, passing below into a compact brownish yellow silty clay sub-soil. The clayey character of the soil is due to its derivation from the glacial boulder clay. Its silty character is due to the fact that that clay is made up of finely ground rock which is not properly speaking clay and which gives a different feel to the glacial clay when it is moistened and rubbed between the fingers, from the feel of true clay. The Miami Clay Loam is uniform over wide areas. It is essentially a grain and hay soil and is well adapted to general farming purposes. Back from the streams where the surface is level

or only gently rolling the natural drainage is defective and ditching and tile draining is necessary.

Two varieties of the upland clay loam are to be distinguished. The first is the somewhat poorer soil which underlies the valley sides. These areas are better drained and drier than the uplands and hence the soils contain less humus. They are exposed to rain wash and so lose much of their finer and richer portions. For both reasons they are poorer and the yield is from ten to thirty per cent. less than on the uplands. The second variety of upland soil is the Miami Black Clay Loam, found in the depressions of the upland surface, either at the heads of shallow streams or in low basins without outlet. Here the surface has been moister, vegetation ranker and hence a larger portion of vegetable matter has become incorporated with the soil. The mineral content of the soil is not unlike the common upland soil.

*Bottom Land Soils.*—The streams which flowed away from the ice front as it retreated north across the county were heavily loaded with gravel and sand which they laid down in the valleys. Since that time the rivers have been cutting into these gravels and into the underlying rock, so that flood stages of the present rivers cover a part of the bottom deposits but not all. The higher portions are covered with a soil called by the Bureau of Soils the Miami Gravelly Loam. It is open, usually contains considerable rock fragments, and is, on account of its position, nearly always adequately drained. It is admirably adapted for corn, when the drainage is not too free and the soil in consequence droughty.

Another type of soil covers the lower parts of the bottoms which are now subject to overflow. Here the annual additions of clay by the flooded streams and the abundant growth of vegetation have combined to produce a dark soil more clayey than any other of the region, the Miami Loam. It covers the flat first bottoms and makes an excellent soil, though subject to the danger of floods.

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University.



## TOPOGRAPHY.

Delaware County is located near the geographical center of Ohio, and is bounded on the north by Marion and Morrow Counties; on the east, by Licking and Knox; on the south, by Franklin, and on the west, by Union County. It comprises 283,289 acres, of which, according to the 1907 agricultural statistics, 237,966 acres are farm lands, divided as follows: Cultivated, 72,903 acres; pasture, 142,205 acres; woodland, 21,168 acres; lying waste, 1,690 acres. The principal rivers are the Scioto and Olentangy, which flow nearly parallel across the county from north to south. The former, which is the larger stream, enters the county between Thompson and Radnor Townships and forms their boundary-line; thence it crosses Scioto Township in a southeasterly direction, leaving the county as a part of the boundary line between Concord and Liberty townships. The Olentangy enters the county about midway of the northern boundary of Marlborough township, and courses in a southerly direction through the tier of townships south of Marlborough. These streams with their many tributaries give the county an excellent drainage system. Since the forests which held back the water have been cut off, the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers suddenly increase to great volume after long and heavy rains, or when the snow melts rapidly in the warm days of spring. The water-power furnished by these streams is described in the chapter on manufactures.

## SURFACE FEATURES.

The eastern portion of the county is rolling, particularly in the sandstone districts. The whole limestone district, which embraces all that part of the county west of the Olentangy River, except that underlaid by the waterlime, is moderately undulating, the surface being worn by erosion into shallow depressions, which, near their junction with larger streams, become ravines bounded by steep bluffs. The district of the waterlime is flat, especially in the townships of Radnor, Thompson and Scioto.

The deeply eroded valleys of the Scioto and Olentangy constitute the most marked topographical features of the county. In the southern part of the county, these valleys are deeply cut in the underlying rock. The divide between them, at a point west of Powell, is 125 feet above the Scioto. The descent of the Olentangy is usually very gentle, occupying sometimes a space of a mile or more on either side; while the valley of the Scioto is narrower, and its banks more frequently rocky and precipitous. In the northwestern part of the county, the valley of the Scioto is strikingly different from the southern part; the bluffs are never rocky, and the general level of the country is little above the level of the water in the river. The following table of altitudes, which was prepared by the Big Four railroad, is interesting:

	Ft. Above Lake Erie	Ft. Above Ocean
Morrow County Line.....	405	970
Ashley .....	412	977
Eden .....	405	970
Delaware .....	378	943
Berlin .....	381	946
Lewis Center .....	387	952

The soil generally is dependent on the nature of the northern drift. In this the various essentials (State geological survey), such as iron, lime, phosphorus, silica, magnesia, alumina and soda, are so thoroughly mixed and in such favorable proportions that the strength and fertility of the soil are very great. Its depth has the same limit as the drift itself, which is, on an average, about twenty-five feet. The soil is more gravelly and stony in the rolling tracts. The stones come partly from the underlying rock, but mainly from the drift. They are common along the valleys of all streams and creeks and in shallow ravines. The northwestern part of the county has a heavy, clayey soil, with some exceptions. This clayey flat land is comparatively free from superficial boulders. Very little gravel can be found, except in the line of gravel knolls that passes northwestwardly through Radnor Township. The valleys of the streams, how-



ever, show a great many northern boulders, as in other parts of the county. Besides these general characteristics of the soil, a great many modifications due to local causes will be seen in passing over the county. There are some marshy accumulations which, when duly drained, are found to possess a soil of remarkable ammoniacal qualities, due to decaying vegetation. The alluvial river margins possess a characteristic soil, strongly contrasting with the general clayey lands of the county; they are lighter and warmer, while they are usually renewed, like the countries of Lower Egypt, by the muddy waters of spring freshets, and are hence of exhaustless fertility. One of the chief obstacles which the pioneer farmer had to overcome was the immense quantities of surface-water which covered a large part of the arable lands of the county. At first, open drains were dug, but in the black lands these filled up rapidly, and to avoid this, drains, in some parts of the county, ten to twenty feet wide were plowed. Later, in some of the best flat lands, oak planks were set up at the sides of the ditches, and the tops covered over with staves of the same material, placed just low enough not to interfere with the plowing. This method drained off the surface-water, and at the same time permitted the cultivation of crops. By this method some of the white-elm swamp lands were made to produce corn as well as the best bottoms. Drains were also constructed of poles and broken stone. As soon as the method of underdraining by means of tile was demonstrated to be a success, tile factories sprang up all over the county, and thousands of acres have been reclaimed to bring forth bountiful crops, and the work of tiling is still going on, year after year.

#### TIMBER.

The entire county was originally wooded, and in certain localities the timber was heavy. The prevailing varieties are those common to this part of the State, and consist of many of the different kinds of oak, hickory, black and white walnut, ash, birch, sugar and other kinds of maple, and many other species. Many

of the more common shrubs, such as hazel, willow, sumac, etc., are also to be found in profusion. The work of clearing the land of its timber has been going steadily on since the arrival of the first pioneer. In those days it was necessary to clear land in order to raise the necessary crops, and the value today of the timber that the early settlers were compelled to destroy would in many instances be more than the present value of the land. It is to be deplored, however, that while the work of cutting off the timber still continues, little, if any, effort is being made by the farmers of Delaware County to replace the forests. The shortsightedness of this policy from an economic point of view receives so much attention in the many agricultural journals, one or more of which nearly every farmer reads, to say nothing of the valuable pamphlets on this subject distributed freely by the federal government, that it is unnecessary for us to dwell at length upon it in these pages, much as we would like to do so.

#### FRUIT CULTURE.

Wild grapes and plums were found here in abundance by those who left the comforts of civilization to make their homes in this wilderness, and for some time, these with maple syrup and sugar sufficed as dessert. It was not long after the first settlers arrived here before small apple orchards were set out in different parts of the county; but it is impossible at this late day to say when, where or by whom this was done.

For many years Delaware County has been kept before the eyes of the horticulturalists of the country; latterly, through Mr. F. P. Vergon, one of our oldest citizens, who is recognized as one of the great orchardists of the country and the "Father of the Grass Mulch System," which is explained in these pages. In an earlier day, Delaware County was advertised far and wide as the home of the Delaware grape, the finest of all American grapes. Yet, notwithstanding this prominence, fruit-growing has never reached large proportions as an industry here, and this, no





doubt, is due, largely, to climatic conditions. The variability of temperature, especially in the winter season, when the thermometer frequently drops from a point above freezing to one registering the extremes of cold, the early frosts in the fall and the late frosts in spring, give this county a climate which can hardly be called ideal for fruit-raising. It has been demonstrated, however, that with proper care and attention, hardy fruits can be grown here with profit. Probably every farmer in the county grows some fruit for his personal use, and in these family orchards will be found apples, pears, plums, peaches and cherries; small fruits are also grown to some extent, with a constantly increasing acreage, as the towns grow in population, affording better markets.

About 1837, B. J. Heath and his family settled in Concord Township, bringing with them from New Jersey a grape vine, which they planted and nurtured with care. In 1853, Mr. Heath brought a basket of grapes from this vine to Mr. Abram Thomson, the editor of the *Delaware Gazette*, and Mr. Thomson, who was an enthusiastic horticulturalist, recognized immediately that here was a grape of unusual merit, and to him belongs the credit of naming the grape and of bringing it into public notice. He sent specimens of the fruit to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which presented Mr. Thomson with a vase and a silver medal. A Dr. Grant, of Iona Island, in the Hudson River, became the largest individual propagator of the grape, and had Mr. Thomson's portrait painted in oil, presenting it to him as a mark of his appreciation. At one time Mr. Thomson lost nearly 20,000 young vines in a greenhouse which was destroyed by fire. Mr. Thomson also brought the grape to the attention of Maj. P. Barry, who was at that time editor of the *Horticulturalist*. Its superior qualities were instantly recognized, and brought to the attention of the public by the Major. A big excitement in the horticultural world resulted from the introduction of this grape, and a furor in grape culture was developed, which has been often referred to as the "grape fever."

The wildest ideas prevailed, and the most extravagant anticipations and expectations were entertained as to the profits of grape growing, and thousands of persons embarked in this pursuit without either the skill or the knowledge requisite for success; and the result, so far as the great mass of inexperienced cultivators was concerned, was just what might have been expected—failure. During this time, the demand for vines became so great, that they were sold in immense quantities at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 each, and even then, the propagators of the vines were taxed to the utmost to keep up with the demand. Thousands of horticulturalists went to New Jersey in the hope of finding more vines like the original. Mr. Heath had secured it from an old Frenchman named Paul H. Provost, and this gave rise to the story that his vine had been sent from France with a lot of other vines, about the beginning of the nineteenth century; but the most careful and thorough searching never brought to light a similar vine, either here or in foreign lands, and it is now the opinion of those best able to judge, that the original vine was a chance seedling which sprang up in Mr. Provost's garden from some native grape.

Among the early and most successful propagators of the Delaware grape in this county, we may mention the late George W. Campbell and F. P. Vergon. As secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society for many years, Mr. Campbell was widely known, and his efforts helped to make the Delaware grape a success from a commercial standpoint. In this connection it is not out of place to mention that in 1857, Mr. Campbell established a grape and small fruit nursery with greenhouses in Delaware, from which he shipped all over this country, and to nearly every quarter of the civilized world, as many as seventy varieties of grape vines, including the Delaware. This nursery was maintained for many years, and small-fruit plants of all kinds as well as greenhouse and bedding and flowering plants were propagated here, supplying not only the local demand, but going to all parts of the country. Mr. Campbell induced Mr. Heath to take up



the propagation of the Delaware vine by the "layering" process. Some years before the "grape fever" broke out, the elder Vergon had received a vine from Mr. Heath, and planted it beside his house. Mr. Campbell suggested to the youthful F. P. Vergon that he "layer" his vine. This was done, and young Vergon, upon selling the vines to Mr. Campbell, found himself in possession of \$37, which, as he says, "was quite a bunch of money for a young man in that day." He realized at once, however, that he had made a mistake in disposing of his vines, and the next morning, heading off Mr. Campbell, he was at Mr. Heath's place and purchased all the young vines he had for sale. Beginning in this way, Mr. Vergon continued the propagation of these vines for eighteen years, dating from 1855, on an extensive scale, selling them mostly to Mr. Campbell, and always at wholesale. It is deplorable that in the county where the Delaware grape originated, there is not a grape vineyard of any importance.

At an early day, Titus Knox had an apple orchard of twelve acres in Trenton Township. It was a good-bearing orchard in 1845, and is now owned by his grandson, Alonzo Knox. Amzi Swallow, of the same township, also had a twelve-acre apple orchard. William Little and Rev. VanDeman, whose names are so prominently identified with the early history of the county, set out apple orchards. Horace P. McMasters of Brown Township, at a later date, had an orchard yielding from one to two thousand bushels of apples annually, and this was considered quite an orchard in those days. About 1860, John Veley, of Troy Township, set out an apple orchard of seven acres, and about twenty years ago he set out twenty acres more in trees. Quite a number of good-sized orchards, many of them quite young, are now to be found in the county. The exceptional success of F. P. Vergon, as an orchardist, no doubt has had much to do with stimulating the interest in this branch of horticulture. In another part of this chapter will be found a paper by Mr. Vergon, in which he sets forth the methods to which he attributes his success. Mr. Vergon's orchard covers between fifty and

sixty acres. Three or four acres of this was set out fifty years ago, and about three acres thirty years ago; the balance was planted in 1888. Reuben L. Hudson, a neighbor of Mr. Vergon's, has a fifty-acre orchard, thirty acres of which are nineteen years old; and twenty acres are ten years old. "Cobb" Gavitt, as he is familiarly known, and who resides near Ashley, has an orchard of from twenty-five to thirty acres, which is twenty-five years old. Samuel Willey & Sons have a sixty-acre orchard in Troy Township, which is in its seventh year. They also have 600 pear trees and 100 cherry trees. James Ousey has twenty acres of apple trees in Delaware Township, which are seven years old. William H. Fisher, of Liberty Township, has an apple and peach orchard of about four acres, and a number of others in this township are starting similar orchards. Among others in the county who have orchards, we may mention Ezra W. Koeple, Thomas A. Kennedy, Walter M. Glenn, of Delaware Township, who has forty acres of trees two years old, and Dr. J. H. Miller, who has a three-year-old orchard of sixty-five acres, on what is known as the Hanawalt place. A reference to the statistics which we include in these pages will show that other fruits are not grown extensively enough to warrant extended notice here.

Delaware is fortunate in having as one of its citizens the most successful apple grower in the State of Ohio, a man who is known and looked up to as an authority in all the apple producing regions of this country. We refer to Mr. F. P. Vergon, who has been called by the Ohio Experiment Station, "The Father of the Grass Mulch System." The following article, which has appeared in substance in a number of the most widely circulated publications devoted to such subjects as agriculture and fruit growing, has been furnished for use in this chapter by Mr. Vergon:

"I have said so much on the system of grass mulch for fruit—in which I am a pioneer—that it may seem monotonous for me to say any more, so I will take the short cut across the field and be as brief as possible.

"What may be used for mulch? Anything



that grows out of the ground, if sufficiently decomposed so as not to be in the way about the orchard, will answer a good purpose. Grass mulch means not to plow or cultivate the orchard. After you once commence this system, leave it continually in grass. Timothy is not desirable.

"How the work is done. Mow the orchard once or twice a year, as the case may require; rake and drop opposite the trees; place it around the trees out to or beyond the drip of the branches; put on sufficient so that grass or weeds will not grow through it, say eight or ten inches thick, evenly spread. If very dry and fluffy, put it on heavier; it will soon settle down. If the ground is impoverished, coarse manure is very much better. In this case, let the grass lie where the machine drops it. It is surprising how trees will grow if not permitted to suffer for want of moisture; water is a wonderful factor.

"Perhaps one of the greatest objections to this system is, to the minds of many, that they cannot realize from the crops in the early history of the orchard; but I believe there is no other way so successful to get the land back to its primitive condition—rich, porous, and full of humus.

"It should be remembered, if the location is a good one, good orchard land, rich, you are laying the foundation for an orchard that will last for generations, if this system is adhered to. It is true that trees can be grown quite successfully by the system of cultivation up to ten or twelve years old. By this time the land is impoverished; the last fiber burned out of the ground; humus entirely exhausted; something else must be done.

"The mulch system is quite easily managed, and not expensive until the trees are ten or twelve years old. After this the problem, or expense, increases with the growth of the trees. Fortunately the revenue increases as well. This is easily understood. As the trees grow larger, the territory to mow decreases, and the territory to mulch increases; consequently, a large portion of the mulch must come from some other source than the orchard. The greater part of my orchard is nineteen

years old this spring, planted thirty-five feet each way, on rolling tablelands; frost drainage good.

"This territory was a beautiful blue grass pasture. I had grazed it with short-horn cattle thirty-five or forty years. I am glad to say this same grass grows in the orchard, was never plowed up, and we are out of the mud and dirt, year in and year out, in doing all the orchard work, which is a very great item in comfort and pleasure. With this system, the trees have made uniformly strong growth each year from the time they were planted. In some of the varieties that grow fastest and spread most, the branches in many places have locked horns, and this means a spread of thirty-five feet on trees nineteen years old this spring. I believe this to be a remarkable growth. Of course many of the slower growing varieties will not shake hands for many years.

"To supply the necessary mulch, we seeded twenty acres of bottom land to mammoth clover, which yielded at least three tons per acre, and was all used for mulch. In addition I bought the straw of nearly one hundred acres of heavy grain for the same purpose, and completed the mulch business where most needed, just before winter set in.

"This is somewhat expensive; but the work on the ground, except clipping and letting the grass lie where it is cut, is done for years. After all, it is certainly cheaper than to cultivate every season; plow, cultivate and harrow all summer; in the fall seed with some catch crop, that very often does not catch, and have the orchard washing away all winter and spring. In fact, it would be impossible to carry on this system with our low-headed trees. I never believed mutilating the roots and millions of fibers is the right thing to do; I know it is not with all other plants that grow out of the ground, large or small, and I do not think apple trees are the exception.

"To keep the mice from the trees, we use fine cinders that come from slack coal (no clinkers), a bushel to one and one-half per tree, according to size: Lay it up in cone style at the base of the trees. It is not a fertilizer, nothing grows in it. It is always clean



and doesn't wear out. A little wind or sun easily gets the snow away from the little black cones, and gives the trees a safe and comfortable appearance. I have not lost a tree since we began using cinders. We tried wire screen, which, perhaps looks more plausible than are many of the things suggested and used, but this was not satisfactory. After placing it around the tree and pressing it in the ground a little, it looked all right, but was heaved up by the frost an inch or more—just right for the mice to get in their work. I cannot emphasize too much the use of cinders. If I were not within hauling distance, I would have it shipped in by the carload. It costs but a trifle. Rabbits have done us but little harm. They seem to be contented with cutting some of the tips from low branches of bearing trees. We never pasture with any stock whatever; it cannot be done without damage to the orchard.

"As to the results of the grass mulch system, it must be apparent that the ground is becoming richer all the time, with the best natural fertilizer, I will call it, for the welfare of the orchard. We have a reservoir of humus all over the orchard, but more especially under the trees, from the slow decomposition of the mulch on the under side. Here, especially, is where the bacteria delight most to put in their good work, where it is always moist.

"Our orchard land is underlaid with shale, but quite deep; has a good depth of rich loam by nature, with a brash red clay sub-soil (no gravel). Yet it has become so porous that practically all the rainfall is absorbed in the ground. I am very sure that the water never runs out from the mulch under the trees, not even on the side hills. How different it is with dust mulch, especially after drouths in the summer, when rain is so much needed. It frequently comes in torrents; the ground is puddled in an instant, and the water runs off almost as slick as from a goose's back; and, if the land is hilly or rolling (as usually the best orchard land is), cuts out gullies, and washes much of the best soil into the valleys and streams. In the next place the tempera-

ture is in a measure equalized; the ground under the mulch trees is never so hot in the summer and never freezes much in winter. It is quite possible for the roots to be injured by very hard freezing. Some time since, I tested the temperature of the ground in the heat of summer, under the trees, with thermometers. Under one, the ground was perfectly clean; the other was mulched. In each case, the bottom of the thermometer rested on the ground, and both in the shade of the trees. I watched them for several days, at 6 o'clock A. M., 1 o'clock P. M., and 6 in the evening; the temperature did not run quite even, but the average was two and one-half to three degrees cooler under the mulched tree. I was quite satisfied with this experiment. Extreme temperatures are not best, and the escape of humidity is prevented. These conditions also hold good in spring time; the ground warms up slower under the mulch and the bloom is retarded several days.

"Things of less importance—apples that drop are clean, and are not usually bruised. Even the leaves are caught up in the mulch in the fall, and are where they will do the most good. It is quite generally conceded now, that apples color better and keep better where mulch is used. If this be the case, and I think it is, they are of better quality also, and I verily believe the trees are longer lived.

"I 'got onto' this system from my pioneer days—clearing up primitive forest. The leaves, bark, rotten branches, etc., were eight to twelve inches deep, and are added to each year, while decomposition is going on underneath. A better mulch could not be provided for the timber by any artificial means. Here Nature has done her own plowing for thousands of years. I have never forgotten how hard it was to walk on this mulch in the winter time—being heaved up by the little needles of ice and fine earth, honeycomb fashion, underneath. The ground was always moist and rich under this mulch. It seemed to me this would be an ideal condition to have under my trees. Nature is certainly a wonderful teacher, and never weans her children. I think it is Shakes-





peare who says that the student of nature may find

'Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones and good in everything.'

I have learned most from the voiceless tongues of the trees.

"I am very sure with this system it is possible for the trees to ripen annual crops, and form fruit buds for the next year. Under other conditions, the trees frequently suffer so severely from drouths that the crop is not well matured, and fruit buds are not formed for the following season. Failure of crops very seldom comes from freezing-out in spring-time. It is for want of bloom and vigorous trees. It has been proved that well grown apples contain over ninety per cent. of water. I am glad that it is possible to retain it in the ground; otherwise we would not have so much water to haul out at harvest time. In the fall of 1906, we harvested our eleventh or twelfth consecutive paying crop annually since 1893 or 1894. I can't recall the season, but one year, our apples, when as large as big marbles, were frozen, in June, as hard as rocks. No human being can prevent a calamity of that kind. This section of the orchard that is twenty years old this spring (1908), and yields ten to twenty bushels per tree—sorted in the orchard, all handled in crates of one to one-half bushels (a tree can easily be measured), hauled in every day and stacked up in our cold storage.

"Some trees of my own planting in the section of the old orchard forty-five years old, have harvested forty-five bushels and over per tree. These old friends do not bear such uniform crops any more. They can afford in their declining years to take a little more rest.

"A few weeks ago, looking over the orchard, I saw plenty of fruit buds, as I thought, and cut small branches of different varieties, and set them up in a jardiniere filled with water in a warm room. Now they are in bloom, and I am reminded of when the 'apple trees are in blossom and the bobolinks are singin'.'

"In conclusion, it seems to me quite possible to have the orchard in such a condition, by supplying its every want, as to overcome sufficiently the unfavorable elements, so as to have a crop annually."

Joseph H. Cunningham, florist, Delaware, is the only one in this county who is engaged in this business on a scale of any importance. He learned the business with the late George W. Campbell, who was one of the foremost Ohio horticulturalists of his day. In 1890, Mr. Cunningham established himself at his present location on West William Street, with a greenhouse 72 x 20 feet in dimensions. His business has grown steadily, and he now has 10,000 feet of glass. He does a general florist's business, and a glance at his shipping receipts for almost any day will show shipments going to points as widely separated as Philadelphia and San Francisco, and New Orleans and St. Paul, Minnesota.

The difficulty the early settlers met with in acquiring stock can hardly be appreciated at this day. Sheep were unknown and horses were only less unfamiliar. Cattle and hogs were easily kept, so far as feeding was concerned, but another difficulty involved them. The woods abounded with wolves and bears which soon learned the toothsome qualities of beef and pork. Endless devices were invented to protect these valuable adjuncts of the early settlement from these wild marauders, but with limited success. Time and again were the early settlers aroused from their sleep to find the hope of a winter's supply in the clutches of a bear or hopelessly destroyed by wolves. Hogs were allowed to breed wild in the woods. Occasionally they were brought into a pen for the purpose of marking them by sundry slits in the ears. Such occasions were frequently the scene of extreme personal danger, and called forth all the intrepid daring inculcated by a life in the woods. The animals, more than half wild, charged upon their tormentors, and then it was expected that the young man would quickly jump aside, fling himself upon the back of the infuriated beast, and, seizing him by the ears, hold him still enough to make the necessary marking. These hogs were sold



to itinerant buyers, who collected them in droves, taking them to Zanesville, swimming the Muskingum on the way. The shrewd settler always sold his hogs with the understanding that the buyer was to deliver them himself. This often proved the larger part of the bargain, and the dealer, wearied out and disgusted, would be glad to compromise the matter by leaving the hogs and a good part of the purchase-price with the settler. A hog turning 200 pounds was considered a heavy-weight, and a drove averaging this would be the pride of a dealer and the envy of his fellows. At an early day Stephen Bennett and David and Joseph Prince of Berkshire Township followed the business of driving hogs to Baltimore. The task of driving such herds of swine as they took to market can hardly be appreciated at this day. On account of their wildness they were likely to stampede at the first opportunity, and numbers of hogs were lost on every trip. At an early time Stephen Bennett brought sheep from Kentucky and traded them for hogs, and it took a good hog in those days to buy a sheep.

This is a good corn country, and raising and feeding all kinds of live stock has always been a profitable and popular occupation with the farmer. The first blooded cattle were brought to Delaware County about 1826 by Judge Hosea Williams and Wilder Joy. These were bought in Pickaway County, and among them was a dark roan short-horn bull that was a fine animal for that day, most of the fine breeds in this section having been crossed until the stock was deteriorating. Gilbert Van Horn brought some Durhams into the county about 1836, and a few years later a few were purchased by a Mr. Jones of Radnor (which one of the very numerous citizens of that name we have been unable to learn), from M. S. Sullivant of Columbus. From that time to the present the grade of the cattle bred in the county has constantly been improving, owing to the efforts of a few men in different sections who have maintained fine herds. Among those of the earlier day we may mention T. F. Joy, N. Leonard, Norman Perfect, T. C. Jones and Chauncy Hills. The latter gentle-

man, in 1854, purchased a small farm in Troy Township, which he named "Crystal Spring Farm." By subsequent purchases he increased the size of this farm until it included some 400 acres. This place has ever since been famous as the home of the best of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire hogs. The foundation for this reputation was laid at that time by the purchase of the fine young shorthorn bull, Master Miller, 693, and the beautiful young Rose of Sharon heifer, Fanny Fern by Prince Charles the 2nd "32113," from the Messrs. Renick. At this time, and for the next six years, T. C. Jones was associated with Mr. Hills, the firm name being Hills & Jones. In 1862 the herd was divided. Mr. Hills's success as a breeder of short-horns was well attested many years ago by the choice of numbers of his herd for export to Great Britain, where they graced the pastures of Lord Dunmore at Stirling, and produced descendants that were most successful in the show-ring. Two animals that Mr. Hills bred were shipped to England by the purchaser and sold for about \$7,500. For many years F. P. Vergon was successful as a breeder of short-horn cattle. Among others, we may mention John Worline, of Marlborough, who is one of the oldest short-horn breeders in the county, and keeps a herd of perhaps twenty-five registered cattle. The breeding business established by T. C. Jones was continued by his son, Arthur H., until about 1902, when he sold the herd at auction. At that time Hough Bros., of Berkshire Township, purchased some of the Jones stock, and since that time have been breeding short-horn and polled Durham cattle. They now have about eighty head, of which thirty are registered. Some of their fine animals have been imported from Canada. Price & Hills, of Radnor Township, also have a herd of these cattle. For many years, T. R. Smith, of Berlin Township, was a breeder of Devonshire cattle. M. B. Shoemaker and Son bred thoroughbred Hereford cattle for a number of years prior to 1900. Their farm was near Ashley, and they had a bull and a small herd of cows. There are many other farmers who



have smaller herds of fine stock. In the southern part of the county dairying seems to be growing in favor. The facilities for shipping milk to Columbus where the demand is constant, and the close proximity of good creameries, has given an impetus to this department of agriculture.

Undoubtedly Capt. V. T. Hills as a breeder of Red Polled cattle has made Delaware County more widely known among cattle breeders in the United States than any other individual. It is claimed by breeders of these cattle that they combine the capacity of milk and beef production in the same individual to an equal if not to a greater degree than any other breed. In 1887 Capt. Hills purchased eight cows and one bull—the best that were to be had in England. By the time the herd reached Delaware County, it numbered seventeen. The Bull Pando, 1234, proved to be a very valuable animal, leaving his impress on many of his get. He was one of the very great bulls of the breed. The cows of this importation were a useful lot. Chic was never beaten in the show ring; she was first at the World's Columbian Exposition, and champion cow over all breeds in the "General Purpose" class, twenty-seven prize cows of all breeds competing. Other importations were made from time to time, the last, in 1900, comprising eighteen cows and two bulls. For ten or twelve years, beginning with the year 1890, Capt. Hills exhibited at leading fairs all over the country, taking over 400 honors. Two of the five cows (Tryste, No. 5169, aged thirteen years, and Mayflower 2nd, No. 8025, eight years) representing this breed in the official milk test conducted in the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, in 1901, were owned by Capt. Hills, and were it not for the energy and personal work of Capt. Hills, who was prevailed upon by the earnest solicitation of the committee appointed by the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, to select these five cows, the breed would not have been represented at the test. There were ten breeds, represented by five cows each, in the test—Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Polled Jerseys, Shorthorns, Brown Swiss,

French Canadians, Dutch Belted and Red Polls. Experienced men, furnished by the various breeders' associations, spent months in making selections of representative cows of the several breeds, with the result that the Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins, Shorthorns and French Canadians were said by competent authority to be "the finest lot of cattle of these breeds ever seen together." With these five herds the Canadian Government sent at its own expense, one general superintendent, and with each of the herds was a manager, expert in compounding rations, as well as an experienced feeder or care taker. The Red Polls were in charge of a herdsman only, Mr. R. E. Krider, who had never compounded a balanced ration in his life. Capt. Hills's cow, Mayflower 2nd, won second place in butter profit out of the fifty cows tested, excelling all the Jerseys, all the Ayrshires, all the Holsteins and four of the five Guernseys. In writing the foregoing, we have made free use of a pamphlet issued by the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, in 1903.

In fat stock shows, steers from Capt. Hills's herd have been shown with credit. Of one shown in 1900, the expert of the *Breeder's Gazette* said, in speaking of the slaughter test: "Star presented one of the most beautiful and profitable carcasses on the hooks. He had roasts of equal thickness of the champion's, and much better marbled, and he had no more excess of fat. His rounds were not so well filled, however, down in the lower parts where the meat is cheap."

In October, 1902, Capt. Hills sold the larger part of his herd at public auction in Chicago. There were eighty females, fourteen bulls and fifteen calves at foot, and the prices paid at this sale made an average price of \$283 per head for all ages. Capt. Hills still maintains a small herd at his farm in Scioto Township. A herd of these cattle is also kept by Mr. James Raney, of Baltimore, on his farm in Scioto Township.

The breeding of fine sheep has long been an important industry in this county. Many years ago, Miner Tone, of Liberty Township, owned one of the finest herds of sheep in the



State. This flock passed into the possession of R. K. Willis, who for many years gave the most careful and intelligent attention to sheep breeding. Thomas Jones, of Delaware Township, also bred fine sheep. Wesley Bishop, of Troy Township, has been engaged in the Merino sheep industry since 1880 on Pleasant Hill Farm. He has the largest flock of pure bred Merino sheep in Delaware County, and has done much toward raising the sheep standard in this section. One of the best known Merino collections in the country is owned by C. H. Bell, of Ashley. The flock was founded more than forty years ago by the father of the present owner, and for the past twenty years has been making fame by its winnings at the big State and international shows. In 1888, the Bell flock won all the firsts and seconds at the Ohio Centennial show, and the younger Bell has kept the flock up to the high standard established by his father. Many of the rams bred here bring from \$100 to \$200 each. In 1904, R. D. McGonigle & Sons started in the Merino business with upwards of thirty fine sheep. They have established a notable flock, from which they have sent prize winners to State fairs in Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Michigan and New York. J. C. Wood, of Delaware, proprietor of Wood's Big Walnut Farm in Porter Township, started his flock about eleven years ago, and has some of the best-bred sheep in the State. Mr. Wood is one of the active and influential members of the Delaine Merino Association. William E. Gallant, of Delaware Township, also has a flock of these sheep. In March, 1905, there came to Delaware Township one of the best-known sheep breeders in the United States, S. M. Cleaver. A recent issue of the *American Sheep Breeder* says the coming of Mr. Cleaver will bring Delaware more in the eye of the Merino sheep public than any other spot in America. The same paper also says: "As a judge and critic of Merino sheep he is the best man of his time, and has no equal in the mating of sire and dam." Maplewood Stock Farm, the present scene of Mr. Cleaver's labors, is located in the southern part of Delaware Township, where the C. D.

& M. interurban line crosses Sandusky Street. Mr. Cleaver has always been prominent in organizing the different associations of Merino breeders, in several of which he has held official position. In 1905, he helped organize the Consolidated Association of Merino Breeders, and has been its secretary since that time. He is also secretary of the American Delaine Merino Sheep Association of Delaware. Mr. Cleaver ceased exhibiting a number of years ago, and since that time he has supplied many exhibitors with prize-winning stock. He owns some of the most noted rams in the country—Gold Standard, Fortune, Improver and Oil King having a reputation with breeders everywhere.

The Shropshire flock, which was started at Crystal Spring Farm in 1876 and is now kept by Mr. F. P. Hills on Oakland Farm, Peru Township, Morrow County, is the oldest in the State of Ohio. The foundation stock was imported from several of the most distinguished breeders in Great Britain, and numerous additions were afterward made from the flocks of Joseph Beach, J. Pulley, J. Bowen Jones, H. Lovatt, Thomas Fenn, T. S. Minton, Messrs. Evans & Everell, W. Ward and others who rank high as breeders of this popular breed in their native home. The strongest point in their favor in this country is their great value for crossing upon other breeds lacking in mutton qualities—notably the Common Merino, which compose probably ninety to ninety-five per cent. of all the sheep in the United States. The half-bloods make good feeders and command the highest prices in our markets, being largely purchased for exportation to England, there being no embargo upon them, and sell from three to five cents more than our beef. Shropshires clip about eight pounds of medium combing-wool, which sells higher than any other sort. Rams weigh from 150 to 250 pounds, and ewes from 150 to 200 pounds, when in good condition. They are prolific, and mature early.

T. R. Smith raises sheep on an extensive scale, and there are many others who have fair-sized flocks of high-grade sheep, raised and fed for wool and mutton, among which we





may mention Lester Peet and Coridon McAlister, of Thompson Township.

Among the large and important flocks of Merino sheep in the county, is that of H. P. Miller, of Sunbury, which has been established over forty years. Mr. Miller's Delaine rams are registered in either the Standard or the Improved Delaine Association. They present a strong combination of desirable features, rather than any one single feature.

There are many fine herds of swine in the county, the favorite breeds being Duroc, Poland China, Chester White. Many years ago Chauncy Hills introduced Yorkshire hogs, and more recently the firm of Price & Hills, of Radnor, have introduced the Hampshire breed. Charles Davis also has a herd of this breed.

For upwards of forty years the breeding of fine draft horses has received considerable attention. The most popular breed, because it may possibly be best adapted to this section, is the Percheron or Percheron-Norman, named for Le Perche and Normandy, in France, where they are extensively bred and whence they are imported into the United States. The first horse of this breed was brought into Ohio by Thomas Jones, who later, in 1879, came to Delaware Township and settled on a farm on the Radnor Pike, which he named "Alderbrook." Among the early importers of these horses to this county, we may mention Covell Brothers, of Delaware, who were also interested in the Radnor Importing Company and the Delaware Importing Company. These concerns sent representatives to France at different times, to purchase horses for importation. Among other individuals who were interested in importing, breeding or dealing in this breed at that time were W. H. Case, John and Edward Thompson, Capt. Solomon Weiser, Stephen Thomas of Radnor, Dr. John M. Rapp, and others. Some of the present day breeders and dealers are F. P. Hills, W. W. Ferguson, H. Domigan, Lewis Slack and Hough Brothers.

Welsh Mountain Ponies. This breed of ponies has existed in the mountainous districts

of Wales for centuries, and is a pure and distinct variety of the horse. Their distinguishing characteristics are beauty of form, docility and hardihood; in all qualities which make ponies valuable, it is thought they have no equal. In England, where ponies are much used, they are very popular—no other breed more so, and frequently sell as high as \$200 a head. Two head of these ponies were imported by the late Thomas Jones of Delaware from Liverpool in August, 1885, who selected them in person in the breeding district of Wales. From that time to the present these ponies have been bred at Alderbrook Farm, which has been managed by Mr. Jones's daughter, Miss Winnifred Jones, since 1899, when advancing years compelled her father to retire from active business life. For about ten years F. P. Hills engaged in breeding these animals of which he had some splendid representatives. Among those who are now breeding Welsh ponies in this county are David Dyer and John Gregg in Berkshire Township, and R. J. Pumphrey of Delaware.

Shetland ponies. In 1887, Corrington Gavitt, better known by the familiar sobriquet of "Cobb" Gavitt, of the firm of Cobb Gavitt & Company, proprietors of Evergreen Park Shetland Pony Farm, near Ashley, imported the foundation stock of his present herd. They were purchased from the Marquis of Londonderry, Bressy, Shetland Isle, who has the largest and best herd in the world. About seventy-five of these ponies are always to be found at Evergreen Park, whence they are shipped all over the country. Twenty-seven Shetland ponies were raised here in 1907. Thomas Jones, of Delaware Township, also imported and bred Shetlands. Tom Thumb, which he brought to this country, died in 1905 at the age of thirty-six years. In 1898, Livingston Brothers, of Leonardsburg, purchased from Mr. Jones two mares by Tom Thumb, and since that time they have been engaged in breeding. They now have eleven ponies on their place.



The following interesting figures are taken from the 1907 Abstract of Agricultural Statistics for Delaware County:

PRODUCT	ACRES SOWN FOR HARVEST IN 1906	BUSHEL'S PRODUCED IN 1906	ACRES SOWN FOR HARVEST IN 1907
Wheat .....	14,900	260,729	16,754
Rye .....	604	7,269	486
Buckwheat .....	13	154	
Oats .....	16,054	409,393	12,737
Winter Barley .....	13	60	15
Spring Barley .....	23	125	9
Corn .....	39,190	1,566,275	34,040

Ensilage Corn, 378 acres planted in 1907.

Sugar Corn .....	33 acres planted	72 tons produced
Tomatoes .....	5 acres planted	1,250 bu. produced
Peas .....	6 1/4 acres planted	5,400 bu. produced
Irish Potatoes .....	629 acres planted	64,521 bu. produced
Sweet Potatoes .....	1 acre planted	50 bu. produced
Onions .....	4 1/2 acres planted	875 bu. produced

Meadow, acres in grass other than clover, 43,321; tons of hay produced, 48,894.

Clover, acres grown, 2,190; tons of hay produced, 2,460; bushels of seed produced, 474; acres plowed under, 93.

Alfalfa, acres grown, 234; tons of hay produced, 535.

Milk: Gallons sold for family use, 278,765.

Butter made in home dairies, 323,331 lbs.

Butter made in factories and creameries, 515,147 lbs.

Cheese made in factories and creameries, 83,844 lbs.

Eggs, 970,989 dozen.

Sorghum, 1 acre planted; 169 gallons of syrup produced.

Maple trees from which sugar or syrup was produced in 1907, 22,809; pounds of sugar, 30; gallons of syrup, 3,919.

Bees: Number of hives, 283; pounds of honey produced, 3,317.

Orchards.....	Acres of Apple Trees .....	2,319	bushels of fruit produced.....	133,908
Orchards.....	Acres of Peach Trees.....	14 1/2	bushels of fruit produced.....	257
Orchards.....	Acres of Pear Trees.....	1 1/2	bushels of fruit produced.....	108
Orchards.....	Acres of Cherry Trees.....	9 1/2	bushels of fruit produced.....	71
Orchards.....	Acres of Plum Trees.....	3 1/2	bushels of fruit produced.....	14

Number of Beef Cattle owned in April, 1907..... 571

Number of Milch Cows owned in April, 1907..... 9,339

Number of all other Cattle owned in April, 1907..... 6,782

TOTAL.....16,692

Number of Sheep owned in April, 1907, 41,208.

Pounds of Wool shorn, 235,436

Number of Hogs owned in April, 1907, 18,244.

Number of Hogs for summer market, 1907, 6,632.

Number of domestic animals which died from disease in 1906:

Horses.....	143	value.....	\$13,005
Cattle.....	162	value.....	4,100
Sheep.....	816	value.....	2,746
Hogs.....	279	value.....	1,689

#### MINERAL SPRINGS.

(By Dr. S. W. Fowler.)

Delaware possesses some of the most valuable mineral springs in the world, and each spring is charged with medicinal and thera-

peutical properties which have the most beneficial influence on mankind, both in health and disease. Many watering places and health resorts enjoying the patronage of many thousands of people, would be overjoyed with water



of such wonderful therapeutic values as is found here. If these waters had been properly developed, Delaware would now be unable to furnish accommodations, and if they would now advance the work, hundreds, yea thousands, of those who know of these waters, would be the strongest advocates; for they stand ready to give testimony of the beneficial results of these chalybeate and sulphuretted waters.

Long before tradition taught our forefathers about them, the wild animals could have been seen here, drinking from these springs. Not only to quench their thirst were these waters beneficial, but they had a marvelous influence upon their vitality. The Indian told the white man how he found the buffalo, the deer, and the bears and cattle congregated here; now the various tribes came here to secure their meats while the animals visited these waters, and how the different tribes finally pitched their tents in the valleys and hills along the Olenetangy River and the Delaware Run. They were wont to relate to the white frontiersman the marvelous benefits the old and the young derived from the waters. They fully appreciated that these mineral springs possessed something far better, more pure, and greater than other waters in the river and streams, as well as other springs in other localities.

The white pioneer soon learned also that these springs possessed something which made them better than other waters; and located near them to enjoy their health-giving properties. He, too, saw with surprise, animals, both wild and domestic, seeking these springs, and only ceased coming to them when they were shut out by the fences.

For over half a century, thousands of people annually followed the same law and instinct, not fully appreciating the medicinal powers in these mineral waters, until some years ago, when a few enterprising and progressive citizens connected with the University and city, believed that these waters contained valuable medicinal agents of great value to humanity, and possessed by but few mineral springs in the world. Acting upon their belief,

they had them analyzed. The analysis proved that each and every mineral spring possessed medicinal qualities of uncommon and beneficial influence to mankind. This wonderful revelation made by them, proved that the waters were not only similar, but far superior to many others whose fame had spread far and near. These white and black and saline sulphur and chalybeate springs in this locality are far superior in every respect to many in this and foreign lands. The analysis has proven that Delaware's Sulphur springs are better and stronger than those of Virginia, where thousands visit annually. They are better, and possess more valuable ingredients than those of Pennsylvania or Colorado.

The temperature of springs, as well as the waters charged with certain medicinal agents, render them more or less valuable for therapeutic purposes. As a rule, spring waters have a temperature of 33 degrees. When the temperature is higher than 36 degrees, they are known as thermal springs. These are often of more or less value independently of the power of the water to dissolve mineral substances and the gases they contain. Yet when a spring is thermal, and contains the important gases, and holds in solution valuable mineral agents, they become of far greater importance to mankind.

Such are the springs in this locality. These sulphur springs have a temperature of 60 degrees, and the chalybeate springs 57 degrees, while the famous Wildbad Spring of Germany has a temperature of 61 degrees; the Clifton, of New York, 54 degrees; Carlsbad, 131 degrees; the Warmbrunn, Germany, 68 degrees; the Hot Springs of Arkansas, 90 degrees to 108 degrees; and the Great Geyser of Iceland, 180 degrees. The composition of mineral waters varies according to the strata through which the water passes, as well as to the pressure and previous composition under which it is in contact with the deposits. Waters vary in composition in the same locality, yet come to the surface in close proximity to each other, as is witnessed in this locality. We see the same conditions at Saratoga, New York. Coming by pressure to the surface, these wa-



ters are found to possess different therapeutical values one from the other, yet each and every one possessing rare and valuable medicinal virtues.

When the great mineral strata below has been thoroughly drilled into, and other springs have been carefully developed and located, there will be no reason why the waters will not be sought after for drinking and bathing purposes, and the curing of all forms of diseases equal to, if not far more, than those in other localities of less value.

The rare mineral combinations so universally present in these mineral springs, and with which the people should have been more deeply interested, are not so different from those whose waters have cured many diseases, and given happiness to many individuals. The oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, carbonate and bi-carbonate of sodium; the sulphate and chloride of sodium; the carbonate and bi-carbonate of calcium; the different forms of iron combined and re-combined by nature's law, are of the highest therapeutical value when properly used.

The classification of mineral waters is exceedingly difficult, yet all are based upon the predominance of some certain constituents, or constituents imparting to them certain medicinal and therapeutical values to be used in different diseases or in various ways. The special or principal constituent giving the peculiar character to the mineral waters, acting as a cathartic or as a laxative, is the bi-carbonate of magnesia and bi-carbonate of soda, and the chloride of sodium. The tonic mineral waters contain bicarbonate of iron or oxide of iron. The alterative mineral waters contain iodide of sodium and chloride of potassia and sodium. The diuretic properties of the mineral waters depend upon the bicarbonate of lithia and the protoxide of hydrogen. It will be well to remember this when studying and discussing the qualities and uses of these mineral waters.

That the carbonic acid gas, sulphuretted hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen are the life-giving principles of all of our mineral springs, we can no longer doubt. They contribute to the solubility of the salts contained in the

waters, and render them more palatable and more agreeable to the stomach. The perfect solubility of these salts enhances the medicinal power of the mineral waters, and hence are more valuable for 'drinking' and bathing, and curing of diseases. Once let the gases be driven off or escape, and the water evaporated, and it will be found it will take more than ten times the amount of rain water to re-dissolve them. The absence of these gases in the strongest iron springs of Europe, render them worthless, or nearly so. When comparing these springs with many others, there is found a much larger amount of gases in them, thus making them of the highest benefit in curing diseases and for every day use. The gases seem to travel through some of the springs and escape; but in the case of the springs in this locality, the springs are most thoroughly and firmly impregnated with them.

While many famous mineral springs contain bicarbonate of magnesia, which acts as a laxative and an anti-acid in some stomachs, the Delaware springs contain not only the same, but added to them is the sulphate of magnesia and chloride of sodium, acting more mildly and safely as a laxative and cathartic as well as correcting the "sour stomach," especially seen in those addicted to the use of alcohol, and those, too, who overindulge in eating at unusual hours. By using these waters, the "heartburn" and sick headache soon disappear. These waters start the torpid liver, and arouse the intestinal inaction, and stimulate metabolic changes. The medical profession well know and highly appreciate the use of the carbonate and bicarbonate of sodium, found so abundantly in these springs, and can testify to their highly beneficial influence as medicinal agents, especially in correcting the morbid secretions of uric acid. As found in the waters of these springs, the acids hold in solution aluminates, the phosphates, etc., rendering them thus highly beneficial in all forms of rheumatism. With a little labor, many valuable testimonials could be furnished giving proof of remarkable cures in this disease. When used for bathing and drinking, the effects have been far more rapid.





The Chalybeate springs, known as the Lenape or Hills' Springs, furnish one of the best tonic waters in the country. The iron contained in the waters, when taken into the body, builds up the red corpuscles of the blood, stimulates the appetite, and enriches the whole body. That most important agent so demanded by the whole animal creation, chloride of sodium, or common salt, is abundantly found in the chalybeate springs, and in each and every one of our springs.

Every physician can testify how this agent increases the solubility of the albumen of the blood, and prevents the rapid destruction of red corpuscles. It stimulates the secretion of gastric juice, increases the flow of bile, and the more rapid interchange of the fluids in the body, called osmosis. Acting on the kidneys, there are increased secretion and excretion of the urine. The great influence salt has on the body one cannot estimate until one has used the water so remarkably supplied with it. The only method of proving its action is by carefully watching and recording the therapeutical effects on the patient. The same is true of all the waters. The effects have been watched and recorded, and many are ready to give testimony of astonishing and bewildering results: Chemical analysis fails to decide the exact medicinal effects, independently of the careful and faithful observation of the beneficiary. The afflicted, who have used the waters and been benefited, always furnish the best and most reliable evidence. Blessed as the locality is now with many different mineral springs of the highest medicinal value, many more can be developed by systematic drilling, equally as good, if not better, and at the same time locate them so that sanitariums, hotels and bath houses can be erected with great advantage, to accommodate those wishing to come here for pleasure and treatment.

The Odevene Spring will always be of commercial interest, as the water is finding an unlimited demand. It is shipped in large amounts to various parts of the country, and is having a growth never dreamed of by the citizens of Delaware. The steady development of the Saratoga springs has been going on un-

til now they have world-wide renown. What has been done there can be done here, and should have been done long before this. Let five to ten wells be drilled in the most pleasant parts of the city, and soon we will see hotel and sanitarium accommodations made for the large number resorting here for health and pleasure, and many as permanent citizens, to use the waters, and will see the population doubled in ten years.

The first spring at Saratoga was discovered in 1767, "the High Rock Spring," by Sir William Johnston. Tradition tells of the Indians using from it long before this. The Congress Spring was discovered in 1792. Then followed others in rapid succession, until now they have over thirty, all properly analyzed and recorded, each one possessing rare medicinal properties, and which over 300,000 people annually visit for health and pleasure. Why should not the various sulphur and chalybeate springs of this city cause it to become the Saratoga of Ohio and the west?

All of these springs of any repute range from 60 to 200 feet below the surface. With the exception of the High Rock Spring, all are tubed.

It is the duty of every scientific and medical writer interested in our city, to investigate, write and make reports upon the history, probable origin, chemical properties, the therapeutical value, and the medicinal importance of each and every spring. In this manner a vast and valuable fund of information can be collected for the city, and for all coming here to use the water for various forms of diseases. This should have been done long before this, and the benefits would have accrued to the town. It has only been of recent date that the Odevene Spring waters have been brought prominently before the people, and its possibilities cannot be estimated. The reason for this rapid growth is the marvelous therapeutic action of the properties found in the water. It is only too frequently stated by the wise and the unwise, the learned and the unlearned, that these, as well as all mineral waters, have no medicinal values, and the same results can be attained by using artificially prepared waters. The argu-



ment only confirms the benefits arising from the use of these waters as nature furnishes them to us; yet all differing in power as cathartics, laxatives, diuretics and elixir waters, as discussed and taught in medical books. The action of these same agents chemically prepared, act upon the organs by irritation, causing secretion and elimination, while these same agents in these mineral waters are natural to the body, acting as powerful oxidizers of the disintegrated or broken-down tissues, and eliminating from the body by the different organs, the waste matter. These waters, charged with important elements, again furnish the blood with powerful restoratives to build up tissue, and to cure disease. That the Odevene stimulates the liver secretion, and acts as a cholagogue, we have abundance of evidence. Those using it report the laxative or cathartic effects, and the more rapid digestion and relief from distress in the stomach. The gastro-intestinal irritability is relieved and cured. The dark, swarthy complexion changed to a ruddy, healthy color, and the whole system, through the glandular organs is strengthened and invigorated. The weak and debilitated heart and arteries gain power and strength. The nervous system is electrified and set going. To give a list of the diseases influenced and cured by these waters would take too much space, and would be confusing. These mineral waters, like all others, should be used by the sick under regular and strict rules, and always under the care of a physician or nurse, who have carefully investigated their use. Those in health need no help, and are ready to testify to the benefits derived from using the waters for bathing and drinking.

The Odevene Spring is owned and operated by the "Odevene Spring Company." It is located east of the campus of the Ohio Wesleyan University; and a little west of the Olentangy River, and near the junction of the C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad. A company drilled this well into the rock and struck this valuable thermal mineral spring water at the depth of 400 feet. The well is in the great lime rock strata, and the

sulphur component renders the water valuable in many forms of disease. Their bottling works are nearby the spring, where they work a number of hands, washing the bottles, filling, labeling and packing ready for shipping. They have arranged for a portion of the water to flow from the well, to accommodate the hundreds of people who visit it daily for drinking and other purposes. Over twenty thousand gallons flow from the well daily. The medicinal effects of the water have been thoroughly tested, and endorsed, not only by the local physicians, but by other leading physicians. They prescribe it daily with the utmost confidence to those of a sedentary habit, and to those suffering from bilious disorders. The water, containing the laxative salts, chloride of sodium or common salt, bicarbonate of magnesium, the chloride of magnesia, induce effects that are mild, pleasant and certain, and without irritating the intestinal tract, or impairing the digestive functions; on the other hand, promoting the appetite, and stimulating digestion and assimilation. The chloride of calcium acting powerfully upon the glands of the skin, the kidneys, and the mucous membrane, is an agent of great value as a curative power. The various forms of eczema and the enlargement of glands are cured when the water is systematically used for drinking and bathing. The same can be said of the White and Black sulphur waters, as thousands of people, who have for many years used them, can testify.

We will speak also of the Magnetic Springs, properly called Chalybeate Springs. The Lenape Spring, owned by Mr. C. E. Hills, has been analyzed and tested for years. The ingredients contained in these waters are of great benefit to the blood and the body. Many chalybeate springs in this country, as well as in Europe, are visited for the purpose of drinking, bathing and treatment. Those at Richmond, Va.; Sharon, Pa.; the Bedford, Brighton and Cheltenham in Europe, where large numbers visit annually, are renowned. Yet the chalybeate springs of our own city have nearly the same chemical composition; and in addition, combine the valuable saline properties



making them of far more value as curative agents than those mentioned.

That we may prove that what has been said is true, we append the following analysis of our springs, and a few of the most noted in when the patient needs a tonic.

The Odevene natural spring water was analyzed by the celebrated consulting and analytical chemist, A. A. Brenneman, of New York. He gives the following composition:

Temperature 60 degrees, density 1.040, total solid 375.11 per gallon.

Potassium Chloride .....	18.65 gr.
Sodium Chloride .....	145.87 gr.
Lithium Chloride .....	Traces
Calcium Chloride .....	15.26 gr.
Magnesium Chloride .....	55.93 gr.
Calcium Sulphate .....	102.47 gr.
Calcium Bicarbonate .....	33.87 gr.
Magnesium Bicarbonate .....	2.64 gr.
Alumina and Iron .....	0.05 gr.
Silica .....	0.37 gr.
No Organic Matter .....	
Less the Carbonic acid and water of Bicarbonates .....	361.32 gr.

The important gases spoken of before, and of such vast importance in all mineral waters, are in large quantities in this spring:

Sulphuretted Hydrogen .....	2.924 per gal.
Nitrogen .....	5.8 to per gal.
Oxygen .....	0.158 per gal.

By the analysis, we see the water, as stated, is not only a strong mineral, but a highly saline sulphuretted one. This chemist further says: This sulphuretted hydrogen gas is entirely free, no sulphide occurring in the water, except the traces of sulphide of iron, and this in suspension. He says further, by way of comparison with other mineral waters, that this spring is exceeded by only one other in sulphuretted hydrogen gas. A United States gallon contains in cubic inches as follows:

Weilbach well, Germany .....	1.161
Cave well, N. Y. ....	2.754
White Sulphur well, N. Y. ....	0.884
Florida well, N. Y. ....	3.765
Odevene well, Delaware, O. ....	2.924

Taking the analysis of these wells, we find the Odevene of greater value in this gas and its combinations in the curing of disease, and as a valuable mineral water.

The Lenape Magnetic Springs were known, like the other springs, to the Indians long before the coming of the white man. The Lenni-Lenape tribe of Indians camped in the vicinity of these waters.

There are two of these springs only a few feet apart, giving a discharge of 8,400 gallons each day. Though so near together, the waters differ materially in their composition, as will be seen in the analysis. Unlike the other springs, it has a magnetic influence, making it one of the marvels of nature. Its use in various diseases has been carefully tested, and found to be of great value. No. 1 acting on the liver, kidneys and blood, while No. 2 acts more directly upon stomach diseases and the bowels, as well as on the blood. Having such large quantities of iron, its use is especially adapted to the diseases affecting the blood, or when the patient needs a tonic.

No. 1 Lenape analysis is as follows:

Temperature 57 degrees, density 1.0520, total solid per gallon 55.695.

Sodium Chloride .....	3.346
Calcium Chloride .....	0.634
Potash Sulphate .....	1.334
Lime Sulphate .....	6.201
Magnesia Sulphate .....	0.934
Lime Bicarbonate .....	27.421
Magnesia Bicarbonate .....	15.211
Iron Oxide .....	.534
Silica .....	.054
Organic matter .....	.004

Total .....

No. 2 Lenape analysis is as follows:

Temperature 57 degrees, density 1.0620, total solid per gallon 40.64.

Sodium Chloride .....	2.15
Lime Sulphate .....	5.12
Magnesia .....	2.31
Magnesia Carbonate .....	12.11
Lime Carbonate .....	17.73
Potassia .....	Traces
Organic matter .....	0.81
Iron Oxide .....	0.41
Alumina .....	Traces



When these waters have been used regularly and systematically, they improve the secretions and the appetite, relieve the decomposition of food in the stomach, and stop the eructation of gas, cure the diseased mucous membranes, and stimulate the torpid liver and intestine to action, build up the broken-down corpuscles, and thus stimulate the whole organism. These waters being strongly anti-acid, they combine with the gastric juices, and act as a laxative and cathartic, and act most beneficially on all cases of rheumatism.

The oldest and most famous spring is the White Sulphur Spring on the campus of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Thousands of students and visitors from all parts of the United States and the world have the most perfect knowledge of it, and are ready to give testimony as to its value. How long it has been flowing, tradition fails to tell. The rich, sulphuretted odor of this, as well as of the five others of the same nature, appearing along the Delaware Run for two miles to the northwest, can be detected long before reaching the springs. The visitor, on the first visit, is disgusted and nauseated with the taste and odor, which is so powerful; but after a few visits he likes it, and many are found there daily praising it in the highest terms. Daily, hundreds are seen with vessels, drinking and carrying the water away.

These sulphur springs are more bountifully supplied with sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases than any other springs in the country. In each gallon of water can be found .96 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and .36 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. The large amount of chloride of sodium, and the different forms of chloride of lime, compounded with magnesia, renders the water most valuable as a powerful anti-acid, acting to cure dyspepsia, toning up the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, and restoring the digestion. They start the torpid liver, and pancreatic and intestinal action, restoring the digestion, and acting as a mild laxative

and cathartic. The composition of the water also shows diuretic properties, to the beneficial influence of which on the kidneys many testify. Thus we find we have a mild cathartic refrigerant, diuretic anti-acid, and an anti-septic water, to bless and benefit mankind, as found in but few other localities. The gaseous products found in one gallon of water by analysis:

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.....96 cubic inches

Carbonic acid gas.....24 cubic inches

White Sulphur Spring of Delaware—temperature 60 degrees, density 1.0026, total solids; gases—Sulphuretted hydrogen .96, carbonic acid gas .24.

The deposit resulting from the evaporation of several gallons of water from the White Sulphur Springs was as follows:

Chloride of Sodium .....48 gr

Calcium Sulphate ..... 8 gr.

Calcium Bicarbonate .....20 gr.

Sulphate Magnesium .....16 gr.

Bicarbonate Magnesium ..... 8 gr.

Carbonate of Soda ..... 5 gr.

The sulphuretted springs known as the C. O. Little Springs, west of the city, containing white and black sulphur, are equally valuable, but have never been analyzed.

These sulphuretted waters, possessing these mineral substances and abundance of gases, can be readily distinguished from the others by the odor as well as by drinking. Those found in Europe, and in various parts of the United States, are far inferior to those in our locality. Those in Virginia and in Pennsylvania do not conform to these in power of medicinal influence. The famous Harrogate Sulphur Spring has a density of 1.01113, and a temperature of 48 degrees. The celebrated Clifton Springs, of New York, to which so many go annually, do not compare with either the White Sulphur Springs or the Odevene Springs of Delaware, yet it is classed with the leading mineral springs of the world.





## CHAPTER II.

### INDIAN OCCUPATION.

*Prehistoric Races—The Red Race—The Delawares—Relations Between the Settlers and the Indians—War of 1812—Anecdotes.*

Delaware County may have been the home of man before the glacial period. There seems to be evidence, at least, that Ohio was occupied by human beings prior to this great geological epoch. Paleoliths have been found in the Little Miami Valley similar and under similar conditions to those unearthed by Dr. Abbott in the glacial terraces of the Delaware River. As to whether pre-glacial man ever had a home in Delaware County, however, in our present state of knowledge, could be nothing more than a matter of profitless speculation.

That the Mound-Builder lived here there is abundant evidence. The State of Ohio itself, from the standpoint of pre-historic occupation, is one of the most interesting portions of the entire globe. In no other equal area have so many of the Mound-Builder's works, consisting of fortifications, effigies, mounds, etc., been found. On this point we quote from the recent work of Gerard Fowke on the "Archeological History of Ohio." "The total number of mounds in Ohio has been estimated at ten thousand. This is probably under rather than over the correct figure; for while they are almost unknown in the north-western counties and are comparatively scarce in some parts of the rugged hill lands of the south and southeast and along the main watersheds, there is scarcely a township in any other part where they are not found. In the neighborhood of every stream in the southern half of the State, except some of those flowing

through rough or swampy country, the surface is so dotted with them that signals could be transmitted from one to another for a hundred miles or more. There is scarcely a point along the Scioto below Circleville, or on either Miami in the lower half of its course, or in the valley of any tributary to these streams, where one may not be within a few minutes' ride of some permanent evidence of aboriginal habitation. The same is true of the Cuyahoga and some other rivers belonging to the Lake Erie basin. On the summits of steep hills; in bottom lands subject to overflow, on every terrace bordering a stream; on plateaus and uplands; wherever there is cultivable or naturally drained land, a good point of observation, an ample supply of water, a convenient topography for trails—the Mound-Builder has left his mark. Even in places where it would seem a nomad would not care to go, except as led by excitement or the necessities of the chase, and then for as brief a time as possible, such evidence is not lacking of pre-historic residence, or, at least, sojourning."

"The most notable mounds in the State are: The Serpent Mound, in Adams County, which is more than a thousand feet in length; Fort Ancient, in Warren County, the length of whose surrounding embankment is about five miles, and estimated to contain 628,800 cubic yards of material; Fort Hill, in Highland County, enclosing an area of thirty-five acres; Graded Way, in Pike County; and fortifications at Newark covering over a thou-

# Introduction

## Chapter 1: The Basics

### 1.1. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.1. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.2. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.3. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.4. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.5. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.6. The Basics of the Basics

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#### 1.1.10. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.11. The Basics of the Basics

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#### 1.1.14. The Basics of the Basics

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#### 1.1.16. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.17. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.18. The Basics of the Basics

#### 1.1.19. The Basics of the Basics

sand acres. The largest mound in the State, at Miamisburg, is sixty-eight feet in height and 800 feet in circumference at the base."

While Delaware County possesses none of these more important of the works of the Mound-Builders, and while there is nothing characteristic in the mounds and earthworks found in the county to distinguish them from those in many other parts of the State, yet there are many interesting evidences that these people once lived within the limits of the county. In nearly every township are to be found mounds and fortifications of various descriptions, which, though fast becoming obliterated, still remain to attest the activity of a people whose character and history are shrouded in the oblivion of the past. Many relics, such as stone hammers, hatchets, flint arrow-heads, spear-heads, pestles, pipes, and fleshers, have been found at various times, and many interesting collections have been made by citizens of the county. In June of the year 1906, a society known as The Delaware County Archeological and Historical Society was organized and incorporated by a number of citizens who are interested in the collection and preservation of relics of this character, as well as in other matters pertaining to the archeology and history of the county, and there is now in the possession of various members of this organization a large number of relics which, as soon as permanent quarters are secured, will be open to the inspection of the public. As illustrating something of the interest which has been shown in matters of this kind we append a list of the various articles of archeological interest which have been collected by several Delaware County citizens:

	Axes	Fleshers	Boatles	Notches	Relics	Arrow and Spear-heads	Pipes	Gargola	Tubos	Cresculla	Horn	Gauges	Discoidal	Hammers
J. L. Smith	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
H. E. Buck	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Jos. Gross	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Jack Tinsart	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
D. W. Zeigler	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Hugh McKay	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Frank Crote	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Judge Wickham	25	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

In the Museum of the Ohio Wesleyan Uni-

versity there is also a large and very interesting collection.

For the past quarter of a century little in the way of archeological investigation has been done in the county. There has been no systematic effort to investigate the various earthworks that exist, and perhaps much that concerns the character and habits of their builders still lies hidden in the unexplored recesses of the mounds themselves. The larger part of the mounds within the county are to be found in the southern portion and along the Olen tangy River. One of the most notable is in the southwestern part of Orange Township on a farm now owned by Dr. Peasley, of Columbus, and on the east bank of the Olen tangy. "It bears all the marks of having been a fort, and with the river—and a large ravine which enters the river at almost right angles—forms a semicircle, or, more properly speaking, a quadrant, and incloses something near ten acres of ground. Several gateways, or openings, in the wall surrounding it, which is of earth, from five to eight feet high, are guarded by mounds on the inside of the enclosure." It is a misfortune that no scientific exploration of this mound has ever been made as it would undoubtedly be replete with interest for the archeologist. On a farm belonging to A. E. Goodrich, in Liberty Township, there is a circular mound, perhaps forty or fifty feet in diameter, which, until it had been largely obliterated by the cultivation of the land on which it lies, was one of the most perfect works of its kind to be seen anywhere. There was another mound on Mr. Goodrich's barn lot a number of years ago, which has been entirely removed. During the process of grading there was found, some distance below the surface, three skeletons in a good state of preservation. One of them was apparently that of a man considerably above medium stature, while the other two were smaller.

There is an ancient fortification located on the east side of the Olen tangy about four miles south of Delaware. Like the one farther down the river, before mentioned as being built at the intersection of a ravine with the river, this one is likewise located between two



ravines at the point of their intersection, about half a mile from the river, and could have been intended for no other purpose than that of defence. The embankment with the ditch outside of it contains about twenty acres. "The height of the embankment is now about five feet from the bottom of the ditch and the embankment itself is about five hundred feet in length, with an opening or gateway near the southern extremity. There seems to have been a line of fortifications extending all along the river for considerable distance, perhaps all the way to the Scioto and thence to the Ohio."

Mounds, mostly sepulchral, in addition to those already mentioned, have been discovered in various other parts of the county. In the issue of the *Delaware Herald* for September 25, 1879, there is an account of a mound which was evidently explored more thoroughly than most of those which have been known to exist here. "Saturday we were shown some interesting relics consisting of a queen conch shell, some isingglass (mica), and several peculiarly shaped pieces of slate which were found on the farm of Solomon Hill, Concord Township, Delaware County, Ohio. The mound is situated on the banks of a rocky stream. The nearest place where the queen conch shell is found is on the coast of Florida; the isingglass in New York State, and the slate in Vermont and Pennsylvania. Two human skeletons were also found in the mound, one about seven feet long, the other a child. The shell was found at the left cheek of the large skeleton. A piece of slate about one by six inches was under the chin. The slate was provided with two smooth holes, apparently for the purpose of tying it to its position. Another peculiarly shaped piece, with one hole, was on the chest, and another with some isingglass was on the left hand." In an article prepared by Mr. R. E. Hills, of Delaware, a number of years ago, for a former county history, he calls attention to several other mounds which have been located from time to time, particularly one on the "Broom Corn Farm" in Troy Township, and another in Porter. In both of these many interesting relics have been

found. In more recent years some very interesting discoveries were made by Mr. Burgher on his farm in Radnor Township, and, like most of the others, on the bank of a stream, though, in this case, it was the Scioto instead of the Olentangy. They consisted mostly of human skeletons, together with some parched corn evidently deposited with the body at the time of burial.

In the article of Mr. Hills before alluded to, he gives an account of the investigations made in certain mounds in the eastern part of the county, and, inasmuch as they constitute about the only efforts of a strictly scientific character to discover the important features and contents of mounds within the county, we deem it worth while to quote this part of the article in full. "A mound near Galena was recently opened by Prof. John T. Short, of the Ohio University, under the direction and for the benefit of the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology; and we are under obligations to Prof. F. W. Putnam, curator of the Museum, for the privilege of using Prof. Short's report in this connection, and to Prof. Short himself for kindly furnishing a copy of his report for this purpose."

He says: "In the month of August, 1879, the writer, in company with Mr. Eugene Lane and Mr. David Dyer, opened three mounds in Delaware County, Ohio. Two of these formed part of a system of mound works situated on the estate of Jacob Rhodes, Esq., in Genoa Township. \* \* \* The peninsula or tongue of land situated between Big Walnut Creek and Spruce Run is an elevated area having nearly perpendicular sides, washed by the streams over a hundred feet below. The central figure, the mound A (referring to a plate) stands within a perfectly circular enclosure B, measuring nearly 570 feet around. Now it is but about three feet higher than the natural level, but formerly was ten feet higher. Its present owner reduced it by plowing it down. The trench is inside of the enclosure, and no doubt furnished the earth for both the embankment and the mound. Its present width is twenty-seven feet, and it was formerly



about seven feet deep. The circle has an opening about twenty feet in width on the east, from which a graded way of about the same width, and probably 400 feet in length—no doubt of artificial construction—affords a descent at an angle of about thirty degrees to the stream below. On the north side of the entrance and continuous with the embankment, is a small mound measuring ten feet in diameter and four feet in height. It may have served as a point of outlook into the deep ravine below, as from it alone the entire length of the graded way is visible. A shaft six feet in diameter was sunk in this mound to a depth of four and one-half feet, but we discovered nothing that could be removed. Charcoal, a few calcined animal bones, and burnt clay, were all that was found. The large mound situated in the center of the enclosure, measured seventy-five feet through its major axis and sixty-eight feet through its minor axis. Its present height is about twelve feet above the natural level, though the distance to the bottom of the trench is three or four feet or more. It is probable that the mound was perfectly round, as its symmetry has no doubt been destroyed, in part, by the removal from its surface of about twenty-five wagon loads of flat sandstones (each a foot square, more or less, and about three inches thick) for the purpose of walling neighboring cellars. The stones were brought from the ravine below and made a complete covering for the mound. Extending out from the mound on the west, the remains of a low crescent-shaped platform, twenty-five feet across at its greatest width, are still visible. A small excavation was made four years ago in the top of the mound, by the son of the present owner, but the digging was abandoned before any depth was reached or anything was discovered. I excavated the mound by causing a trench four feet wide to be dug from the northern side of the mound to its center. \* \* \* A single layer of flat stones, like those on the outside of the mound, was found to start at the base and to cover what at one time must have been regarded as its finished surface. At the center this inner layer of stones was situated about

three feet below the present surface of the mound. This was the only trace of stratification observable in the structure, and is suggestive of the section given by Squier and Davis to illustrate stratification in altar mounds. Aside from this, the indications were distinct that the earth had been dumped down in small basket- or bag-fulls. This is confirmatory of the observations of Prof. E. B. Andrews in the mounds of southern Ohio \* \* \* On the undisturbed surface of the ground, at the center of the mound, I uncovered a circular bed of ashes eight feet in diameter and about six inches in thickness. The ashes were of a reddish clay color, except that through the center of the bed ran a seam or layer of white ashes—no doubt calcined bones, as at the outer margin of the bed in one or two instances the forins of the bones was traceable, but so calcined that they possessed no consistency when touched or uncovered. Ranged in a semicircle around the eastern margin of the ash heap, were several pieces of pottery, all broken, probably in the construction of the mound or by its subsequent settling. The pottery was exceedingly brittle and crumbled rapidly after exposure. It was almost impossible to recover any fragments larger than the size of the hand, though a couple of pieces were taken out which indicated that the size of the vessel to which they belonged was much larger than any which to my knowledge have been taken from Ohio mounds; it was probably twelve or fourteen inches in height. The vessel was ornamented with a double row of lozenge or diamond-shaped figures. \* \* \* Although the decoration on these vessels (produced by a pointed tool before the clay was baked) indicated an attempt at art of a respectable order, the material employed was nothing more than coarse clay and pounded sandstone—instead of pounded shells, as is more frequently the case. However, numerous fragments of finer workmanship were taken out. Evidently an attempt had been made to glaze the vessel. I could not help being impressed with the thought that the mound marked the site where cremation or possibly sacrifice had been performed,





\* \* \* About 300 yards southwest of the mound just described are the remains of a circular enclosure 300 feet in diameter. The embankment has been reduced by plowing until it is now scarcely two feet in height. The precipitous sides of both the Big Walnut and Spruce Run render an ascent at this point impossible. The circle is visible from the mound and is possibly an intermediate link between the mound and another system lying west at a point two miles distant.

"On the estate of E. Phillips, Esq., one mile south of Galena, in the same county, I opened a mound of 165 feet in circumference and about four feet in height. \* \* \* No bones nor pottery were found. \* \* \* Mr. Dyer states that about a couple of years ago a large mound, measuring seventy feet in diameter and fifteen feet in height, constructed entirely of stone, and situated on the farm of Isaac Brimberger, three miles south of Galena, was partly removed by its owner for the purpose of selling the stone. Immediately under the center of the mound and below the natural level, a vault was discovered. The sides and roof of the mound consisted of oak and walnut timbers, averaging six inches in diameter and still covered with bark. \* \* \*

The timbers were driven perpendicularly into the ground around the quadrangular vault while others were laid across the top for a roof. Over all the skin of some animal had been stretched. Inside of the vault were the remains, apparently, of three persons, one a child, and fragments of a coarse cloth made of vegetable fiber and animal hair. \* \* \* The preservation of the wood is due, probably, to the presence of water, with which the vault seems to have been filled."

Mr. Hills, in his able article, states the following conclusions with regard to the Mound-Builders in Delaware County: "Our knowledge of the other remains in the county is meager, but enough is known to enable us to classify it with the other counties bordering the Scioto River to the Ohio. It appears to have been near the northeast corner of the territory of the race which occupied Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as the most of the permanent

works discovered have been south and west of here, although many fine specimens of implements have been found in Marion County, north of Delaware."

As was previously stated, for many years practically no effort at systematic investigation of the mounds, or any one of them, in the county has been made, and little can be added to what was set forth at the time Mr. Hills prepared his article. In the year 1897 a visit was again made to the Galena mounds by the curator of the State Museum and to various other points of archeological interest in the county, but his report contains little that would add to the information already in our possession. We give, however, the summary of the present knowledge possessed regarding the mounds and other matters of archeological interest relative to Delaware County as it appears in the seventh volume of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Societies' publications.

	Earth Mound	Village Site	Enclosure	Stone Mound	Square	Crescent	Mound Groups	Glacial Remains	Partial Burial
Kingsdon.....	1								
Mariboro.....	1								
Oxford.....	1								
Porter.....	3								
Harlem.....	1			1					
Genoa.....	4						1		
Orange.....	6		1			1			
Liberty.....	1	1							
Concord.....	1	1							
Delaware.....	1	1							1
Betha.....	1	1							
Brown.....	2				1				
Scioto.....	2								
Truett.....	1								
Berkshire.....	1								
Prof.....	1						1		
Radnor.....	1								3
Thompson.....	1	1							
TOTALS.....	52	10	3	1	1	1	2		4

The Mound-Builders have long since passed away. Aside from the earthworks which they constructed and the relics found within them, no source of information remains to us by which to determine anything as to their character, history, or fate. Even the Indians themselves had practically no traditions concerning them. All the research and investigation that has been made has led to no definite or reliable conclusions. Theories have been propounded only to be discredited by



later discoveries. Whether the Mound-Builders were a race distinct in themselves, ultimately conquered and exterminated by the Indians, or whether they were simply the progenitors of the Indian tribes, are questions which remain unanswered and are destined, perhaps, always to be so.

#### THE RED RACE.

Of the successors to the Mound-Builders, however, considerably more is known. Indeed it has not been much over a hundred years since the only residents of Delaware County were the red men, and a hundred years is a period comparatively brief when we consider the length of time that has elapsed since the date where historical knowledge begins. It is scarcely correct, however, to speak of the Red Men as residents. The term implies a more permanent attachment to a locality than could be attributed to them. With their nomadic habits, they were not long confined to a single place, and we find the various tribes wandering over widely extended areas.

When the white man first came to the Ohio Valley he found a number of tribes inhabiting the Northwest Territory. Among those which are known to have been in the region which is now Delaware County there were the Delawares, Shawnees, Mingoes, Wyandots, Senecas, and perhaps others. Since the first of these have given the county its name, and are known to have had a more permanent location here than some of the others, it is not inappropriate to give some accounts of their character and history.

The Delawares took their name from the Delaware River on the banks of which they were located when first discovered by the Europeans, and which, in turn, took its name from Lord De la Warre, who first explored it. Their real name, however, was Lenni Lenape. While this name is usually interpreted to mean "original men," it is stated by Drake in his edition of Schoolcraft's book on the American Indians that the orthography does not justify the assertion. "*Lenni* is the same as *Illini* in the Illinois and *Innini* in the Chip-

pewa, the consonants *l* and *n* and the vowel *o* and *i* being interchangeable in the Algonkin. Lenape is in the same language, and, under the same rule, the equivalent of *inabi* and *iabi*, male. The true meaning is "manly men"—name involving a harmless boast.

According to the traditions of the Lenni Lenape, their organization antedated that of most of the other Indian tribes. They regarded themselves as having occupied in former ages a pre-eminent position for prowess, valor and wisdom. They pointed to a "Golden Age" in the remote past when their claims to superiority over the other tribes was recognized in the term "Grandfather," which these tribes applied to them. The Iroquois were called by the Lenni Lenape, "Uncle," which the Iroquois reciprocated by calling the Lenni Lenape, "Nephew." The other tribes were called by them "Brother" or "Younger Brother." When the Delawares were subdued by the Iroquois in after years, these traditions of their former greatness, from which the had fallen, rested heavily in their memories.

It was a further tradition among the Delawares that they had once occupied the western part of the country, but, crossing the Mississippi, had gradually moved eastward until they had taken up a more permanent abode on the river which gave them their English name. In the course of their migration eastward they had exterminated the Alleghans who occupied the principal ranges of the Allegheny Mountains. They had formed an alliance with the Iroquois by whom they were afterward subdued and reduced to "women." Whatever truth there may have been in their traditions, however, when the European settler came, they were found on the banks of the Delaware. The Dutch carried on a friendly traffic with them, exchanging for the skins of animals the superior products of European art and manufacture.

In 1682 William Penn, the great Quaker, who believed that the rules of justice applied to dealings with the Indians as well as other races, came to the American shore. Instead of seeking to eject the Delawares from their lands by sheer force of superior prowess, he



met them in friendly intercourse and negotiated with them a treaty by which he bought their lands, and by which both parties agreed that the same moral law should apply to both races alike. This treaty was kept unbroken by the Delawares for sixty years. So favorable was the impression made upon them by Penn's fairness that the name "Quaker" came, with them, to be synonymous with "good men."

At the time of the treaty with Penn, however, or shortly afterwards, the Delawares were brought into subjection to the Iroquois. At the Lancaster treaty in 1744, in the presence of a large assembly of tribes, the Iroquois denied the right of the Delawares to sell their lands. "Canassatego, an Iroquois chief, upbraided them in public council for some former act of this kind. Speaking in a strain of mixed irony and arrogance, he told them not to reply to his words but to leave the council in silence. He peremptorily ordered them to quit the section of country where they then resided and to move to the banks of the Susquehanna." Accordingly, the Delawares, cowed into submission, left the banks of the Delaware where their home had been for many years and turned to the West, from which, according to their traditions, they had formerly come. It is said that at the opening of the Revolution the Delawares shook off the Iroquois yoke and that, a few years later, at a public council, the Iroquois admitted that they were "no longer women."

The Delawares first settled on the Susquehanna, in their western migration. Here, however, they were subject to the constant intrusion of the white settlers, as well as the aggressions of the Iroquois. Proceeding westward they took up their abode along the Muskingum, and later on the Auglaize in Northwestern Ohio, and while here they took part in the various wars which have been mentioned in the preceding chapter. They were represented at St. Clair's defeat and at the battle of "Fallen Timber," and afterwards participated in the treaty at Greenville. They were faithful to the United States during the War of 1812, resisting all the overtures of

the British to again take up arms against the Americans.

From Ohio they removed to the White River, a branch of the Wabash, in Indiana. Later, as the advancing frontier of civilization encroached upon their territory, they ceded their lands and removed, for the most part, to a tract in Missouri which had formerly been granted to them jointly with the Shawnees by the Spanish. From here they again migrated to Kansas, locating on the Kansas and Missouri rivers. Finally, they removed to Indian Territory, where they now reside, and occupy a reservation in conjunction with the Cherokee Nation. Their present number is about 1,750. In the War of the Rebellion the Delawares enlisted one hundred and seventy-two men for the Union army, out of a population of two hundred males. They officered their own companies and made good soldiers in every respect.

It was to the tribe of the Delawares that the band of Moravian converts belonged, whose shameful massacre at Gnadenhuten is one of the foulest blots that stains the annals of our early history. The Moravian Missionaries, Count Zinzendorf and Heckewelder, had labored with great success among the Indian tribes. Their first converts were made in New York and Connecticut. Owing to the prejudice of the English, however, in 1747 the mission was transferred from Shickomoco, in Dutchess County, New York, to Bethlehem on the Susquehanna. Here was established an Indian colony, free from all the savage vices that characterized the other Indian tribes. They cultivated the land and abstained from participation in the Indian wars that raged all along the frontier from Quebec to New Orleans. It was the misfortune of these Delaware Indians to fall under the suspicion of the English as being in sympathy with the French. Their doctrines of peace met with little response from the other Indian tribes or even from the rough white settlers on the border. In consequence they were subjected to constant persecution from both the whites and the red men. Forced from the Susquehanna they took up



their abode on the waters of the Muskingum. Here, as before, they addressed themselves to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and grazing. They were allowed to remain unmolested until the war for independence broke out. When this occurred they found themselves between Fort Pitt and Detroit, a British and an American stronghold. They could not understand the struggle and refused to join the war-like parties that passed through their territories or to ally themselves with either of the belligerent forces. Their attitude only served to create suspicion. The white frontiersmen, accustomed only to the savage side of the Indian nature, could not understand that any other could exist. The Indians themselves were, for the most part, incapable of appreciating the doctrines of peace and non-resistance believed in and adhered to by these innocent Moravian converts. At length a Wyandot war party, no doubt instigated by the white renegades, Girty, Elliott and McKee, appeared on the Muskingum and compelled the peaceful Delawares to remove to Sandusky. Many of their cattle and hogs were killed and the inhabitants of three towns, numbering between three and four hundred, were removed, leaving behind the fields which they had cultivated and the homes and chapels which they had erected.

After living at Sandusky for a year the Delawares were permitted to return to the Muskingum. The settlers on the Monongahela looked on this return as a hostile movement. The British posts at the Maumee, Detroit and Michilimacinae had not yet been surrendered, and it was known that the Indian tribes throughout the Northwest still manifested the most bitter hostility towards the white settlers, shown later by the fierce struggles with St. Clair and Wayne. Almost any kind of a pretext would have sufficed, however, to provoke an attack on the Moravians, in view of the prejudice which existed against them. On their return to the Muskingum a company, headed by Colonel Williamson, determined to exterminate them. Gnadenhutten, Salem and one or two other settlements were taken. "Under deceitful promises the Indians gave up all their arms, showed the whites

their treasures, and went unknowingly to a terrible death. When apprised of their fate, determined upon by a majority of the rangers, they begged only time to prepare. They were led two by two, the men into one and the women and children into another 'slaughter-house,' as it was termed, and all but two lads were wantonly slain. \* \* \* Some of Williamson's men wrung their hands at their cruel fate and endeavored, by all the means in their power, to prevent it, but all to no purpose."

It was shortly after this inhuman massacre that the ill-fated expedition of Colonel Crawford against the Wyandots took place. Perhaps aroused to the fiercest spirit of revenge by the massacre of their brethren, even though they could not sympathize with their spirit, the Wyandots apparently sought to wreak vengeance on Colonel Crawford and party. After completely routing them and capturing Colonel Crawford with a number of the party, they burnt Colonel Crawford at the stake after subjecting him to the cruellest tortures that all their devilish ingenuity could devise.

The Indians probably had several villages within the present limits of Delaware County. Little is known regarding any of them, however, beyond what is stated by Howe in his History. Two villages are there mentioned as having been located mostly within the present limits of the City of Delaware and belonging to the Delaware Nation. One of them occupied the ground near what is now the east end of William Street and on the Delaware Run. It is probable that the spot on which Monnett Hall now stands was once dotted with Indian wigwams. The other village was in the west end of the present city. A corn field of 400 acres is said to have been cultivated. There is also a tradition that a battle was once fought on the Delaware Run between the Delawares and the Shawnees. It is known that the red men were attracted to the vicinity of Delaware in vast numbers by the famous sulphur spring located on what is now the University campus. This spring was called "Medicine Waters" by the Indians. There was also a village belonging to the Mingoes located a





short distance north of Delaware in Troy Township.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN SETTLERS AND INDIANS.

Delaware County was included within the territory ceded to the United States under the terms of the famous Greenville treaty, made on the 2nd of August, 1795. It was not long after that time that the permanent location of the Delawares and other tribes in Delaware County ceased. With the coming of the white man and the alienation of their title to the land, they betook themselves further north to the territory that was reserved for them. They often visited the county afterwards, however, to hunt and to fish in its streams, and to trade with the white settlers, and many interesting experiences with them were related by the early pioneers. Their intercourse with the whites was, almost without exception, of a friendly character, though it is said that many of the early settlers entertained towards them an inveterate hatred and did not consider it really criminal to kill them. "They brought cranberries, maple sugar (sometimes mixed with meal) and molasses in coon-skins, to sell to the whites. \* \* \* Cranberries were a great article of commerce with the Indians and a drove of fifty ponies, laden with this fruit, has been seen to pass through Delaware at one time, going to Columbus and other points south." They would resort to any device to satisfy their native thirst for "fire-water." It is related that an Indian came late one evening to the house of Colonel Byxbe, Delaware's founder, and demanded that a keg which he had with him should be filled with whiskey. Mrs. Byxbe was the only occupant of the house at the time. She went to the room used as a bar (the house itself being a tavern), struck a light and suddenly discovered that she was surrounded by about twenty natives of the forest. On the promise of the red men that they would leave the place quietly, however, when the purpose of their coming had been accomplished, the fearless woman led the way to the cellar where she

filled their keg, after which they departed in accordance with their promise.

While Delaware County was never the scene of any of the great battles fought with the Indian tribes, while it was never so much as invaded by the red men with hostile purpose, after the coming of the white settlers yet the inborn savagery of the Indian nature could not but be a source of constant apprehension to the pioneer so long as these natives of the forest remained in close proximity to his settlements. As we have said, the intercourse of the whites with the Indians was, for the most part, friendly; but, should circumstances arise to call it forth there was always the danger that the white man might become the prey of the Indian's uncurbed savagery. An incident is related in the early history of Troy Township illustrative of the dangers which might arise. The Delawares and Wyandots, who frequented the locality, sent a war party into Pennsylvania to commit depredations upon the inhabitants. Among others, they captured a young white girl and started for their camp on Clear Run in Troy Township. A party of whites, among whom were two brothers of the captured girl, organized to pursue them. They followed the Indians to a point on the Olentangy River north of Delaware, where the old stone mill is situated, but here they seemed to lose all trace of the Indian band. They were about to give up their pursuit as hopeless when one of the party happened to notice smoke ascending above the trees a mile or two farther north. Cautiously approaching the spot they suddenly came upon the savages and drove them into the woods, rescuing the captured girl unharmed. This incident took place on what has since been known as the Crystal Springs Farm, owned by Mr. Chauncy Hills.

We have alluded to the hatred which many of the early settlers entertained towards the Indians. In this connection we quote two incidents related in "Howe's History." "One time, after the last war, a dead Indian was seen floating down the Scioto on two logs, lashed together, having his gun and all his accoutrements with him. He had been shot



and the people believed the murderer was George Shannon, who had been in service considerably during the war, and who one time went out, not far from Lower Sandusky, with a small company, fell in with a party of warriors and had to retreat. He lingered behind until he shot and killed one. As soon as he fired, several Indians sprang forward to catch him alive, but, being swift on foot, he could easily keep ahead, when he suddenly came to an open field across which he had to run or be cut off. The Indians gained the first side just as he was leaping the fence on the other, and fired at him, one ball entering his hip. He staunchly the blood by stuffing the hole with a portion of his shirt, that they might not track him, and crawled into the brush, but they gave up the chase, thinking they had not hit him, and being convinced of his superior fleetness. Shannon got into camp and was conveyed home, but he was always lame afterwards and fostered an unrelenting desire for vengeance towards the whole race, not excepting the innocent and the harmless.

"As late as 1820 two Indians were murdered on Fulton's Creek (Thompson Township). A party came down there to hunt, as was customary with them every fall, and Henry Swartz ordered them off. They replied, "No, the land belongs to the white man—the game to the Indian," and insisted that they were friends and ought not to be disturbed. A few days after two of their number were missing, and they hunted the entire country over without finding them, and at last found evidence of human bones where there had been a fire, and immediately charged Swartz with killing and burning them. They threatened vengeance on him, and for several years he had to be constantly on his guard to prevent being waylaid. It was never legally investigated, but the neighbors all believed that Swartz, aided probably by Ned Williams, murdered and disposed of them in the manner the Indians suspected, and at one time talked of driving them out of the settlement. They were considered bad men and never prospered afterwards."

When the war of 1812 broke out, there was great apprehension on the part of the settlers lest the county would be invaded by the Indians. The county itself, being just south of the Greenville treaty line, was one of the border counties. Accordingly steps were immediately taken by the inhabitants for its protection. There seems to have been at least four block-houses erected within the limits of the county. One of these was at Norton, one in Kingston Township, another in Berlin Township and another in Delaware. Inasmuch as it was nearest the border, the one at Norton was, perhaps, of most importance, and was the largest of any. It was known by the name of Fort Morrow, and was built in a dense forest unbroken for miles around. The following description will undoubtedly be of interest.

"The fort consisted of two block-houses situated short distance from each other, in direction northeast by southwest. Between the two was the brick tavern of Nathaniel Wyatt. The whole was surrounded by a palisade of strong oaken timbers substantially set in the ground and then sharpened on the top. One of the blockhouses was built by the citizens of round logs. The first story was run up to a height of about eight feet, and the second was made to project over that of the first about four feet. The floor of this projection had small openings or port-holes thus enabling those inside to better defend against a close attack or attempt to set the structure on fire by the besieging party. The upper story contained embrasures so arranged that rifles could be discharged in any direction. The door was composed of three-inch plank, double barred across and upright. To test it, a volley was fired into it at short range. In the story below slept the children and above the grown people stood sentry. The other was built by the government and did not differ materially from that built by the citizens, except that the logs were hewn and the structure more compactly built." The words "Fort Morrow" were painted in great, red letters on one of the logs in the southwest corner.



The block-house in Kingston Township was located at the intersection of the north and south road, known as the Sunbury Road, with the Mansfield Road, the place being known as Starks' Corners. At the time of the war of 1812, there were no settlements to the north of the Kingston colony, and it was deemed necessary to take this precaution against possible incursions of the Indians. Its use never became necessary, however, save at the time of "Drake's defeat," when the settlers were scared into it for a brief period.

"Drake's defeat" was in itself responsible for the erection of the block-house in Berlin Township. After the panic caused by this rather ludicrous incident, the settlers there determined not to take chances for the future. Accordingly there was erected just south of where the roads cross near Cheshire, a structure of hewed logs, the building having two stories the upper projecting over the lower, and being forty feet square. The only aperture in the lower story was closed by a door made of a double thickness of three-inch planks, barred and cross-barred. In the upper story were rifle embrasures and convenient openings in the floor of the projection which could be used for defence in case of a close attack. After the fort had been stocked with ammunition and provisions it offered a comparatively secure retreat in the event of an attack from hostile Indians. There was at least one occasion on which most of the settlers betook themselves to it for protection from an expected onset, but the alarm proved to be groundless. The structure was afterwards used as a school-house.

The blockhouse in Delaware was located on the northeast corner of Sandusky and William Streets. The structure was not originally intended for a blockhouse, being a one-story brick building which had been used for a store. Around this a high palisade of strong puncheons was constructed.

While it was no more than a matter of reasonable precaution that these various strongholds of defence should have been constructed, yet there seems never to have been any real occasion for their use. The known

hostility of certain tribes, however, and their sympathy with the British, were amply sufficient to give ground for the apprehensions of the early settlers during the War of 1812. Living as we do in an age when civilization has long since thrust the red man far out to our western country, and in large measure tamed his savage nature, when it is difficult to even imagine our locality as an unbroken forest whose only human occupants were savages, we perhaps cannot appreciate the real dangers which our pioneer fathers encountered, and the real fearlessness which they exhibited when they took the first steps towards opening the way for the advance of civilization. The dangers, were, nevertheless, real, and their bravery as great as that which has characterized any effort ever put forth by human kind. Delaware County was never actually invaded and with the termination of the "second war for independence" the fear of Indian incursions, for the most part, ceased.

We have several times alluded to "Drake's defeat." This event, famous in local annals, was for years after its occurrence, mentioned by the inhabitants of the county in much the same manner as other localities will refer to the time of their "great flood," or fire, or hurricane, or some other equally disastrous visitation. While, as it developed, the Indians were in reality altogether innocent in the matter, yet, since it would not have taken place had it not been for the constant apprehension of Indian depredations, the narrative of its occurrence would seem to properly belong in this somewhat brief account of the relations which the early settlers sustained towards the red men.

After Hull's surrender in the War of 1812 there was nothing to prevent the Indians from making hostile raids on the northern frontier. Inasmuch as Delaware County was directly on the border, there was, as we have already mentioned, ample occasion for dread on the part of the settlers. Lower Sandusky was threatened with attack, and a company was organized by Captain William Drake, in the northern part of the county, to march to its assistance. On their first night out they encamped a few



miles north of the settlement at Norton. Captain Drake was something of a practical joker. It is probable, too, that he wished to test the courage of his men. After the men had all become securely wrapped in the embrace of Morpheus he quietly stole out into the bushes. Here he suddenly discharged his gun and came running frantically into camp crying, "Indians! Indians!" at the top of his voice. A plat of ground had been designated the night before on which the company would form in case of attack. Here the more courageous of the band attempted to draw themselves up in battle array to resist the coming onslaught, the sentinels having previously taken up the cry of Indians, supposing that the original alarm proceeded from one of their own number.

Captain Drake, soon perceiving the consternation and confusion into which his ruse had thrown the company, and fearing that they might all disgrace themselves by a precipitate flight, quickly proclaimed the hoax and attempted to quiet the panic which he had created. There was a lieutenant in the company, however, who, not waiting for any future developments or willing to risk even the chance of the most hasty investigations, took to his heels with all the expedition which the fear of being immediately scalped would naturally occasion. In his mad flight the shouts of his companions attempting to recall him were transformed by his imagination into the blood-curdling warwhoop of Indian savages. As he increased the distance between himself and the others who endeavored to restrain him, and the sound of their voices died away, it was only so much evidence that they had all succumbed to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the red men. This, at any rate, was the story which he brought to the Radnor settlement at which he arrived at daybreak, his flight having taken him in this direction, although he had intended to make for his home south of the place where the company had encamped for the night.

The horrible tale of wholesale massacre soon had its effect on the settlers at Radnor. The community was thrown into a panic and preparations were begun for immediate flight.

The story was communicated by each one to his neighbor, and, no doubt, lost nothing of its gressome details in the telling. On foot, on horse-back, in wagons, by any method that offered the easiest and quickest means of escape, the people fled from their impending doom. The same scene was repeated in most of the other settlements to which the news of the "massacre" was communicated. The mob of frenzied fugitives struck Delaware just a little after sunrise. In their mad haste they did not take time to stop for the communication of details but simply cried out as they rushed along, "The Indians are upon us!" While great alarm was immediately manifested in the village yet it is said that not a great number of the villagers joined in the flight. They at once betook themselves to the fortifications, however, and took immediate steps to put the community in a state of defence. Scouts were sent out to ascertain the truth of the reports. At Norton they found the people quietly engaged in their usual occupations. It was too late, however, to reach many of those who had fled.

The demoralization spread to the eastern part of the county. Most of the settlers, not stopping to question the truth of the reports, prepared for flight. Swollen streams and various other obstacles, that, under ordinary circumstances would have seemed insurmountable, apparently offered no impediment to escape. Women, ordinarily timid, under the excitement of the hour, became brave as lions. Many ludicrous stories are related of incongruities on the part of the panic-stricken settlers in the preparations they made for flight. Articles of clothing and food were indiscriminately jumbled together. One woman, after wrapping a package of tallow candles in her silk dress stowed it away in the bottom of a wagon. The result can easily be imagined. Another, after the panic was over, found a bag containing pies, bread and various other articles of food together with a pair of old boots, in a confused mass, stored away for an emergency. A family named Penry drove so fast that they bounced a little boy, two or three years old, out of the wagon, near Dela-





ware, but did not notice it until they proceeded five or six miles further in their flight. They decided that it would be an unjustifiable risk to return for him, however, and left him to his fate. He fortunately escaped the Indian tomahawk as well as other dangers and lived for many years. One woman, in her hurry, forgot her babe; and returning, grabbed a stick of wood from the chimney corner, leaving the babe quietly sleeping in its cradle.

Meanwhile Captain Drake and his company proceeded quietly on their way to Lower Sandusky, altogether unconscious of the widespread demoralization and disaster of which the captain's joke had been the innocent cause. The whole incident would seem to us now, perhaps, to savor more of the character of a huge joke than as being of the nature of a great calamity. A calamity, however, it really was. In the hurried preparation of the settlers for flight everything was left in the wildest confusion. When they returned from their mad stampede they found everything in a disorder that required much time and patience for its restoration. Door and gate had been left open, and thus free access to field and

larder had been given. Waste and devastation everywhere were the result and a burden placed upon the settlers, ordinarily hard pressed for even the necessities of life, which they could ill afford to bear.

Moreover, so panic-stricken had many of those who participated in the flight become and so thoroughly frightened by the possible dangers of living on the extreme frontier, that they never even returned to the homes which they had so hastily deserted. The larger portion of those who "escaped" had fled to Worthington or Franklinton, but many kept on even so far as Chillicothe. The incident itself gives us a striking illustration of the terrors of border life and the strain which anyone who had the bravery to face them must have endured. It is easy to see only the ludicrous side of the occurrence and to forget, in the security of our civilized life, that the danger, while only fancied in this instance, might as easily have been real. Had there been no reasonable possibility of an actual Indian massacre, no report of that character could ever have created such a panic.



## CHAPTER III.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

*Boundaries Defined—Derivation of Title and Early Explorations—Achievement of George Rogers Clark—State Cessions and Indian Treaties—Settlement—Indian Wars—St. Clair's Defeat—Wayne's Campaign and Battle of Fallen Timber—Organization of the Northwest Territory—Organization of the State of Ohio.*

Delaware County is one of the civil subdivisions of the first State formed out of the old Northwest Territory. Of itself it constitutes but a small portion of that vast domain which embraced within its limits all of the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Yet the history of Delaware County cannot be properly written without some account of the more important events that concern the exploration, development and organization of the territory as a whole. Long before the first white man had set foot on the soil of what is now Delaware County, her destiny was being shaped by events of even greater importance than any that have transpired within her own borders; and long prior to her organization as a county, wars were being fought, treaties made, and laws enacted through which alone her very existence was made a possibility. While the present work contemplates particularly an account of those events which are peculiar to Delaware County as a separate civil subdivision of the State, and while the reader must be referred to the larger and more pretentious histories of the Northwest Territory and Ohio for fuller information regarding them as a whole, yet it is deemed necessary to a proper understanding of the history of the county to review some of the leading events that

characterized the development of the entire domain, and to present, in outline, some of the chief circumstances that have contributed to the present condition of prosperity and power occupied by this widely extended area. No portion of our nation's history is more replete with interest and importance.

Our purpose shall be, not so much to give a consecutive account of events in the order of their occurrence as to present, in outline, the different lines of development that go, as a whole, to make up the history of the state and territory. The chief topics that will receive consideration are: 1. The derivation of the title; 2, the settlement; 3, the various Indian wars; 4, the organization.

#### DERIVATION OF TITLE.

The claims first asserted to lands in the Western Hemisphere by European monarchs were based on discoveries made by their subjects. Accordingly we find all that vast region between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains, originally known by the general name of Louisiana, claimed by France, in consequence of the explorations, chiefly, of Father Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, and La Salle. In 1673 Marquette, accompanied by M. Joliet, starting from Mackinac, traced their way



southward from there to the Wisconsin River, which they followed to its junction with the Mississippi. They then descended the Mississippi for a 1,000 miles, and, on their return to Canada, urged in the strongest terms the immediate occupation of this vast and fertile region watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. There are other accounts of the discovery of the Mississippi, but the one ascribing it to Marquette seems to be the first that is authentic.

Between the years 1678 and 1682 La Salle with Father Hennepin, conducted a series of explorations around the great lakes and along the Mississippi, going as far south as Peoria Lake, Illinois. Here they erected a fort, after which La Salle returned to Canada. Father Hennepin explored the region now embraced within the limits of Ohio and is said to have published a volume containing an account of his discoveries "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams of Ohio. In 1683 La Salle went to France and induced the French Government to fit out an expedition for the purpose of planting a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi. The expedition failed completely, however, La Salle being murdered by one of his own men.

The French still persisted in their efforts to gain possession of this vast region, west of the Alleghenies and the English colonies. Under the command of M. D'Iberville a second expedition sailed from France, entered the mouth of the Mississippi (March 2, 1699), and explored the river for several hundred miles. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts was ultimately established extending from New Orleans to Quebec by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and thence, by way of Mackinaw and Detroit, to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was afterward shortened by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, and then following the latter upward and down the Maumee to Lake Erie. The French colonies, increasing steadily in numbers and strength, aroused the jealousy of the English, who, to check their advancement,

formed what was known as the Ohio Company. This company made some attempts to establish trading houses among the Indians. The French, however, established a chain of fortifications back of the English settlements and thus secured to themselves the entire control of the Mississippi Valley.

Inasmuch as this same territory was claimed by the English Crown, it is necessary to consider the basis of the rights which she asserted. Her chief ground for claiming title to the territory west of the Alleghenies, was a treaty made with the Six Nations in the Ohio Valley. It was claimed that these nations had placed their lands under the protection of the British Crown. It was further asserted that in 1744 the British had purchased lands of these Six Nations by treaty at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1748 the Ohio Company, organized by a number of Virginians and Londoners, obtained a charter from the British Government with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English, reverting to the times of the Cabots, claimed that by right they held the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bounded by the parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic Coast settlements. Inasmuch as France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, together with the Great Lakes and their tributaries, Ohio was within the disputed territory. When the surveys for the lands of the Ohio Company were begun, the Governor of Canada entered a vigorous protest by establishing the line of forts to which we have before alluded. The dispute over this territory between the French and English was finally settled by the treaty following what is familiarly known in history as the French and Indian War. By the terms of that treaty, made in Paris in 1763, the British Crown came into undisputed possession of all the vast territory northwest of the Ohio.

The territory included within the present limits of Ohio, together with the entire domain northwest of the Ohio River of unknown extent, was originally claimed by Virginia. Her title rested upon three grants from the British Crown. The first charter was granted



in 1606 by James I. to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and others, authorizing them to establish two colonies, the first being known in history as the "London Company," and the second as the "Plymouth Company." The grant to the London Company covered a strip of sea coast fifty miles broad between the 34th and 41st parallels. In 1606 King James granted a second charter to the London Company. The territorial limits of the first charter were extended to embrace the whole sea-coast, north and south, within two hundred miles of Old Point Comfort, extending "from sea to sea, west and northwest." A third charter, granted in 1612, annexed to Virginia all the islands within three hundred leagues of the coast.

Virginia, however, was not undisputed in her assertion of title to the whole of this extensive region. Both Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed portions of the territory. In 1662 Charles II. granted to certain settlers upon the Connecticut all the territory between the parallels of latitude which include the present State of Connecticut, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. The claims of Massachusetts were founded on a similar charter granted thirty years later. New York also had claims which she asserted.

#### ACHIEVEMENT OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

By the treaty of peace, signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, the claims of the English monarch to the whole of the northwest territory were ceded to the United States. "The provisional articles which formed the basis of the treaty, more especially as related to boundary, were signed at Paris, November 30, 1782. During the pendency of the negotiation of these preliminary articles, Mr. Oswald, the British commissioner, proposed the River Ohio as the western boundary of the United States, and but for the indomitable perseverance of the Revolutionary patriot, John Adams, one of the American commissioners, who opposed the proposition, and insisted upon the Mississippi as the boundary, the probability is that the proposition of Mr. Oswald would have been

acceded to by the United States Commissioners." That the British were prevented from making a reasonable claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio was due, in large measure, to the fact that this extensive domain was wrested from their hands during the Revolutionary war through the valor and foresight of General George Rogers Clark. On the outbreak of the Revolution he saw through the whole plan of the British who held all the outposts, Kaskaskia, Detroit, Vincennes and Niagara. It was the hope of the British that by means of these outposts they might encircle the Americans and also unite the Indians in a common war against them. Clark knew that many of the Indian tribes were divided in their feeling or but indifferent in their support of the British. He conceived the idea that if the British could be driven from their outposts, the Indians could be easily awed into submission or bribed into neutrality or friendship. Acting upon this theory, and first enlisting the support of Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, he organized an expedition which was entirely successful in wresting control of the country west of the Ohio from the British. To him, as well as to John Adams, is due unlimited credit for the fact that the Ohio River was not made the boundary between Canada and the United States.

#### STATE CESSIONS AND INDIAN TREATIES.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the title to the British possessions having passed to the several colonies, each one, as a sovereign and independent state, claimed the right of soil and jurisdiction over the lands which had been originally granted it in its charter. As we have already observed, several states laid claim to portions of the vast, unappropriated tracts northwest of the Ohio. It was insisted by those states whose charters gave them no claims to any portion of this territory that inasmuch as the entire domain had been won from the British by the united efforts of all the colonies, the lands themselves should be appropriated for the benefit of all the states. It was repeatedly urged





upon the states themselves which claimed ownership in these lands, that they should cede them for the common benefit of all. Responding to this demand the State of Virginia, on March 1, 1784, ceded to the United States her claims to ownership and jurisdiction over the entire part of the country embraced in her charter lying northwest of the Ohio. She made a condition, however, that in case the lands lying south of the Cumberland river were not sufficient to satisfy the bounties in land which she had issued to her soldiers during the Revolutionary War, then this deficiency was to be made up out of lands in this territory, lying between the rivers Miami and Scioto. The jurisdiction over all the land, however, passed to the United States. Likewise Connecticut, on September 13, 1786, relinquished to the United States all her claims to lands lying within this same territory, with the exception of the tract known as the Western Reserve. This she ceded to the United States May 30, 1800. The president, however, immediately conveyed the fee of the soil to the governor of the State for the use of grantees and purchasers claiming under her, similar to the manner in which Virginia had also been allowed the fee of the soil in a certain portion to satisfy her military warrants. Massachusetts and New York also gave up their claims, thus giving to the United States a clear title to the whole of this vast region in so far as it had been claimed by European powers.

There still remained, however, the claims of the Indians to the lands as the original possessors of the soil. It was necessary that these should be disposed of before the white settlers could rightfully take possession. Accordingly a treaty was made with the Six Nations, embracing the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, at Fort Stanwix, October 27, 1784. By the terms of this treaty, all the lands west of a line drawn from the mouth of Oswego Creek, about four miles east of Virginia, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek and on to the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, thence west along that boundary to its western extremity, thence south to the

Ohio River, were ceded to the United States. There were other Indian nations, however, besides those mentioned, who also asserted ownership over this territory. They included the Wyandot, Chippewa, Delaware and Ottawa Nations. With these also the United States made a treaty at Fort McIntosh on the 21st day of January, 1785. By this treaty the boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware Nations was declared to begin "at the mouth of the river Cuyahoga and to extend up said river to the Portage, between that and the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens, then westerly to the Portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in 1752; then along said Portage to the Great Miami, or Omee River, and down the south side of the same to its mouth; then along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where it began." "The United States allotted all the lands contained within said lines to the Wyandot and Delaware Nations, to live and hunt on, together with such of the Ottawa Nations as lived thereon, saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square at the mouth of the Miami or Omee River, and the same at the Portage, on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the Lake of Sandusky where the fort formerly stood, and also two miles square on each side of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky River." This treaty was afterwards renewed and confirmed by Governor St. Clair, and the Wyandot, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, and Sac Nations at Fort Harmar in 1789.

On the 3rd of August, 1795, a treaty was made with the Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians by General Wayne after the close of his successful campaign against them. The basis of this treaty was the previous one at Fort Harmar, the boundaries made at that time being reaffirmed, and the whites secured on the lands now occupied by them or granted by former treaties.



This treaty marked the close of the Indian wars.

A treaty was made with the Indians at Fort Industry, on the present site of Toledo, in 1805, by which the United States acquired, for the use of the grantees of Connecticut, all that part of the Western Reserve which lies west of the Cuyahoga. The lands west of Huron and Richland Counties, and north of the Indian boundary line fixed by Wayne's treaty at Greenville, to the western limits of Ohio, were purchased by the United States in 1818 by a treaty made at St. Mary's. The lands ceded at this time were called the New Purchase. Certain reservations were made within the purchased tracts to the Delawares, Wyandots, Senecas, etc., which were subsequently ceded to the United States, the last by the Wyandots in 1842, they then being the only Indian tribe left within the State. Thus through a long series of explorations, wars, cessions and treaties has the title of the United States to lands of Ohio been derived. The organization of the Northwest into a territorial subdivision and the subsequent formation and admission to the Union, of the State of Ohio, has been reserved for later consideration.

#### SETTLEMENT.

The first English attempt at settlement of which we have any record, within the present limits of the State of Ohio, was at a point in Shelby County on Loramie Creek, about sixteen miles northwest of the present city of Sidney, and since known by the name of Loramie's Store. Here some English traders established themselves about the year 1749, and gave it the name of Pickawillany from the tribe of Indians there. The settlement however, was doomed to be of short duration. As we have heretofore seen, this location was clearly within the limits claimed by the French, and immediately aroused them to action. They could not endure so evident an invasion of their country, and gathering a force of the Ottawas and Chippewas, their allies, they attacked the fort in June, 1752,

having first demanded its surrender of the Miamis, who had granted the English the privilege of its erection. In the battle that ensued, fourteen of the Miamis were slain and all of the traders captured. They were either burned or taken to Canada as prisoners.

The real history of the occupation of Ohio by English settlers begins with the settlement at Marietta, on April 7, 1788. We have already traced the various steps by which the title to the lands became vested in the United States, and through which alone the settlers could be secure in their possession. The final cession by the various states claiming rights in the northwest territory, to the Central Government, was the occasion for the formation of various land companies in the East, having for their purpose the settlement of this western country. The Ohio Company, before mentioned, emerged from the past and again became active. In the year 1786 Benjamin Tupper, a Revolutionary soldier, and General Rufus Putnam, circulated a pamphlet proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands. It invited all those interested to meet in February in their respective counties and choose delegates to a convention to be held at the "Bunch of Grapes" Tavern in Boston on March 1, 1786. The purpose was to be the formation of a company and the adoption of definite plans for establishing a settlement in the Ohio Valley. On the day appointed eleven persons appeared, an outline was drawn up, and subscriptions began at once. The principal features of the plan were as follows: "A fund of \$1,000,000, mainly in continental certificates, was to be raised for the purpose of purchasing lands in the western country; there were to be 1000 shares of \$1000 each, and upon each share \$10 in specie were to be paid for contingent expenses. One year's interest was to be appropriated for the charges of making a settlement and assisting those unable to move without aid. The owners of every twenty shares were to choose an agent to represent them and attend to their interests, and the agents were to choose the directors. The plan was approved, and in a year's time from that date the company was organized."



On the 8th of March, 1787, a meeting of the agents chose General Parsons, General Rufus Putnam and Rev. Manassah Cutler, directors for the Company. The selection of Manassah Cutler was extremely fortunate for the success of the enterprise, as few men could have been better fitted, both in character and ability, to conceive and execute a project of such importance as this would prove to be. A contract was made with the Treasury Board by Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, as agents for the Board of Directors of the Ohio Company, on October 27, 1787, by which there was conveyed to the company a vast region bounded on the south by the Ohio River, west by the Scioto, east by the seventh range of townships then surveying, and north by a due west line drawn from the north boundary of the tenth township from the Ohio direct to the Scioto, for the consideration of \$1 per acre. Later, in 1792, the boundaries of the purchase were fixed as follows: The Ohio on the south, the seventh range of townships on the east, the sixteenth range on the west, and a line on the north so drawn as to make the grant 750,000 acres, besides reservations, this grant being the portion which it was originally agreed the company might enter into at once. In addition 214,285 acres were granted as army bounties, and 100,000 acres as bounties to actual settlers. While these preliminary arrangements for the occupation of the new territory were being carried out, Congress was likewise providing a plan for its government. The famous instrument known as the Ordinance of 1787, under which the first organization of the territory was effected, was passed on July 13th of that year, but of it we shall speak more in detail later on.

In the winter of 1787 General Rufus Putnam and forty-seven pioneers proceeded as far as the mouth of the Youghiogheny River, and, having built a boat for transportation down the Ohio, proceeded in the spring to the mouth of the Muskingum, where they landed on the 7th of April, 1788. Fort Harmar had previously been built at the mouth of the Muskingum, and it was on the opposite side of this river that the pioneers established their settle-

ment which they later called Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

This was the first permanent settlement established within the limits of Ohio. An attempt at settlement within the limits of Ohio had been made in April, 1785, at the mouth of the Scioto on the present site of Portsmouth by four families from Redstone, Pennsylvania. Difficulties with the Indians, however, compelled its abandonment. With regard to this first occupation of the soil of Ohio, George Washington wrote: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has commenced at the Muskingum. Information, property, and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of the settlers personally and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

Soon after their arrival the settlers began the erection of a stockade fort, which occupied their time until the winter of 1791. During the early years of the settlement, however, the Indians were friendly, no hostilities being experienced. One of the pioneers describes the progress of the colony during its first year as being all that could be expected, arrivals coming faster than provision could be made for them. By the close of the year 1790 eight settlements had been made within the Ohio Company's purchase, two at Belpre, one at Newbury, one at Wolf Creek, one at Duck Creek, one at the mouth of Meigs' Creek, one at Anderson's Bottom, and one at Big Bottom.

Not long after the grant of lands was made to the Ohio Company, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, contracted with the Treasury Board for the purchase of a large tract of land lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers. The terms of his purchase were similar to those of the Ohio Company. In July, 1788, he got together thirty people and eight four-horse wagons who started for the West. After meeting with Mr. Stites and a company from Redstone, Pa., they proceeded, under his leadership, to the mouth of the Little Miami, where they arrived before the 1st of January, 1789, and located on a



tract of 10,000 acres which Stites had purchased from Symmes. This settlement, which they named Columbia and which was located about five miles above the site of Cincinnati, was the second settlement within Ohio territory.

In 1788 Mathias Denman purchased of Symmes a tract of land opposite the Licking River, and, in company with Robert Patterson and John Filson, to each of whom he sold a third interest in his purchase, projected the location of a town on the present site of Cincinnati. There is some uncertainty as to the exact time when a settlement was first made here, but it seems to have been late in 1788 or early in 1789. Symmes himself had contemplated building his main town at North Bend, near the mouth of the Great Miami. The fact, however, that this point, as well as Columbia, suffered severely during a great flood which occurred in 1789, while Losantiville, as Cincinnati was then called, escaped, had much to do with the fact that the latter soon outstripped the others in its growth. Ensign Luce, who had been commissioned by General Harmar to establish a fort, decided that North Bend was not a suitable location for that purpose, and, contrary to the wishes of Symmes, selected Losantiville. Fort Washington was thus established here. About the 1st of January, Governor St. Clair organized the county of Hamilton and constituted Cincinnati its seat of justice. The settlement at once began an active growth, outstripping that of all the others in the Ohio Valley.

At the time Dr. Cutler secured the grant of lands for the Ohio Company, he likewise secured a large additional tract, as he himself writes, "for private speculation, in which many of the prominent characters in America are concerned; without connecting this speculation, similar terms and advantages could not have been obtained for the Ohio Company." A company was at once formed known by the name of The Scioto Land Company, which contracted with Cutler and Sargent on behalf of the Ohio Company for a tract of land west and north of the Ohio Company's purchase. Joel Barlow was sent to Europe, as the agent

of the company, to make sales of the lands thus contracted for. He sold parts of the land to companies and individuals in France. It developed, however, that the lands which Barlow had presumed to sell were included within the Ohio Company's purchase, and that the purchasers were without title. In ignorance of this fact, however, two hundred and eighteen of these purchasers sailed from Havre de Grace, in France, on the 19th day of February, 1791, and arrived in Alexandria, D. C., on the 3rd of May following. On their arrival they proceeded to Marietta, where fifty of them landed, the remainder going to the present site of Gallipolis, which the agent of the company assured them was within their purchase. Prior to their arrival General Putnam had had the site cleared and buildings erected for their reception. As before stated, however, the lands to which alone they could lay any claim, were still farther to the West. Moreover, the Scioto Land Company, by having failed to make good the payments on its contract, forfeited its title to the land which it had purchased, thus leaving the settlers themselves without any vestige of title. These settlers, unlike the hardy pioneers who came from New England, were little accustomed to toil or to the privations of frontier life. Their condition was pitiable in the extreme and many gave up in despair, some seeking homes in the East and a few returning to France. Every effort to secure titles to the lands on which they had settled having failed, they petitioned Congress for assistance and in June, 1798, a grant was made to them of land on the Ohio above the mouth of the Scioto River. The tract included 24,000 acres and is known as the French Grant.

During the progress of the various campaigns against the Indians, conducted successively by General Harmar, General St. Clair, and General Wayne, and of which some account will be given later, the settlement of Ohio was interrupted to a large extent. Prior to the treaty made with the Indians by General Wayne in 1795, however, a start had been made in several counties, in addition to those in Washington and Hamilton counties already





mentioned. The settlement at Gallipolis has already been described. There were also small settlements in Adams, Belmont and Morgan Counties. They were block-house settlements and were in a continual state of defence. The first was settled in the winter of 1790-91 by General Nathaniel Massie, near where the town of Manchester now is. This was the first settlement within the bounds of the Virginia Military District and the fourth in the State. In spite of the dangers due to the hostility of the Indians, it continued to grow and, in two years after peace was declared, Adams County was constituted by order of Governor St. Clair.

During the Indian war a settlement was commenced near the present town of Bridgeport in Belmont County, by Captain Joseph Belmont, a noted officer of the Revolutionary War. Shortly afterwards a fort, called Dillie's Fort, was built on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Grave Creek. In 1794 a company of men located on the present site of Hamilton in Butler County. The town was first laid out under the name of Fairfield. These were about all the settlements begun prior to the close of the Indian War and they were, for the most part, of a temporary character and maintained only at constant risk and great loss of life. With the termination of the war, however, and the cessation of Indian hostility emigration took a new impetus, and from that time the growth of the State's population was constant and vigorous.

Early in the spring of 1796 the first settlement was begun in Montgomery County. The town of Dayton was laid out in November of 1795. It was within the tract originally covered by Symmes' purchase. Judge Symmes, having been unable to pay for his purchase, the land reverted to the government and the settlers found themselves without title. Congress, however, came to their aid, permitting them to enter their lands at the regular government price.

It was likewise in 1796 that the first settlements were made in the Western Reserve. The mouth of the Cuyahoga River had always been considered an important place in the

West and destined to become a great commercial mart. A corps of surveyors laid out the town of Cleveland in September, 1796. It was named in honor of General Moses Cleave-land, the agent of the land company which had made large purchases in the Western Reserve along the Cuyahoga River. Mahoning County was settled about the same time, as were also the counties of Ashtabula, Ross, Licking, Madison, Trumbull, and Warren. In a sketch of such a limited character as this we cannot pursue the history of the individual settlements further. It was not long until the settlers had penetrated to every portion of the State, clearing the land, starting industries of various kinds, and preparing the way for the marvelous prosperity which has ever since characterized the history of the Commonwealth.

#### INDIAN WARS.

Ohio has had its full share of conflict with the various tribes of Indians which were the original possessors of its soil. Being the first State in the vast region northwest of the Ohio River within whose limits settlement by the English was begun, it naturally became the scene of the early struggles through which the savage tribes were subdued and the land made possible of habitation for the white man. While we have given, in tracing the derivation of the title to the lands, the various Indian treaties which formed a link in that title, we have reserved for statement, here, a brief account of the wars which led up to the making of these treaties, or their enforcement. With regard to the wars which took place prior to the organization of the government of the territory, we quote the concise account given in Howe's History:

"After Braddock's defeat in 1755 the Indians pushed their excursions as far east as the Blue Ridge. In order to repel them, Major Lewis, in January, 1756, was sent with a party of troops on an expedition against the Indian towns on the Ohio. The point apparently aimed at was the upper Shawanese town, situated on the Ohio, three miles above the mouth



of the Great Kanawha. The attempt proved a failure, in consequence, it is said, of the swollen state of the streams and the treachery of the guides. In 1764, General Bradstreet, having dispersed the Indian forces besieging Detroit, passed into the Wyandot country by way of Sandusky Bay. He ascended the bay and river as far as it was navigable for boats, and there made a camp. A treaty of peace was signed by the chiefs and head men. The Shawnees of the Scioto River and the Delawares of the Muskingum, however, still continued hostile. Colonel Boquet, in 1764, with a body of troops, marched from Fort Pitt into the heart of the Ohio country on the Muskingum River. This expedition was conducted with great prudence and skill and with scarcely any loss of life. A treaty of peace was effected with the Indians, who restored the prisoners they had captured from the white settlements. The next war with the Indians was in 1774, generally known as Lord Dunmore's. In the summer of that year an expedition under Colonel McDonald was assembled at Wheeling, marched into the Muskingum country, and destroyed the Indian town of Wapatomica, a few miles above the site of Zanesville. In the fall the Indians were defeated after a hard-fought battle at Point Pleasant, on the Virginia side of the Ohio. Shortly after this event Lord Dunmore made peace with the Indians at Camp Charlotte, in what is now Pickaway County.

"During the Revolutionary War most of the western Indians were more or less united against the Americans. In the fall of 1778 an expedition against Detroit was projected. As a preliminary step it was resolved that the forces in the West, under General McIntosh, should move up and attack the Sandusky Indians. Preliminary to this, Fort Laurens, so called in honor of the President of Congress, was built upon the Tuscarawas, a short distance below the site of Bolivar, Tuscarawas County. The expedition to Detroit was abandoned, and the garrison of Fort Laurens, after suffering much from the Indians and from famine, was recalled in August, 1779. A month or two previous to the evacuation of

this fort Colonel Bowman headed an expedition against the Shawnees. Their village, Chillicothe, three miles north of the site of Xenia, on the Little Miami, was burned. The warriors showed an undaunted front and the whites were forced to retreat. In the summer of 1780 an expedition directed against the Indian towns in the forks of the Muskingum, moved from Wheeling under General Broadhead. This expedition, known as the 'Coshochton campaign,' was unimportant in its results. In the same summer General Clark led a body of Kentuckians against the Shawnees. Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, was burnt on their approach, but at Piqua, their town on the Mad River, six miles below the site of Springfield, they gave battle to the whites and were defeated. In September, 1782, this officer led a second expedition against the Shawnees. Their towns, Upper and Lower Piqua, on the Miami, within what is now Miami County, were destroyed, together with the store of a trader.

"There were other expeditions into the Indian country, which although of a later date, we mention in this connection. In 1786 Colonel Logan conducted a successful expedition against the Mackachack towns, on the head waters of Mad River, in what is now Logan County. Edwards, in 1787, led an expedition to the head waters of the Big Miami, and, in 1788, Todd led one into the Scioto Valley. There were also minor expeditions at various times into the present limits of Ohio.

"The Moravian missionaries, prior to the war of the Revolution, had a number of missionary stations within the limits of Ohio. The missionaries, Heckewelder and Post, were on the Muskingum as early as 1762. In March, 1782, a party of Americans, under Colonel Williamson, murdered, in cold blood, ninety-four of the defenceless Moravian Indians, within the present limits of Tuscarawas County. In the June following, Colonel Crawford, at the head of about 500 men, was defeated by the Indians three miles north of the site of Upper Sandusky, in Wyandot County. He was taken prisoner and burnt at the stake with horrible tortures."



Although by the various treaties which we have heretofore mentioned, the English had secured title to the lands northwest of the Ohio, yet the Indians did not take kindly to the coming of the white settlers, and it was not long after their arrival that they began to show themselves hostile. That they were instigated, in some measure, by the British, cannot be doubted. Much could be traced to the malicious influence of the British superintendent of Indian affairs, Colonel McKee, his assistant, Captain Elliott, and the notorious white renegade, Simon Girty. A treaty confirming the former one made at Fort McIntosh, was made with the Indians at Fort Harmar in the year 1789. It had little effect, however, in staying Indian hostilities. In 1790 a company of 36 men went from Marietta to a place on the Muskingum known as Big Bottom. In view of the apparent unfriendliness of the Indians, the postponement of the settlement was advised by General Putnam and others. Moreover proper precautions were not taken against possible attacks. In an unguarded moment these settlers were set upon by the Indians and twelve of them killed. The settlers throughout the new territory immediately became alarmed and block-houses were erected for their protection. In 1789 Fort Washington was built within the present limits of Cincinnati, and a few months later General Harmar arrived with 300 men and assumed command. It was determined by Governor St. Clair and General Harmar to send an expedition against the Maumee towns and secure that part of the country. While St. Clair was forming his army and arranging for this campaign three expeditions were sent out against the Miami towns. One against the Miami villages, not far from Wabash, was led by General Harmar. With about fourteen hundred men, of whom less than one-fourth were regulars, he marched from Cincinnati in September, 1790. When near the Indian villages an advanced detachment fell into ambush and was defeated with severe loss. General Harmar, however, succeeded in burning the Indian villages and destroying their standing corn, after which he commenced the return to

Cincinnati. Having received intelligence, however, that the Indians were returning to their ruined towns, he detached about a third of his remaining force, with orders to bring the Indians to an engagement. In the engagement which followed, more than one hundred of the militia were killed and all but nine of the regulars, the remainder being driven back to the main force. The expedition served little purpose other than to make the Indians, if anything, bolder than before. An army under Charles Scott was sent against the Wabash Indians. Nothing was accomplished save the destruction of towns and standing corn. In July another army under Colonel Wilkinson, was sent against the Eel River Indians. It became entangled in extensive morasses on the river and accomplished no more than the other expeditions which had preceded it.

#### ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT.

Encouraged by the meager success of the whites in these expeditions, the chiefs of the Miamis, Shawnees and the Delawares now began the formation of a confederacy among all the tribes of the northwest territory, which, they conceived, would be strong enough to expel the whites beyond the Ohio. While they were making ready, however, Governor St. Clair was engaged in the organization of a new army. He gathered together a force consisting of 2,300 regulars and 600 militia. It was his purpose to establish a chain of forts from the Ohio, by way of the Miami and Maumee Valleys, to the lakes. The plan was favored by Washington and General Knox, then secretary of war. It was said that a spirit of idleness, drunkenness and insubordination characterized the army at this time and had much to do with the defeat which followed later. On September 17, the army began its march and moved to a point on the Great Miami, where Fort Hamilton was established, the first in the chain mentioned above. The army then proceeded forty-four miles further on and erected Fort Jefferson, about six miles south of the present town of Greenville, in



Darke County. On the 24th of October it again began its march through the wilderness, marshy and boggy and infested with savage foes. By the 3rd of November a stream was reached which St. Clair supposed to be a branch of the St. Mary of the Maumee, but which in reality was a tributary of the Wabash. The point was on what is now the line between Darke and Mercer Counties. The army had been so far depleted by desertion at this time that only about 1,400 men were left. St. Clair sent the first regiment, under Major Hamtramck, to pursue the deserters and secure the advancing convoys of provisions which it was feared the deserters intended to plunder. When they halted on the banks of the stream before mentioned, it encamped in two lines and threw up some slight fortifications against the Indians who were known to be in the neighborhood. On the next morning, about half an hour before sunrise, it was attacked furiously by the Indians. The evil effects of the insubordination before mentioned and the lack of sufficient drill were now made manifest. The army was thrown into hopeless confusion. It is probable that the whole disposable force of the tribes in the Northwest participated in the attack on St. Clair's army at this time. After losing about 800 men it began its retreat, which was a disgraceful, precipitate flight. After reaching Fort Jefferson it proceeded, by way of Fort Hamilton, back to Fort Washington.

This defeat was one of the worst ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the savage tribes, outriveling even Braddock's defeat in this regard. It left the entire frontier exposed to the onslaughts of the savages, who were determined now, more than ever before, to exterminate the whites entirely. Execrations were heaped upon St. Clair who led the army to its terrible defeat. Under a more forceful commander, perhaps the result might have been different, yet the defeat was due, not alone to the inefficiency of St. Clair, but to the general demoralization of the soldiers whose insubordination we have before mentioned.

Plans were immediately formed for another campaign against the Indians. General Wayne, whose bravery and ability, as well as his experience during the Revolution, rendered him peculiarly well fitted for the task, was called to take command of the army which was raised. He immediately began the work of drill and organization.

Meanwhile efforts were being made by the United States to conciliate the Indians and avoid the necessity of warfare. The Iroquois were induced to visit Philadelphia, and were partially secured from the confederacy which we have before mentioned. Five independent embassies were sent among the western tribes in an effort to win them over and prevent war. All the ambassadors were slain, however, except Putnam, who succeeded in reaching the Wabash Indians and effecting a treaty which was later rejected by Congress on account of its terms. A great council of the Indians, in which were represented all the tribes of the Northwest, and many others, assembled at Auglaize during the autumn of 1792, and prepared an address to the President wherein they agreed to abstain from hostilities until they could meet with the whites at the rapids of the Maumee in the following spring for a conference. The President appointed commissioners who, in accordance with the arrangement, met the representatives of the tribes at the appointed place. The Indians, however, would consent to nothing save the Ohio River as the boundary of their lands. This being out of the question for the whites, the negotiations came to an end.

#### WAYNE'S CAMPAIGN AND BATTLE OF FALLEN TIMBER.

Nothing was now left save war. General Wayne, on being informed of the termination of the efforts at securing a treaty, immediately began active preparations for a campaign against the Indians. Pending the negotiations with the Indians he had been sending out scouts and spies on errands of discovery and he had his plans by this time practically ma-





tured. All his information showed plainly that the Indians were receiving constant aid and encouragement from the British. He had spent the winter of 1793-94 at a fort which he had built on a tributary of the Great Miami, and which he called Greenville. The present town of Greenville is near the site of the fort. On the 26th of July, 1794, General Scott, with 1,600 mounted men from Kentucky, joined General Wayne at Greenville, and two days later the entire army moved forward, reaching the junction of the Auglaize and Maumee on the 8th of August, where they erected Fort Defiance. As Wayne's army moved northward the Indians abandoned their towns and collected their entire force, amounting to about two thousand men, near a British fort, erected in violation of the treaty of 1783, at the rapids of the Maumee. Before attacking the Indians, however, Wayne made still another attempt to conciliate them. He sent Christopher Miller, who had been naturalized among the Shawnees, and taken prisoner by Wayne's spies, as a messenger of peace. Miller returned with the message that if the Americans would delay for ten days the Indians would, within that time, decide the question of war or peace. Knowing the Indian character, however, Wayne determined to move forward. On the 18th of August, having marched forty-one miles from Auglaize, and being now near to the enemy, a fortification was erected which they called Fort Deposit. They remained here until the 20th, when they again took up their March. After having proceeded about five miles the foe was encountered: In striking contrast with the condition of St. Clair's army at the time it had suffered its crushing defeat, the army was now well disciplined and fully able to cope with the enemy. The conflict which ensued was one of the fiercest in the history of Indian warfare. The Indians were completely routed and many of them were slain, while the American loss was comparatively slight. This celebrated engagement is what is familiarly known as the battle of Fallen Timber. It was fought almost under the walls of the British fort. When the commander of that fort demanded an explanation

of Wayne as to why he had fought so near and in evident hostility to the British, Wayne replied, not only by telling him he had no rights in the country, but by also marching forward and devastating the Indian country.

While the Indians were not immediately subdued by the crushing defeat received from Wayne, yet it went a long way towards breaking the strength of their hostility. Recognizing, at length, that opposition to the encroachments of the whites was useless, and that their ultimate subjugation was only a matter of time, they were willing to sue for peace. They arranged to meet General Wayne in June, 1795, at Greenville and form a treaty. This plan was carried out and the Greenville treaty, which marked the close of the Indian wars in the West, was the result.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

After the title to the lands northwest of the Ohio had become vested in the United States, and active preparations for their settlement began to be made, it became necessary for Congress to provide some form of government for the territory. The matter was one calling for the exercise of the highest statesmanship, and various plans were under discussion before a final settlement was reached. At one time Congress, under the influence of the Southern States, voted down Jefferson's proposition excluding slavery forever from the territory. It was likewise proposed to divide the territory into ten states to be known as Sylvania, Michigania, Cheresonisius, Assensipia, Metropotamia, Illinoisia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia, the ultimate arrangement being, however, that there should be no less than three nor more than five states. The instrument which was finally adopted for the government of the Northwest Territory, and ever since popularly known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was, in large measure, the result of the efforts of Rev. Manassah Cutler, before mentioned as being instrumental in securing the grant of lands to the Ohio Company. It was passed on the 13th of July, 1787. Its cardinal principles were: 1st.—The



exclusion of slavery from the territory forever; 2nd.—Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every sixteenth section (this gave one thirty-sixth of all the land for public education); 3rd.—Freedom in religious worship and opinion; 4th.—The equal distribution of estates; and 5th.—Protection in civil liberty. It also provided for the appointment of a governor who should likewise be commander of the militia, a secretary, and for three judges. The governor and the judges were to have the power to adopt and publish such of the laws of other states as should be suitable to their circumstances. Whenever there should be 5,000 free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, they were to have authority to elect representatives to a General Assembly, which was to consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. There was the further provision that not less than three nor more than five states were to be formed out of the territory, the states to be admitted to equal standing with the original states of the Union whenever they had a population of 60,000, or sooner if consistent with the general interest. The principles embodied in the ordinance were in the form of a compact irrevocable save by consent of both Congress and the states that should be formed out of the territory. It was by reason of this fact that the South was afterwards powerless when they endeavored to have the territory opened to the admission of slavery.

In October, 1787, Congress appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who had been an officer in the Revolution, governor of the new territory, Winthrop Sargeant, secretary, and Samuel H. Parsons, John Armstrong, and James M. Varnum, judges. Subsequently Armstrong declined the appointment and John Cleves Symmes was given his place. Governor St. Clair arrived at the Marietta settlement on July 9, 1788, and immediately began his duties. On the 25th. the first law, relating to the militia, was published, and the next day the governor issued a proclamation creating all the country that had been ceded by the In-

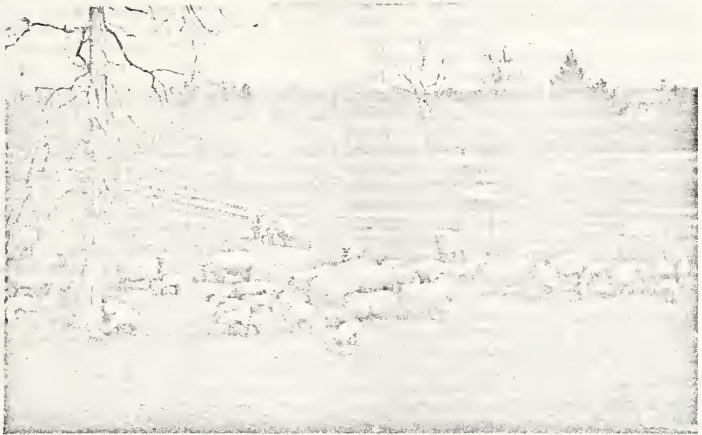
dians, east of the Scioto River, into the county of Washington. After organizing the militia he next erected the Courts of Probate and Quarter Sessions, and proceeded to appoint civil officers. Rufus Putnam, Benjamin Tupper and Winthrop Sargeant, were made justices of the peace. The 30th day of August, the day the Court of Quarter Sessions was appointed, Archibald Cary, Isaac Pierce and Thomas Lord were also appointed justices. Return Jonathan Meigs was appointed clerk of this Court of Quarter Sessions. Ebenezer Sprout was appointed sheriff of Washington County and also colonel of the militia; William Callis, clerk of the Supreme Court; Rufus Putnam, judge of the Probate Court, and Return J. Meigs, Jr., clerk.

On September 2nd, the first court was held. It is thus described by the *American Pioneer*: "The procession was formed at the Point (where most of the settlers resided), in the following order: The high sheriff, with his drawn sword; the citizens; the officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar; the members of the bar; the supreme judges; the governor and clergymen; the newly appointed judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Generals Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper.

"They marched up the path that had been cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall (stockade), where the whole counter-marched, and the judges, Putnam and Tupper, took their seats. The clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, then invoked the divine blessing. The sheriff, Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn 'Oh yes' that a court is open for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and to the rich, to the guilty and to the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without a trial of their peers, and then in pursuance of the laws and the evidence in the case.

"Although the scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the West, few ever equalled it in the dignity and exalted character of its principal participators. Many of them belonged to the history of our country in the darkest as well as the most splendid period of the Revolutionary war."





CRYSTAL SPRING FARM, OWNED BY F. P. HILLS, DELAWARE



THE ALLISON E. GOODRICH HOME,  
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP



RESIDENCE OF MRS. SILAS J. MANX,  
HARLEM TOWNSHIP



About the 1st of January, 1790, Governor St. Clair, with his officers, went to Fort Washington, on the present site of Cincinnati, and established the county of Hamilton, in which was comprised all the country contiguous to the Ohio, from the Hocking River to the Great Miami. He also appointed a corps of civil and military officers and erected a Court of Quarter Sessions. A short time later he likewise organized the county of St. Clair, whose limits, however, were comprised within the present State of Indiana, and Illinois, including the country from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Before the close of 1795 the governor and the judges published sixty-four statutes. Among other things they provided that the common law of England, and all its statutes made previous to the fourth year of James I., should be of full force in the territory. Wayne County was organized in 1796. Jefferson and Adams in 1797, and Ross in 1798.

As has before been stated, the Ordinance of 1787 provided that whenever there should be 5,000 persons in the territory they should be entitled to a representative assembly. On October 29, 1798, Governor St. Clair proclaimed that the population had reached the required number, and ordered an election for the third Monday in December. The representatives thus elected met in Cincinnati, January 22, 1799, and, under the provisions of the Ordinance, nominated ten persons, from whom the President should select five to constitute the Legislative Council. The persons chosen were: Jacob Burnet, James Finley, Henry Vanderburgh, Robert Oliver and David Vance. The Territorial Legislature again met at Cincinnati on the 24th of September, when a great amount of business was done. They repealed some of the laws that were already in force, adopted others, created and filled new offices and devised various plans and methods for carrying on the government of the new territory. The only lawyer in the body was Mr. Burnet, upon whom, by reason of his profession, a great amount of the work devolved. He seems to have acquitted himself well in the position in which he was thus

placed. The whole number of acts passed and approved by the governor was thirty-seven. It is worthy of note that a bill authorizing a lottery was passed by the Council but rejected by the Legislature.

Among other duties which devolved on this session of the Legislature was the election of a delegate to Congress. The choice fell upon William Henry Harrison, the secretary of the territory at that time. He at once resigned his office and proceeded to Philadelphia to take his seat in Congress which was then in session. He was successful in obtaining many important advantages for his constituents, among others a measure subdividing the surveys of the public lands and permitting them to be sold in smaller tracts, thus making it possible for them to be purchased by individuals without first coming into the hands of speculators.

At this first session of the Legislature Governor St. Clair saw fit to veto eleven acts which were passed by it. The greater part of them related to formation of new counties, a right which the governor claimed was vested in him alone. The attitude of the governor served to increase his unpopularity with the people, whose confidence he seems to have lost, in large measure, after his disastrous defeat at the hands of the Indians.

In the year 1800 Congress took up the matter of dividing the Northwest Territory into two parts. The great extent of the territory rendered extremely difficult and unsatisfactory the operations of the government. By reason of the loose administration of justice in its western part, that portion had become a rendezvous for criminals of various character, with the consequent effect of deterring better citizens from settling there. The judiciary was likewise wholly inefficient as regarded civil cases. The far western frontier, being at such a great distance from the seat of both the national and territorial governments, could neither feel for them the attachment or fear their restraint to the extent that a closer relation would establish. In consequence, on the 7th of May an act was passed dividing the territory, the line of division being "a line be-





ginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada." The same form of government was provided for the new territory as prevailed in the old. Chillicothe was made the seat of government for the old territory and St. Clair retained as governor, while St. Vincent's on the Wabash River, was made the capital of the "Indiana Territory," and William Henry Harrison appointed its governor.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

The second session of the General Assembly was held at Chillicothe in 1801. Governor St. Clair had, meanwhile, been growing more and more unpopular. The abuse heaped on the governor and the Legislature at Chillicothe became so great that they decided to remove the capital from that place to Cincinnati. Out of this agitation, however, and the general discontent with the governor, there had been rapidly arising a general sentiment in favor of the formation of a State government. This sentiment was in a minority, however, so far as the General Assembly was concerned. A measure was introduced there proposing that the Ordinance of 1787 be so changed that the Scioto River, together with a line drawn from its intersection with the Indian boundary to the western extremity of the Reserve, should be the western limit of the most eastern State to be formed out of the territory. To protest against this proposition the minority sent Thomas Worthington to Washington. While he was on his way a resolution introduced into the Legislature for choosing a committee to address Congress with regard to the proposed state was defeated. A further attempt providing for taking the census of the territory was postponed by the Council.

Worthington, however, was successful in his mission to Congress, and on the 30th of April that body authorized the calling of a state convention for the purpose of forming a constitution, provided it was found expedient. "The act of Congress, providing for the ad-

mission of the new state into the Union, offered certain propositions to the people. These were, first, that Section Sixteen in each township, or, where that section had been disposed of, other contiguous and equivalent lands, should be granted to the inhabitants for the use of schools; second, that thirty-eight sections of land, where salt springs had been found, of which one township was situated on the Scioto, one section on the Muskingum, and one section in the United States Military Tract, should be granted to the state, never to be sold or leased, however, for a longer term than ten years; and third, that one twentieth of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the state, should be applied to the construction of roads from the Atlantic, to and through the same." These propositions were offered on the condition that the convention should provide, by ordinance, that all lands sold by the United States after the 30th day of June, 1802, should be exempt from taxation by the state for five years after sale.

The convention met at Chillicothe on the 1st day of November, 1802. While it believed the consideration offered to the state hardly sufficient for the tax exemption required, it decided to accept the conditions of Congress, providing their propositions should be sufficiently enlarged "so as to vest in the state, for the use of schools, Section Sixteen in each township sold by the United States, and three other tracts of land, equal in quantity, respectively, to one thirty-sixth of the Virginia Reservation, of the United States Military Tract, and of the Connecticut Reserve, and to give three per centum of the proceeds of the public lands sold within the state, to be applied under the direction of the Legislature, to roads in Ohio." Congress acceded to this modification and there was thus nothing to prevent the formation of the new state.

The time for the meeting of the General Assembly came while the constitutional convention was in session, but, owing to the probability that the territorial government would so soon be superseded by that of the state, they deferred meeting. On the 29th of November the convention having framed a constitution



and completed its labors, adjourned. The constitution, though never submitted to the people, was submitted to Congress and accepted by that body, and an act passed admitting Ohio to the Union, February 19, 1803. The constitution framed by this convention continued in force until the adoption, in 1851, of the present one. The territorial government ended and the state government began on March 1, 1803.

By the new constitution it was provided that the first elections under the new government should be held the second Tuesday of January, 1803. Accordingly at that time Edward Tiffin was chosen governor and Jeremiah Morrow sent to Congress. A General Assembly was also elected, which met on March 3rd and chose the following officers: Michael Baldwin, speaker of the House, and Nathaniel Massie of the Senate; William Creighton, Jr., secretary of state; Colonel Thomas Gibson, auditor; William McFarland, treasurer; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Spriggs, judges of the Supreme Court; Francis Dunlevy, Wylls Silliman and Calvin Pease, president judges of the First, Second and Third Districts, and Thomas Worthington and John

Smith, United States Senators. The Assembly also passed such laws as were necessary. Up to the time of the adoption of the state constitution there had been organized the following counties: Washington, July 27, 1788; Hamilton, January 2, 1790; Adams, July 10, 1797; Jefferson, July 29, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798; Clermont, Fairfield and Trumbull, December 9, 1800; Belmont, September 7, 1801. Eight additional counties were created by the Assembly at its first session, viz.: Gallia, Scioto, Butler, Warren, Greene, Montgomery, Franklin and Columbiana.

The seat of government was first located at Chillicothe. In the year 1810 an act was passed changing its location to Zanesville, but at the next session of the General Assembly it was again taken back to Chillicothe, and commissioners appointed to determine upon a definite location. It is said that they first reported in favor of Dublin, a small town on the Scioto about fourteen miles above Columbus. At the session of the Assembly of 1813-14, however, the proposal of parties owning the site of Columbus was accepted and in 1816, the first meeting of the Assembly was held there.



## CHAPTER IV.

### SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY

*Derivation of Title—First Settlement—Growth of Population—First Events—Pioneer Industries—Early Roads and Taverns—Organization of the County—Early Political History—County and Other Officials.*

We have already traced in a former chapter the various steps by which the title to the lands of the Northwest Territory, and thereby of Delaware County, became vested in the United States Government. It now remains to say a word as to the manner in which the first settlers in Delaware County derived title from the United States. Previous mention was made of the fact that Virginia, in ceding her claims to the territory northwest of the Ohio to the general government made a condition that she was to retain the right to appropriate a certain portion of that land, if necessary, to satisfy her military bounties, issued during the Revolutionary War. In accordance with this understanding the State of Virginia ultimately appropriated a tract north of the Ohio and west of the Scioto Rivers. All that part of Delaware County which lies west of the Scioto is, in consequence, within the tract known as the Virginia Military Lands. All that part of the county which lies east of the Scioto is within the tract known as the United States Military Lands, excepting the "salt reservation" in Brown Township, which will be mentioned later. The United States Military Lands are so called from their having been appropriated by Congress, through an act passed June, 1796, to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution. There is a difference in the method of survey of these lands and that of the Virginia Military

Lands. The United States Military Lands were divided into townships of five miles square and these again into quarter-townships of 4,000 acres each. Further subdivisions of the quarter-townships into forty lots of 100 acres each were made in some cases. The place of each township is ascertained by numbers and ranges.

The Virginia Military District is not surveyed into townships or any regular form. Every person holding a Virginia military land warrant was permitted to locate it at any place in the district and in whatever shape he pleased, in so far it did not conflict with some else. In consequence, there has been much more litigation growing out of a conflict of boundaries in this district than in the United States Military Lands.

It will be recalled that in the act passed by Congress through which the State of Ohio was constituted, certain tracts within the state, known as salt reservations, were granted to the State of Ohio and reserved from sale. One of these tracts was in Brown Township, in Delaware County, and consisted of 4,000 acres in the northeast section. On the failure of the reservation, however, to fulfill expectations so far as salt production was concerned, permission was granted to the State by an act of Congress of December 28, 1824, to sell the lands, and an act was likewise passed for this purpose by the State Legislature on Febru-



ary 27, 1826. From one of these various sources have the first settlers in Delaware gained title to their lands.

#### FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Something over a hundred years has now passed since the first white settler in Delaware County cleared the unbroken forest for the erection of his cabin. The lips that could recount from personal recollection the tale of hardship and heroism, of peril and privation, that marked this event of such prime importance to the county's present populace, have long since been sealed in death, and the story itself has, to some extent, become enshrouded in the misty uncertainties of the past. There is always a romantic interest that attaches to first occurrences, especially such as this; and had the record of toil and struggle that marked the opening up of Delaware County to civilization been carefully chronicled and preserved, it would now be read with intensest interest by those who claim the county as their home. Pioneer life here, perhaps, was different in no marked degree, from pioneer life in general; yet incidents that might be trifling to the world at large would be far from being so to us with whose present well-being and happiness they are so indissolubly linked. Everything that might concern the early struggle with the wilderness here would possess for us the interest felt in our own kith and kin. At the present day when even the poorest has comforts and luxuries that the whole world scarce dreamed of for a thousand years, when space itself presents no difficulties to easy communication with our fellow-beings, it is difficult to even imagine the lonely cabin in the great, deep forest, which gave scant shelter to the pioneer, from driving storms and winter's cold, or to think of him as being far from the sound of a friendly voice, often endangered by attack from savage beast or savage red man, and hard-pressed for even those things without which life itself could not be sustained. Yet all this was gladly assumed and cheerfully endured by those who paved the way in Delaware County for the coming of the

white man's government and the white man's civilization. All this was necessary that we might enjoy our present security and comfort. And while we celebrate the heroes of the camp and the battlefield, while we applaud great achievement in every sphere of human activity, let us accord a place equal to that of any to the pioneer, and to the pioneers of our own county in particular.

Delaware County drew its early population from widely separated sources. Naturally the larger part hailed from the states in our own country already populated. Some came from beyond the seas. The restless energy that led the hardy emigrants to seek homes in our land soon after its discovery again led their descendants to move further to the westward. The battle with the wilderness was fought and won; and the population of Delaware County today inherits the same elements of intelligence, enterprise and strength that might be expected from such an ancestry.

It is generally conceded that the first settlement in Delaware County, at least the first to have a marked influence on its further development, was in Liberty Township. The claim has not been allowed, however, to go unquestioned. It is asserted that a man by the name of Gilbert Van Dorn settled within the limits of Trenton Township as early as 1783. There is also said to have been a white settler named Saybrook who came to Orange Township in 1798, and another in Troy in 1801. The time is now too far past, however, to determine as to the accuracy of these statements, and there would seem to be justice in claiming the honor of the first settlement for Liberty Township, inasmuch as that is the first of which we have definite knowledge, and is undoubtedly the first that had a marked influence on the subsequent development of the county.

In the year 1801, on May 1st, after a journey from the State of New York lasting for two months and eighteen days, during which all the experiences incident to travel through a new and undeveloped country were encountered, Nathan Carpenter and Avery Powers landed on the east bank of the Olentangy River, or Whetstone, as it was then called,





five miles south of the site of the present city of Delaware. Carpenter was a man of wealth, of indomitable enterprise, and had been a captain in the Revolutionary War; an experience in hardship and endurance which was well calculated to fit him for this enterprise which he undertook not many years after the war's termination. He had lived first in Connecticut, but at the close of the Revolution had removed to Chenango County, New York. It was while here that he fell under the influence of the excitement, prevalent at the time, over the opening up of the territory northwest of the Ohio to colonization, and he determined to become one of the pioneers in its settlement and development. From his home in Chenango County, in company with Avery Powers and several others, he started out in the dead of winter and when the ground was covered with snow, for the unknown and untried region which was to be his home for the future. Carpenter's family accompanied him, but the family of Powers did not come until later. On their arrival cabins were erected and the lonely life in the wilderness was begun.

It was not long, however, until others arrived. In April of the year 1802, Thomas Cellar and Josiah McKinnie established themselves on the Olentangy, two miles below Carpenter in the same township, Thomas Cellar being the owner of a tract of 4,000 acres within the present township limits. About two years later three brothers, John, Ebenezer and Aaron Welch, together with a brother-in-law, Capt. Leonard Monroe, settled in the neighborhood of the Carpenters. A few years later there was added to the Liberty Township settlement Ebenezer Goodrich, George and Seth Case, and David Thomas.

Before the Liberty settlement had received all these additions, however, colonists were beginning to erect their cabins in other parts of the county. One of the earliest after the arrival of Carpenter and Powers, was Henry Perry, who, unlike most of the others, was not a New Englander, but came direct from Wales and thus became the fore-runner of the Welsh colony, which has numbered among its

members many of the county's most substantial citizens. He settled in the region which has since been organized into Radnor Township, and his cabin stood about three-fourths of a mile from the site of the present village of Radnor. There is an interesting story related in connection with this settlement. Perry had brought his two boys, then only nine and eleven years of age, with him. When it became necessary for him to return to Philadelphia to pilot the remainder of his family to their new home, he left the two boys all alone in the cabin in the wilderness. The winter was one of exceptional severity, the cabin open, "having neither daubing, fireplace or chimney," and food extremely scarce. Yet these boys withstood bravely all these hardships, fearlessly encountered all the dangers of the unbroken forest, and in addition made a considerable clearing by the time their father returned. It was such courage as this which conquered the wilderness and appropriated it for the purposes of a civilization of which the native red men never so much as conceived. The ground on which Perry settled had been originally purchased by David Pugh. This man laid out a village on his land which he called New Baltimore and which he anticipated would some day develop into a large and flourishing town. It was not the first town, however, which was laid out in Delaware County. That honor belongs to Berkshire.

The date of Perry's settlement in Radnor Township was 1803. The next year marks the coming to the county of a man who was to have perhaps more to do with the shaping of her destinies during the early years of her history than any other. Colonel Moses Byxbe was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He was a man of exceptional energy, with great decision and force of character. He had, before his coming to Ohio, accumulated large wealth and acquired a position of commanding influence in his native town of Lenox. In his business of tavern and store-keeper he had come into possession of a number of military land warrants, which he located in what are now the townships of Berkshire and Berlin. The tract which he first owned comprised



8,000 acres. He threw all his energies into the task of colonizing his western possessions and soon succeeded in organizing a colony of emigrants who set out for their new homes in June of the year 1804, arriving at the place on Alum Creek which was afterwards called Berkshire in honor of their native county. There is said to have been a still earlier settlement within the bounds of Berkshire Township, however, in the person of Thomas Cowgill, who is reputed to have built his cabin in the southern part of the township in 1801. As was the case with the other settlements which we have mentioned as having perhaps preceded the Liberty Township settlement, however, if this one in Berkshire Township really did exist it had little influence on the later development of the county. At a point where Colonel Byxbe's colony located was laid out the first town in Delaware County, preceding by a year the town which had an existence on paper, at least, in Radnor Township, and which was platted in 1805. Had Colonel Byxbe adhered to his original intentions, Berkshire would now have been, perhaps, a place of much larger population and proportions than it is. For reasons which will appear when we come to speak more particularly of the township and of the city of Delaware, Colonel Byxbe abandoned his efforts in behalf of Berkshire and devoted himself to the building up of the town of Delaware. He made a number of journeys between his native state and his possessions in Delaware County, and many among the early settlers were induced to become such through his influence.

The next township to receive the pioneer was Berlin, and here, too, the first settlement was made on a tract owned by Byxbe. The first settler was George Cowgill, who came in 1805, and he was closely followed by David Lewis, Sr., and his family, who located on a tract which had been purchased by Joseph Constant of Peekskill, New York. Not long afterward came Joseph Eaton, Sr., and John Johnston, with their families, from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and later David Isaac, Philander Hoadley and Chester Lewis, from Waterbury, Connecticut.

A beginning having been made, it was not long until every township in the county had been started on the pathway to civilization through the advent of the white settler. In 1806 Scioto was occupied, the first family here, that of Richard Hoskins, like the one in Radnor, having come originally from Wales. Genoa, Kingston, Delaware, Marlborough, Trenton, Harlem, and perhaps Porter, received their first inhabitants as early as 1807. Between this period and the year 1812 all the remaining townships in the county were occupied, and what a few years before had been a desolate, unbroken wilderness, now began to teem with the life of the new population which was henceforth to render the region forevermore an uncongenial habitation for the native child of the forest.

#### GROWTH OF POPULATION.

It may be interesting here to note the growth of the population. The first year in which a census seems to have been taken was in 1810, before all the townships, even, had yet been occupied. In that year Delaware County had 2,000 inhabitants. It is to be remembered, however, that the extent of the county's limits were greater at that time than they were later on after a part of its territory had been taken to help in the formation of other counties, a matter which will be discussed hereafter. In 1820 there were 7,639 people in the county, in 1830, 11,523, and in 1840, 22,060. At the time of the next census, in 1850, the present boundaries of the county had been fixed and the population then was 21,817. In 1860 it was 23,902; in 1870, 25,175; in 1880, 27,381. This was the high-water mark in the county's growth in population, as the census in subsequent decades shows an actual decline. In 1890 the number of inhabitants was 27,189, and at the last census in 1900 it was only 27,401. There is nothing in this decrease of population in the past few years that would indicate an unhealthy condition of affairs, and the experience of Delaware County is not, in this respect, an exceptional one. A number of counties in the



state could be cited where an exactly similar condition exists. Yet their condition, as well as that of Delaware County, has been one of constant and unbroken prosperity. The causes which brought the early settler to the community have simply ceased, in later times, to operate, and where there has been growth in recent years, as there has been in some cases, it has been from an influx of laborers into the county seat towns, where especial facilities for the establishment of manufacturing plants are afforded.

#### FIRST EVENTS.

There seems to be considerable uncertainty as to who has the honor of being the first addition to the population of Delaware County, not from emigration but by birth upon its soil. There have been at least three claimants for the distinction, two of them in Liberty Township and one in Berlin. If the dates which have been handed down to us are correct, Jeremiah Gillies was born in Liberty Township on August 7, 1803. In the same township Benjamin Powers was born October 6, 1803. The "County Atlas," published in 1875, asserts that J. C. Lewis, who was born in Berlin Township, September 29, 1806, was the first white child born in the county. If either of the dates given above, however, are correct, there would appear to be little ground for the claim which is made for Lewis.

The first death, as well as the first birth, is a matter of interest. Death did not enter the pioneer settlement until three years after its founding, and then it claimed the wife of Captain Carpenter. She died on the 7th of August, 1804, and was buried on a knoll on the Carpenter homestead which is supposed to have been a burying ground of the ancient inhabitants of the territory. The next to succumb was one of the Welch brothers, mentioned among the early settlers of the township.

#### PIONEER INDUSTRIES.

Much has been written on the varied experiences encountered in pioneer life; and, to

those of us who have come on the scene of action long after the forests were cleared and all the various enterprises and industries that characterize the modern community were in full swing of their activity, the details of life in this former day are always of absorbing interest. As our particular purpose here, however, is to recount those facts which have to do exclusively with Delaware County, we must refer the reader to other works for the description of pioneer life in general. Could the facts now be obtained, through which the story of the beginning of each enterprise that is now interwoven with the social and business life of Delaware County could be written, it would possess for us an interest equal to that which we have in events of much larger importance in themselves, though not so vitally interwoven with our own personal affairs. It perhaps did not occur, however, to the humble tavern-keeper of the early times, or the pioneer merchant or miller or blacksmith, that they were making history; and the record that has come down to us of the early activities in these various lines of enterprise, are extremely meager. As regards the early store-keepers of the county we can not do better than quote the statement found in the county history published in 1880: "With all our research we have been unable to learn who opened the first store in Delaware, or whether the first store in the county was in Delaware or Berkshire. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that the honor belongs to Berkshire, as it was laid out as a town sometime before Delaware, probably three or four years before, and doubtless a store was established soon after. Major Brown is said to have been the first tradesman at the place, but did not remain in business very long. Stores were not so much of a necessity then as they are now. After Brown sold out a man named Fuller brought a stock of goods to the place, but neither did he remain long. \* \* \* The first merchant at Delaware of whom we have been able to learn anything was Hezekiah Kilbourn, but at what date he commenced business we could not learn. Lamb and Little were also among the pioneer merchants of Delaware, as was Anthony Walker. The latter gentleman had a



store—a kind of branch concern—in Thompson Township at quite an early date, which was carried on by one of the Welches as agent of Walker. Williams & Cone were early merchants at Delhi, and a man named Dean kept a store on Goodrich's farm in Liberty Township for a number of years. In what is now Concord Township, was established one of the early stores of the county. It was owned and operated by a couple of men named Winslow. \* \* \* and consisted of a box of cheap goods exposed for sale in a small tent, at the mouth of Mill Creek. Shortly after this mercantile venture Michael Crider opened a small store on the farm of Freshwater and eventually moved to Bellepoint." In the early days the mercantile business was no slight undertaking. Without any of our modern facilities for safe and rapid transportation, all goods had to be brought overland from points in the far distant East, principally Philadelphia, at great expense and risk, and it is not strange that we find that many a person who attempted the enterprise was compelled to abandon it after a loss. Naturally the stores were not of the specialized character that they possess, at least in the larger places, today, but contained commodities of every variety that could be used in the primitive settlements. The settlers depended, too, on providing themselves with many of the necessities for which we are now accustomed to look to our merchants.

There were two commodities which, to most, are almost absolute essentials to existence and which the early settlers had the greatest difficulty in obtaining. These were flour and salt. In consequence we find among the earliest activities of the Delaware County pioneer, an effort to provide a supply of these articles. It will be remembered that mention has already been made of the fact that there was supposed to be a "Salt Lick" in Brown Township, and that by reason of this very impression a whole quarter section of land therein was reserved to the State.

One of the earliest attempts to produce salt in the neighborhood was by Dr. John Loofbourrow, one of the first settlers of Brown Township. Having learned from the Indians

where they obtained their salt, he, in company with a colored servant, began the manufacture of the commodity and, for several years, succeeded in obtaining a moderate quantity. Some years later, however, some other parties who thought they saw possibilities of salt production greater than those which were being used, leased a larger area of land in this section from the State and commenced boring wells. They failed to find salt water in paying quantities, however, and the entire tract which had been reserved was ultimately sold by the State as has already been stated. An effort was made near the present village of Stratford, at one time, to find salt water. A shaft was sunk and there really was found to be salt water in the vicinity. As the digging had to be done by hand, however, without any of our modern facilities, the attempt was soon abandoned. It was likewise thought at one time that salt could be obtained in the region which is now Porter Township, but here too the expectations proved to be ill founded. The price of salt ranged from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per bushel. As illustrating the difficulties encountered and the hardships which the early settlers were compelled to undergo in order to obtain this article we quote the following incident from the "County Atlas": "David Lewis, Jr., (a resident of Berkshire) dug out a canoe and prepared for a voyage in quest of salt. From the time of leaving until his return his chances for a fire with which to cook food depended on his flint in the musket-lock and his 'punk' which he carried with him. The tiny craft completed, he loaded it with deer, raccoon and other skins, shoved out into Alum Creek and started down stream. The first night found him at Worthington. He went to Chillicothe and, selling his load, bought a bushel of salt for which he paid five dollars. Lewis could not ascend the current and, abandoning his canoe, shouldered his purchase, and started by way of Indian trail and bridle path for home. His shoulders were worn by the weight of his precious burden, but he was near home, when, in crossing a stream on a log, unfortunately his feet slipped and he fell into the water. The salt was gone and he





was home again, his shoulders smarting with the brine and his mind chafed at the loss."

Flour was just as difficult to obtain as salt. The even greater necessity for its production led the early settlers to turn their attention first of anything, so far as manufacturing enterprises were concerned, to the establishment of mills. It is related of Jacob Foust, one of the earliest settlers of Troy Township that, when his wife was sick and could obtain nothing to eat which she relished, he shouldered a bushel of wheat and carried it all the way to Zanesville, seventy-five miles distant, to have it ground. Owing to the limited capacity of the few mills that really did exist in the early times great hardship was entailed on the pioneers. It is recounted of one man that he traveled a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, from mill to mill, in a vain effort to have a sack of wheat ground, finally returning with the wheat. The rude block and pestle served the purpose of the pioneer before the erection of mills, but it was a very imperfect and laborious method of obtaining meal and hominy.

#### EARLY ROADS.

Another matter to which the settlers early gave attention was the construction of roads. At first there were nothing but the "blazed" pathways and the old Indian trails. These could suffice, however, for but a short time as the population increased. Accordingly we find that the first business transacted by the county commissioners on the organization of the county related to the construction of a road. The entry on the commissioners' record is as follows: "June 15, 1808. A petition for a county road on west side of Whetstone (Olentangy) River, beginning at the Indian line; thence to south lines of the county, as near the river as ground and river angles will permit. Petition granted, and Messrs. Byxhe, Nathaniel Wyatt and Josiah McKinnie appointed viewers, and Azariah Root, surveyor." This road was afterward abandoned when the Columbus and Sandusky Pike Road was given a charter. The road as first con-

structed was used as a military road during the War of 1812, the supplies to our army at Fort Meigs being transported over it. The road constructed later by the Columbus and Sandusky Pike Road Company runs a little west of this road and about where the present pike is located. The old road is still made use of by some of the farmers as a lane. The first road company chartered in central Ohio by the legislature was this Columbus and Sandusky Pike Road Company, and Delaware County had several of the incorporators—William Little, Reuben Lamb, Hosea Williams, Ezra Griswold and Milo Pettibone. In about a decade, however, the charter was revoked, as the road was not constructed according to specifications, and the matter was placed in the hands of a Board of Commissioners. The toll gates were done away with, but for a long time the road was in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is hard to realize, in this modern era, the annoyance to which travelers were subjected by the toll gates. It is easy to understand, however, the mood which led many a one to evade them, when possible, and to appreciate the state of mind which would be experienced when the traveler, after floundering through the mud would be compelled to pay directly for the privilege. The stage-coach was the only public means for transportation of passengers and, in the palmy days of this institution the fare was five cents per passenger.

Delaware County is abundantly blessed with good roads at the present time, having approximately 1600 miles of road, at least one-fourth of which is already piked or in the process of being so. The pikes have, until recently, been largely confined to the western part of the county, their cost of construction here being much less than in the east. At the present time, however, in accord with the general movement for good roads that is asserting itself throughout the State, many miles of road in the eastern part of the county are being piked and it will not be long until this portion of the county will compare favorably with any other.



The pioneer tavern was an institution of great importance, just as it is in later times, though in lesser degree, under another name. It was not long after the county began to be settled until we find these hostelrys being established in various parts of the county as the need for them arose. They were compelled to pay a license in early times and, among the first records of the county commissioners is to be found an order fixing the price of licenses at \$6.00 for the town and \$4.00 for the country. It was afterwards raised, in 1814, to \$13.00 and \$7.00. As descriptive of the first tavern established in the town of Delaware and typical of the institution itself, we quote from an article by Dr. Ralph Hills in the *Western Collegian*, a paper formerly published in Delaware: "The Pioneer Tavern was a few rods south-east of the 'Medicine Water.' It was on the plateau just east of the ridge that lies south of the spring, and terminated near there, some three or four rods onward from the present street. The first house was a double roomed one, with a loft, standing north and south, facing the east, and was built of round logs, 'chinked and daubed.' In course of time, a second house, two stories high, was added, built of hewed logs, and placed east and west, at right angles with the south end of the first building, with a little space between them. In this space was the well with its curb, and its tall, old-fashioned, but easy-working 'well-sweep.' Around at the southwest of this was the log barn and the blacksmith shop, and a double granary or corn-crib, with a space between for its many purposes, as necessary, indeed, as the kitchen is for household purposes. Here was the grind-stone, the shaving-horse, the hewing block, the tools of all kinds and the pegs for hanging up traps of all sorts. Here the hog was scalded and dressed, the deer, raccoon and 'possum were skinned, and their skins stretched and dried, or tanned. Here also were the nuts cracked and dried. For many reasons it has a bright place in the memories of boy-hood. How few know the importance of the pioneer tavern in early days. It was, of course, the place of rest for the weary traveler, whether on foot or on horse.

It was many a day before a 'dearborn' or a 'dandy-wagon' was known on the road. But it was much more than this and seemed the emporium of everything. It was the market place for all; the hunter with his venison and turkeys; the trapper with his skins and furs; and the knapsack peddler—the pioneer merchant—here gladdened the hearts of all with his 'boughten' wares. At this tavern, 'too, were all public gatherings called, to arrange for a general hunt, to deal out justice to some transgressor of the unwritten but well known pioneer laws. In fact it was here, at a later period, that the first organized county court was held, with the grand jury in the tavern loft and the petit jury under a neighboring shade tree."

It was only seven years after the Liberty settlement was started that Delaware County was organized into a separate civil subdivision of the state. It is interesting to trace the evolution of the Ohio counties. We have already mentioned the fact in a former chapter that the first county to be established in the present territory of Ohio was Washington, which, in the beginning, embraced about one-half of the present area of Ohio. The second county to be established was Hamilton. Although it included, at the first, only a strip between the two Miamis, it was afterwards enlarged to include an area extending to the Scioto River which was the western boundary of Washington. It would seem that the territory which is now Delaware County was on the boundary line between these two original counties, portions of it lying in both of them. It had likewise been included within the boundaries of several other counties before it was set off as a separate division. The sixth county to be formed was Ross, which included Delaware. Franklin was formed from Ross and Delaware was taken off of Franklin. The original boundaries of Delaware County, however, were originally more extensive than they are now. Three different times has its territory been taken to form other counties. In 1820 a large part of Delaware County went to the formation of Union County. In 1824 Marion County took a slice off of the northern



part, and in 1848 Morrow County took five whole townships, leaving the present area of Delaware County about 500 square miles.

#### ORGANIZATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

The Act of the Legislature creating Delaware County was passed February 10, 1808. It provided that from and after the first day of the next April the county of Delaware should be vested with all the privileges, powers and immunities of a separate and distinct county, and stipulated that an election should be called for the first Monday of the next May. At this election the following officers were chosen, viz.: John Welch, Ezekiel Brown and Avery Powers, commissioners; Rev. Jacob Drake, treasurer; Dr. Reuben Lamb, recorder; Solomon Smith, sheriff, and Azariah Root, surveyor.

The first thing necessary after the passage of the act establishing the county itself, was the location of the county seat; and for this purpose special commissioners were appointed by the General Assembly. Only a short time previous to the organization of the county the town of Delaware had been laid out by Moses Byxbe and Henry Baldwin, a resident of Pittsburg. By the act which created the county, Delaware was made the temporary seat of justice, pending the choice of a permanent location; and both Delaware and Berkshire, laid out some years before, as has already been mentioned, now became contestants for the honor. Had Moses Byxbe retained the early interest which he had in Berkshire, perhaps it might have been successful, but he had now devoted all his energies to building up the town of Delaware and this, together with its natural advantages, decided the matter in its favor. The inhabitants of Berkshire, however, persisted in their efforts for a number of years, in the hope that they might still secure the honor.

A court house was not provided for until the year 1815, when the commissioners let a contract for the building of one at a cost of \$8,000. This structure was afterwards burned and business, as well as court, was conducted

in various rooms in the town until the erection of the present structure in 1870, at a cost of \$80,000. The Court House is a substantial brick building, well adapted to the requirements of such a building. The first session of the Common Pleas Court was held in the tavern of Joseph Barber, already mentioned, and was conducted by Judge Belt, of Chillicothe. Owing to the diminutive character of the building, the grand jury were under the necessity of conducting their deliberations under a shade tree nearby, while the petit jury occupied similar quarters in the neighborhood, both under the espionage of constables. The first civil case was an action brought by Jacob Drake against Elias Palmer for boarding, money loaned, and other claims. The first case to be considered by the grand jury was that of the State of Ohio against Valentine Martin.

The first jail was built of logs and was located on the hill overlooking the Delaware run at the corner of Franklin and what is now University Avenue. It was twelve by twenty-four feet and a rather crude affair. The prisoners showed their contempt for it by securing an exit to the roof and then crowing lustily before taking their departure. There have been three other jails built since then, one in 1814 and another in 1850. The present jail, which is not without claims to architectural beauty, was erected in 1878. The contract for the building was let at \$22,000, but extras were added until the total cost amounted to \$25,845.35.

The original act creating Delaware County authorized the Associate Justices to divide the county into such townships as were necessary. The first division was into three townships, as follows: "All east of the eighteenth range was made the township of Berkshire; all west and north of the north line of the fourth tier of townships, and a continued line west was made the township of Radnor; all south of Radnor and west of Berkshire was made the township of Liberty. As the population increased, however, other divisions were found necessary. Townships were established from time to time by the commissioners until the county, at one time, contained as high as twenty



ty-four. The names of these were: Berkshire, Bennington, Berlin, Brown, Concord, Delaware, Genoa, Harlem, Harmony, Kingston, Liberty, Lincoln, Marlborough, Orange, Oxford, Peru, Porter, Radnor, Scioto, Sunbury, Thompson, Trenton, Troy and Westfield. As has already been mentioned, a number of these townships have gone to form other counties, and one, Sunbury, has been entirely obliterated in the re-arrangement of township lines, though its territory still remains within the county.

We have already mentioned the towns of New Baltimore and Berkshire as having been laid out during the first years in which settlers came to the county, the former, however, never having had any existence except on paper. The next town to be platted was Norton, laid out by James Kilbourne, and the next, the present county seat, which was laid out by Henry Baldwin and Moses Byxbe, the first site having been on the east side of the Olenatancy, but afterwards removed to the west side of the river. This was on March 10, 1808. We give herewith a tabular statement of the towns which have since been laid out within the county:

Name.	Date.	Original Proprietors.
Galena (originally called Zoar).....	April 20, 1816.....	William Carpenter.
Sunbury .....	November 9, 1816 .....	William and Laurence Myers.
Delhi (now Radnor) .....	August 7, 1833 .....	Edward Evans.
Belleville .....	September 16, 1835 .....	James Kookan.
East Liberty .....	March 16, 1836 .....	William Page & E. Lindenberger.
Olive Greene .....	May '0, 1836 .....	C. Lindenberger and Festus Sprague.
Rome .....	September 2, 1836 .....	D. Price and Amos Sarles.
Eden .....	September 27, 1836 .....	D. G. Thurston and Isaac Leonard.
Williamsville .....	December 8, 1836 .....	Anson Williams.
Freedon .....	April 23, 1841 .....	Jesse Locke and J. G. Jones.
Centerville .....	March 2, 1848 .....	Edward Hartwin and B. Roberts.
Cheshire .....	March 10, 1849 .....	F. J. Adams.
Ashley (originally Oxford) .....	May 15, 1849 .....	L. Walker and J. C. Avery.
Harlem .....	July 23, 1849 .....	A. Washburn and James Budd.
Stratford .....	May 11, 1850 .....	Hosea Williams and H. G. Andrews.
Edinburg .....		
Leonardsburg .....	March 13, 1852 .....	S. G. Caulkins.
Ostrander .....	March 20, 1852 .....	James Ligget.
Orange Station .....	July 29, 1852 .....	George and H. J. Jarvis.
Lewis Center .....	July 30, 1852 .....	William S. Lewis.
Tanktown (now Berlin) .....	April 3, 1858 .....	John B. Black.
Powell .....	February 1, 1876 .....	A. G. Hall.
Hyattsville .....	February 6, 1876 .....	H. A. Hyatt.
Radnor .....	March 9, 1876 .....	Thomas Edwards.

The following excellent review of the early political history of the county was written a number of years ago by Hon. James R. Hubbell, a sketch of whose notable career will be found in the chapter on the "Bench and Bar":

"In the early history of Delaware County there was but little party strife. The act of the General Assembly creating the county was passed the last year of the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and the exciting events of the War of 1812, which soon followed, wiped out the old Federal party which so bitterly assailed Mr. Jefferson. The war measures of Mr. Madison and the Republican party in Congress were earnestly supported by the citizens generally throughout the county. The scramble for the 'loaves and fishes' of office, compared with a later date, was almost nothing. But few offices were sought for their emoluments. The most lucrative offices were filled by appointment and not by popular election. The most important offices, then as now, was that of county auditor, which was filled by appointment of the county commissioners. It was not until the year 1821 that the office was made elective by the popular vote. The county treasurer, surveyor and recorder of deeds were also





appointed by the commissioners. The prosecuting attorney and clerk of the court were appointed by the court. These officers were made elective by the law of 1833. In most cases the offices were filled by faithful and competent men. The appointing power conferred by the legislature upon the commissioners and the court, although anti-Republican in principle, seems to be, judging from the experience of the past, the best calculated to secure efficiency and competency in office. Experience has shown that the less frequently changes are made, the better it is for the public service. The early records of the county show, under the appointing power, but few changes. From 1820 until 1830, the duties of the county auditor were faithfully discharged by Solomon Smith, an honest and competent officer, and he was succeeded by General Sidney Moore, who efficiently and satisfactorily performed the duties of the office during the period of another decade.

"In 1822 Thomas Reynolds succeeded his brother-in-law, the Rev. Joseph Hughes, in the office of clerk of the court, which he retained until 1838, when he voluntarily resigned. Mr. Reynolds was a man remarkable for his personal attractions, and possessed qualifications for public and official duties of a high order, and his resignation of the office was a matter of universal regret with both bench and bar, as well as the public. The office of county surveyor, for about twenty years (from 1822 to 1842) was filled by James Eaton, a skilful and accurate officer; he was subsequently promoted to the office of county auditor and State senator. Of those who figured most conspicuously in early politics and on official stations were Joseph Eaton, Azariah Root, Solomon Smith, Elias Murray, Pardon Sprague and Sidney Moore and his brother, Emery Moore. During the eight years of the administration of James Monroe (the fifth President), between the years 1817 and 1825, there was no party politics. This period in our national history has been called the "era of good feeling," and during this time Delaware County seemed peculiarly favored and exempt from political animosity and strife.

"The Presidential election of 1824 was attended with unusual excitement—probably the most exciting of any election that has ever taken place in the country, with the exception of the Presidential election of 1800, which resulted in the success of Mr. Jefferson over the elder Adams. At this election the Presidential candidates were General Jackson, of Tennessee; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, and William H. Crawford, of Georgia. Each of these distinguished gentlemen had his friends, who supported their favorite candidates from personal preference and not from considerations of party. At that election Mr. Clay was the choice of a majority of the voters of Delaware County, as he was of a majority of the voters of the State of Ohio, but he was not elected. In the Electoral College General Jackson led Mr. Adams by a small plurality, and Mr. Crawford was in number the third on the list of candidates and Mr. Clay was dropped from the canvass. Neither candidates having a majority of the electoral vote under the constitutional rule, upon the House of Representatives devolved the duty of making choice of President, each state by its delegation in Congress casting one vote. Mr. Adams was chosen by the casting vote of the State of Kentucky. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives, and its speaker, and it was doubtless owing to Ohio's great influence and popularity that the delegation from Kentucky was induced to cast its vote of that state for Mr. Adams, an Eastern man, in preference to General Jackson, a Western and Southern man. By that act Mr. Clay was instrumental in organizing political parties that survived the generation of people to which he belonged, and ruled in turn the destinies of the Republic for more than a quarter of a century. In the new Cabinet Mr. Clay was placed by Mr. Adams at the head of the State Department, which gave rise to the charge of 'bargain and sale' between the President and his chief secretary, that threw the country into a blaze of excitement from center to circumference. At this time no one doubts the patriotism and honesty of Henry Clay, but the charge was so persist-



ently made by the partisans of General Jackson, it greatly injured Mr. Clay in the public estimation, and contributed largely to the general's success in the Presidential race of 1828. At the Presidential election following party lines were closely drawn between General Jackson and Mr. Adams, but the result of a hot and bitter contest was a small majority for the Adams electoral ticket in the county, as there was in the State. General Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, was most triumphantly elected both by the electoral and popular vote, and on the following 4th of March the political power and official patronage of the country passed into his hands. At this time parties were known here, as elsewhere throughout the country, as the Jackson and anti-Jackson party. Delaware was almost uniformly classed by her vote as anti-Jackson. In 1824 Governor Jeremiah Morrow, anti-Jackson, was re-elected Governor of Ohio, receiving a small majority over Allen Trimble, of the same political faith and his principal competitor. Captain Elias Murray, anti-Jackson, was, at the same election, returned to the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1825. Allen Trimble was elected at the October election in 1826 to succeed Governor Morrow, receiving quite a large majority in the county and State; Pardon Sprague, anti-Jackson, was chosen successor to Captain Murray in the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1827. In 1828 Governor Trimble was re-elected over Hon. John W. Campbell, the Jackson candidate, long a distinguished member of Congress from Ohio. Governor Trimble's majority was little less than three thousand in the popular vote, and a little over two thousand in the county. Milo D. Pettibone, anti-Jackson, at the same election, was elected Mr. Sprague's successor in the Legislature. Mr. Campbell was a member of Congress when Mr. Adams was chosen President by the House of Representatives, and was known to be opposed to Mr. Adams and for General Jackson. Immediately upon the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, Mr. Campbell was rewarded for his friendship and fidelity to the General's fortunes with the appointment of

United States District Judge for the District of Ohio. While holding a term of his court in Columbus, in the summer of 1833, he was taken suddenly ill, came to Delaware for the benefit of the sulphur spring water, and in a few days died—we believe, of cholera. At the election of 1829, Col. B. F. Allen, who was known as a friend of the Administration, was returned to the Legislature. He was succeeded by Amos Utley, of Berkshire, in 1830. The senatorial district, of which Delaware County was a part, was composed of Crawford, Marion and Delaware Counties during this period, and from about the year 1828 to the year 1832, Charles Carpenter, anti-Jackson—a merchant living in Sunbury—then quite a young man, represented the district. He was from Luzerne County, in the Wyoming Valley, and the family connection in the eastern part of the county was quite numerous and influential in its early history. Senator Carpenter subsequently moved West—we think to Missouri—where he held several official positions and died soon after the close of the late Civil War.

"In 1831, General Storm, who was anti-Jackson, was elected to the Legislature by a small majority, over B. F. Allen, the Jackson candidate. General Storm obtained his military title by being elected by the Legislature to the office of Major General in the 'Peace Establishment.' He died before the close of his legislative term, greatly lamented by his constituents and a numerous family connection. He was quite young and his friends had predicted for him a successful political career.

"In the Presidential campaign of 1832 such was, or had become, the popularity of General Jackson, he swept everything before him. Colonel James W. Crawford, who was a lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Elias Murray in the War of 1812, was elected as the Administration candidate, the successor of Senator Carpenter, and Captain John Curtis, Administration candidate, was returned to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1833. General Sidney Moore was re-elected auditor and his brother, Emery,



re-elected sheriff. The entire anti-Administration county ticket was elected, except the Whig candidate for the Legislature. At the election in 1832, Robert Lucas, the Jackson candidate, was elected governor over Darius Lyman, the candidate on the Clay ticket, by several thousand majority, although Delaware County cast a majority of her votes for Mr. Clay for President and Mr. Lyman for Governor. It was about this time that the two great parties assumed distinctive names. The Administration party took the name of Democrat, and the opposition that of Whig. Delaware County was a Whig county. In 1834 Emery Moore was elected to the State Legislature, and General Andrew H. Patterson, then postmaster at Delaware and a Democrat, was elected sheriff as the successor of Mr. Moore. General Patterson was a most remarkable man in many particulars. He was a saddler by occupation and his education in early life had been neglected, but he had great tact and shrewdness in the management of men, and was the most successful electioneer Delaware County ever had. He was re-elected sheriff in 1836, and in 1838 was elected to the Legislature over Judge Hosea Williams, Whig, by a majority of twelve votes, and in 1839 was elected by a majority of several hundred votes over Hon. T. W. Powell, the Whig candidate. General Patterson met with pecuniary losses in late life, moved West, and it is believed he never retrieved his fortune.

"The Whigs carried the county in 1836 for General William H. Harrison for President, and Joseph Vance, Whig, for Governor, over their opponents, by large majorities, and the entire Whig ticket was elected, except Dr. Carney, the Whig candidate for the Legislature, who was defeated by Colonel B. F. Allen, Democrat, by a majority of nine votes. The importance of one vote is to be seen in the result of this election. Upon the Legislature chosen at this election devolved the duty of electing a senator in Congress to succeed the Honorable Thomas Ewing, whose term would expire the 4th of March following. Mr. Ewing was a candidate for re-election and was the favorite of his party in Ohio and the West.

Colonel Allen had known Mr. Ewing in early life and his friends claimed, or represented in all parts of the county, that he would support Mr. Ewing if he were the choice of the county. On election day printed petitions were presented at every election precinct for names, asking the Representative to support Mr. Ewing for re-election. The ruse accomplished its object. Colonel Allen was elected by a majority of nine votes and his vote elected the late Governor William Allen over Mr. Ewing. To what extent, if at all, Colonel Allen was a party to the fraud, it is not known. He was a man of great firmness, but he was a zealous partisan, and possibly he may have yielded to the influence and demands of his party, his conviction of duty, against his will, although ordinarily an honest man. At the following election in 1837, Dr. Carney, on the 'Ewing Fraud,' as it was called, was elected over Colonel Allen by over a hundred; and, in 1838 Allen was elected to the State Senate. It was at this election the late William Shannon, of Lawrence, Kansas, was elected Governor of Ohio over Governor Joseph Vance, Whig, but the Whig ticket for the county offices was elected, except Judge Williams, who was defeated by General Patterson for Representative. In 1839 the entire Democratic ticket, for the first time after its organization, was elected, viz.: William W. Warner, commissioner; Albert Pickett, Jr., recorder; George W. Stark, treasurer, and Morgan Williams, assessor. The average majority for these candidates was 300. The 'hard cider' campaign of 1840 greatly increased the forces of the Whig party, and the Whig ticket was elected by an average majority of over 600, viz.: Emery Moore was again chosen to the State Legislature; Colonel John F. Dunlap, county auditor; Peleg Banker, re-elected sheriff; Horatio P. Havens, commissioner, and D. T. Fuller, prosecuting attorney. It was during the memorable campaign of 840, the 'Liberty Party' was organized, and a ticket for President and Vice-president nominated. For several years previous the anti-slavery agitation had been making, slowly but unmistakably, its deep impressions on the public mind, and more



especially the minds of the religious portion of the people, but it was not until about this period that the friends of the cause of emancipation proposed political action. James G. Birney, a former slave-holder of Kentucky, but then a resident of Michigan, was at the head of the ticket, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, placed second. The electoral ticket for the candidates received about one hundred votes in the county. This vote was taken principally from the Whig party. Four years later the vote of the party was largely increased. This organization was possibly premature and misguided, but no party was ever actuated by loftier and purer motives. The Anti-slavery movement was not, at that time, larger than the cloud the Hebrew prophet saw, that so rapidly spread over the whole heavens, and filled the earth with refreshing showers. At this time no one expected to live to see the institution of negro slavery in America abolished, but in less than the period allotted by Providence to a generation of men, by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, slavery and involuntary servitude of every species, in all the States and territories belonging to the American Union, was forever abolished.

"But notwithstanding the drafts the Anti-slavery party, the Temperance party and other parties from time to time, made upon the Whigs, they continued to be the dominant party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, which led to the organization of the Republican party which then was, and still is, in the ascendancy in Delaware County."

Vote of Delaware County for Governor beginning with the first vote after the organization of the county:

1808—Republican, S. Huntington (elected), 123. Republican, T. Worthington, 21. Republican, T. Kriker.

1810—Republican, R. J. Meigs, 21. Republican, R. J. Meigs, Jr., (elected) 17. Republican, Thomas Worthington, 152.

1812 — Vote for Governor, Delaware County, omitted in the *Senate Journal*. R. J. Meigs, Federalist, elected.

1814—Republican, Thomas Worthington (elected), 131. Federalist, O. Looker, 196.

1816—Republican, T. Worthington (elected), 300. James Dunlap, 167. Ethan A. Brown, 42.

1818—Republican, Ethan A. Brown (elected), 578. James Dunlap, 132.

1820—Democrat, Ethan A. Brown (elected), 726. Jeremiah Morrow, 34. Wm. H. Harrison, 5.

1822—Democrat, Jeremiah Morrow (elected), 50. Wm. W. Irwin, 742. Federalist, Allen Trimble, 419.

1824—Democrat, Jeremiah Morrow (elected), 141. National Republican, Allen Trimble, 950.

1826—National Republican, Allen Trimble (elected), 846. Democrat, John Bigger, 127. Republican, Alex. Campbell, 103.

1828—National Republican, Allen Trimble (elected), 758. Democrat, John W. Campbell, 379.

1830—National Republican, Duncan McArthur (elected), 769. Democrat, Robert Lucas, 381.

1832—Democrat, Robert Lucas (elected), 769. Whig and Anti-Mason, Darius Lyman, 841.

1834—Democrat, Robert Lucas (elected), 850. Whig, James Findlay, 660.

1836—Whig, Joseph Vance (elected), 1,357. Democrat, Eli Baldwin, 1,158.

1838—Democrat, Wilson Shannon (elected), 1,668. Whig, Joseph Vance, 1,770.

1840—Whig, Thomas Corwin (elected), 2,386. Democrat, Wilson Shannon, 1,761.

1842—Democrat, Wilson Shannon (elected), 1,876. Whig, Thomas Corwin, 2,141. Abolitionist, Leicester King, 112.

1844—Whig, Mordecai Bartley (elected), 2,456. Democrat, David Tod, 203. Abolitionist, Leicester King, 159.

1846—Whig, William Babb (elected), 2,011. Democrat, David Tod, 1,576. Abolitionist, Samuel Lewis, 195.

1848—Whig, Scabury Ford (elected), 2,205. Democrat, John B. Weller, 2,006.

1850—Democrat, Reuben Wood (elected), 2,015. Whig, William Johnston, 2,347. Abolitionist, Edward Smith, 150.





1851—Democrat, Reuben Wood (elected), 1,787. Whig, Samuel F. Vinton, 1,670. Abolitionist, Samuel Lewis, 158.

1853—Democrat, William Medill (elected), 1,787. Whig, Nelson Barrere, 104. Abolitionist, Samuel Lewis, 1,639.

1855—Republican, Salmon P. Chase (elected), 1,602. Democrat, Wm. Medill, 1,245. American, Allen Trimble, 259.

1857—Republican, Salmon P. Chase (elected), 2,007. Democrat, H. B. Payne, 1,576. American, P. VanTrump, 24.

1859—Republican, Wm. Dennison, Jr., (elected), 2,358. Democrat, Rufus P. Ranney, 1,776.

1861—Republican, David Tod (elected), 2,661. Democrat, Hugh J. Jewett, 1,437.

1863—Republican, John Brough (elected), 3,173. Democrat, C. S. Vallandigham, 1,475.

1865—Republican, Jacob D. Cox (elected), 2,480 (Home Army) 11—total, 2,491. Democrat, George W. Morgan, 1,668 (Home Army) 1—total, 1,669.

1867—Republican, R. B. Hayes (elected), 2,727. Democrat, A. G. Thurman, 2,311.

1869—Republican, Rutherford B. Hayes (elected), 2,685. Democrat, George W. Pendleton, 2,043.

1871—Republican, Edward F. Noyes (elected), 2,610. Democrat, George W. McCook, 2,072.

1873—Republican, Edward F. Noyes (elected), 2,095. Democrat, William Allen, 1,937.

1875—Republican, Rutherford B. Hayes (elected), 2,835. Democrat, William Allen, 2,708.

1877—Republican, William H. West (elected), 2,383. Democrat, Richard M. Bishop, 2,501.

1879—Republican, Charles Foster (elected), 3,246. Democrat, Thomas Ewing, 3,014.

1881—Republican, Charles Foster (elected), 3,066. Democrat, John W. Bookwalter, 2,643.

1883—Republican, Joseph B. Foraker, 3,403. Democrat, George Hoadley (elected), 3,113.

1885—Republican, Joseph B. Foraker (elected), 3,179. Democrat, George Hoadley, 2,915.

1887—Republican, Joseph B. Foraker (elected), 3,159. Democrat, Thomas E. Powell, 3,048.

1889—Republican, Joseph B. Foraker, 3,335. Democrat, James E. Campbell (elected), 3,017.

1891—Republican, William McKinley (elected), 3,149. Democrat, James E. Campbell, 2,625.

1893—Republican, William McKinley (elected), 3,490. Democrat, L. T. Neal, 2,526.

1895—Republican, Asa S. Bushnell (elected), 3,405. Democrat, James E. Campbell, 2,426.

1897—Republican, Asa S. Bushnell (elected), 3,386. Democrat, Horace L. Chapman, 3,051. Prohibitionist, John C. Holliday, 112. Total vote of county, 6,747.

1899—Republican, George K. Nash (elected), 3,587. Democrat, John R. McLean, 3,031. Prohibitionist, Seth H. Ellis, 175. Total vote cast, 7,109.

1901—Republican, George K. Nash (elected), 3,550. Democrat, James Kilbourne, 2,962. Prohibitionist, E. Jay Pinney, 117. Total vote cast, 6,692.

1903—Republican, Myron T. Herrick (elected), 3,552. Democrat, Tom L. Johnson, 2,871. Prohibitionist, Nelson D. Craner, 168. Total vote cast, 6,771.

1905—Republican, Myron T. Herrick, 3,130. Democrat, John M. Pattison (elected), 3,419. Prohibitionist, Aaron S. Watkins, 126. Total vote cast, 6,842.



# Tabulated Vote for Governor, Representatives and Principal County Officials From October, 1824, to October, 1834, and for October, 1838

October, 1824

TOWNSHIPS	Governor		Representative							Commissioner			Sheriff			Coroner		Auditor	
	Trimble	Narrow	Murray	Swagoo	Loobborough	Carpenter	Gregory	McLeod	Gillis	Carver	Dix	Bennett	Howard	Walker	Huntington	Meeker	Carpenter	Smith	Weaver
Delaware.....	186	12	75	47	16	11	2		137	13		64	75	43	31	119	28	135	15
Liberty.....	79	10	44	32	8	2			73	13		18	45	10	18	23	14	28	3
Concord.....	11	10	11	4					38			1	30	16	5	21	5	24	
Scioto.....	17	10	28	11					26				12	72	4	21	4	21	1
Thompson.....	2	2	2	16					12	6			3	6	14	21	3	1	1
Radnor.....	38	10	28	9		15		8	34	10			9	5	14	52	28	33	3
Marlboro.....	3	2	2						14				12	25	11	11	1	4	1
Troy.....	27	5	10	6					19				14	12	12	18	26	1	3
Oxford.....	21			1	15		1	1				2	2	10	10	5	1	1	3
Peru.....	39	2	1	6	2	4			11	27			5	26	1	24	41	56	1
Harmony.....	25			24	1	4			9	35			8	18	1	14	41	68	8
Berkshire.....	44		6	5	11		18		35	7			33	3	3	37	3	38	2
Sunbury.....	141	16	38	24	10	8			10	145			134	11	2	28	117	143	12
Berlin.....	8	4	12	2	8				12	18			11	30	19	74	13	38	6
Kingston.....	1		18	11	2		1		22	8	1		20	2	11	25	12	34	
Orange.....	23								3	29			2	4		13	18	29	
Genoa.....	21	4	16	4					16	1	2		18		4	25	28	69	
Westfield.....	18	1	8	2	8	1										1	14	15	
	960	141	340	293	196	214	38	29	570	467	64	396	307	228	154	692	396	1059	60

October, 1825

TOWNSHIPS	Representative							Commissioner			
	Swagoo	Loobborough	Patrick	Cowles	Cryder	Copeland	Standring	Hughes	Carpenter	Williams	Fleming
Delaware.....	61	6	1	67			9	6	61	62	1
Liberty.....	65	5		25	3				17	20	2
Concord.....	1								3		
Scioto.....	12			5	9				33	12	5
Thompson.....	9				11				8	4	10
Radnor.....	1								1		1
Marlborough.....	18	11		12	1				20	15	
Troy.....	6	18							2	5	24
Oxford.....	1	1							2	24	2
Harmony.....	6	29	13						10		
Peru.....	13	9							1	19	8
Burriton.....	19	34	52						14	4	
Kingston.....	17	11							33	9	
Berkshire.....	21	65							28	4	
Sunbury.....	17	64							124	17	1
Berlin.....	21								63		
Orange.....	21								26		
Harlem.....	40	20							15		
Genoa.....	12	14							21	5	
Westfield.....	283	241	167	150	90	33	29	18	610	223	44



## TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1826

TOWNSHIP	Governor				Congress				Representative				Sheriff		Commissioner				Auditor			
	A. Tribble	A. Campbell	J. —	B. Tappan	L. Sterling	P. Kitchin	D. S. Norton	William Wilson	P. Sprague	E. Criswell	S. McCay	J. McLeod	J. Kern	S. Moon	A. Root	A. S. Bennett	A. Lam	R. Warren	W. Joy	J. Patrick	G. Carpenter	G. Smith
Delaware.....	94	37	8	2	23	22	8	1	63	65	4	12	1	73	43	28	65	40	39	3	129	
Radnor.....	23	23	80	24	15	28	13	1	15	16	1	1	1	19	41	28	10	11	11	1	64	
Troy.....	25	25	24	24	15	28	13	1	15	16	1	1	1	19	41	28	10	11	11	1	64	
Marlborough.....	25	25	24	24	15	28	13	1	15	16	1	1	1	19	41	28	10	11	11	1	64	
Liberty.....	25	25	24	24	15	28	13	1	15	16	1	1	1	19	41	28	10	11	11	1	64	
Orange.....	66	1	4	2	52	30	14	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Berlin.....	131	16	4	2	13	38	16	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Berkshire.....	31	4	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Sanbury.....	46	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Harlem.....	37	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Peru.....	62	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Genoa.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Oxford.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Westfield.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Burrington.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Harmony.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Kinston.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Concord.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Scioto.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
Thompson.....	23	1	4	2	15	1	1	1	11	5	2	2	1	31	31	19	1	1	1	1	67	
	846	103	127	12	329	393	381	10	410	439	221	118	148	557	207	329	30	137	417	109	347	1082

October, 1827

TOWNSHIP	Congress				Representative		Commissioner		Treasurer				Assessor			
	Sam'l Norton	Leah Sterling	Wm. Sanbury	Wm. Wilson	John Leach	P. Sprague	James Gillis	Wm. Mansur	Jos. Storm	J. T. Dunlap	Joshua Moser	Roof	John Wilson	Joseph Patrick	Isaiah Eaton	
Berlin.....	79	61	13	7	67	16	59	23	64	13	15	15	1	6	56	
Sanbury.....	29	61	13	7	7	20	22	23	74	44	15	1	15	21	7	
Radnor.....	5	34	12	7	51	17	44	23	12	42	37	37	4	4	14	
Marlborough.....	21	9	10	7	21	36	13	28	28	6	23	19	36	1	12	
Berkshire.....	120	10	6	49	90	44	49	92	107	29	2	15	1	10	12	
Troy.....	25	2	18	13	21	22	35	10	38	20	4	43	1	1		
Liberty.....	61	6	9	9	4	64	34	14	47	26	1	41	7	6	2	
Scioto.....	15	31	4	36	24	43	13	23	13	24	4	25	15	4	3	
Concord.....	57	5	5	5	35	27	23	21	32	14	1	11	2	24	4	
Kinston.....	23	3	3	3	19	16	7	18	21	21	2	3	1	24	4	
Burrington.....	34	3	3	3	19	16	7	18	21	21	2	3	1	24	4	
Harlem.....	34	3	3	3	19	16	7	18	21	21	2	3	1	24	4	
Orange.....	2	12	13	13	19	16	7	18	21	21	2	3	1	24	4	
Thompson.....	10	10	10	10	19	16	7	18	21	21	2	3	1	24	4	
Porter.....	32	3	3	3	17	38	45	3	53	1	1	1	1	54	17	
Genoa.....	19	1	1	1	14	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brown.....	44	38	10	10	11	15	15	12	15	12	12	17	10	15	17	
Peru.....	22	5	5	5	11	15	15	12	15	12	12	17	10	15	17	
Westfield.....	22	5	5	5	11	15	15	12	15	12	12	17	10	15	17	
	731	122	225	423	680	523	496	769	369	83	364	147	411	161		



## TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1828

TOWNSHIP	Governor		Representative		Auditor		Sheriff		Commissioner			Gregory	McLain	Osborn
	Allen	Trimble	M. D. Pettibone	B. F. Allen	Solomon Smith	Taylor	Neon	Thos. J. Brown	Brundidge	Budd	Williams			
Berkshire			94	82	294	18	152		52	54	50	108		
Berlin			56	10	61	5	63		1	34	23	9		
Brown			31	12	26	1	24		11	11	22	9		
Burrington			13	24	14	2	24		30	15	1	4		
Concord			88	45	88	29	136					3		
Delaware			22	18	42	14	80		10	43	40	18		
Genoa			24	37	4		48		24	28	20	6		
Harlem			15	22	17		15		12	12	3	5		
Harmony			60	11	13	11	18		12	30	57	4		
Kingsston			14	1	15	1	15		12	1	53	5		
Lincoln			10	33	17		45		12	1	14	8		
Marlboro			29	13	30	28	48		30	3		25		
Orange			25	8	43	13	68		15	12	32	1		
Oxford			38	24	47	4	24		14	14	29	36		
Peru			14	47	26	26	24		4	17	11	8		
Porter			12	25	20	28	24		4	17	23	14		
Rainier			32	10	31	15	34		24	23	30	22		
Schofto			7	20	25	1	34		2	8	30	18		
Sandbury			21	21	4		10		2	2	15	19		
Troy			19	20	20	20	24		11					
Thompson														
Westfield														
	758	361	654	435	836	251	1002	29	410	409	443	442		

October, 1829

	Representative				Commissioner			Treasurer					Assessor				
TOWNSHIP	Allen	Ulrey	Griswold	Cowles	Williams	Brundage	Cryder	Patrick	Dunlap	Howard	Munson	Crawford	Healdy	Hood	Weeks	Wilson	Rosenbaum
Berkshire	8	117	5	6	14	21	4	98	8	7	19	10	1	44	83	5	32
Berlin	13	53	14	3	59	19			2	13			28	4	8		6
Burrington		54	5		29			29		3				23	7		
Brown	18	11		2		3	22		5	15		17		28	12	16	4
Concord	29				33	8			43	24	60	11	4	104	37		
Delaware	74	10	48	20	57	96	15	1	17					2	13		
Genoa	42	15	40		57	32		18	23					21	11		
Harlem	25	4		1	4	13	6		20		3			3	36		9
Harmony	15	3			2	23			25	14		7		43	16		
Kingsston	13	43			42	23			3					12	7		
Lincoln	21	23	25	5	17	23			23					1	11	3	2
Marlborough	2	14	3	4		44	1	14	15	15		15		4	16		
Orange	23	1	6	1	21	11	1	3	12	3	6			1	27	1	
Oxford	15	18	10		32	32	1	2	3	25		1		1	4	4	10
Peru	5	12			12	5		14						128	2		
Porter	53	6	11	3	36	36	3		64	2	7	9		55	9	3	10
Rainier	11	3	1		3	3		34		3		16		22	15		10
Sandbury	21	2	14	3	9	9			35					44	1		14
Schofto	38	3			4	43			33					2			
Thompson	22	1			10	11	2	21		14		1		8		14	10
Westfield	12			10	15	12					3	2	2				
	516	434	186	54	623	470	102	312	283	180	174	744	85	445	248	116	150





## TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1830

TOWNSHIP	Governor		Congress		Representative		Sheriff		Auditor			Commissioner			Recorder		Coroner					
	McArthur	Lucas Jackson	Sanbury	McLean	Uley	Brown	Moore	McLean	Taylor	S. Moore	Smith	Callar	Brandtzo	Cox	Fouts	Reynolds	Spanning	Sweetser	Mendenhall	Osborn	Lambert	Swartz
Berkshire.....	125	30	127	25	102	51	35	100	11	109	46	79	55	7	.....	55	98	21	29	7	8	.....
Berlin.....	60	34	54	4	51	5	46	12	51	51	33	43	42	17	.....	42	21	41	5	1	.....	.....
Burrington.....	45	17	26	14	41	18	12	39	4	44	18	44	18	1	.....	38	16	12	11	1	33	.....
Brown.....	17	26	14	19	24	26	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	1	.....	31	10	10	13	2	.....	.....
Concord.....	111	41	92	25	95	38	108	108	38	79	13	74	45	14	.....	19	91	9	37	1	6	.....
Delaware.....	36	34	34	14	25	17	17	17	9	13	30	13	15	1	.....	40	18	6	4	34	13	.....
Genoa.....	18	32	14	25	17	21	9	13	13	13	30	13	15	1	.....	10	33	2	2	26	1	.....
Harlem.....	24	11	32	14	25	17	21	9	13	13	30	13	15	1	.....	10	33	2	2	26	1	.....
Harmony.....	24	11	32	14	25	17	21	9	13	13	30	13	15	1	.....	10	33	2	2	26	1	.....
Kingston.....	60	13	56	15	9	36	19	41	12	18	37	37	15	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Liberty.....	54	11	61	13	51	24	60	37	12	12	37	37	15	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Lincoln.....	17	18	18	4	15	10	10	3	1	15	15	15	15	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Marlborough.....	30	28	34	3	31	27	32	27	27	27	27	27	27	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Orance.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Oxford.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Peru.....	38	13	38	9	29	15	31	19	19	19	19	19	19	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Porter.....	16	17	17	3	12	10	23	4	17	13	23	23	23	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Radnor.....	38	13	38	9	29	15	31	19	19	19	19	19	19	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Sanbury.....	17	18	18	4	15	10	10	3	1	15	15	15	15	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Scioto.....	15	26	14	25	17	21	9	13	13	13	30	13	15	1	.....	10	33	2	2	26	1	.....
Troy.....	21	13	21	13	21	2	11	11	5	17	12	12	12	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Thompson.....	28	2	34	28	28	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
Westfield.....	28	2	34	28	28	7	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1	.....	17	16	10	10	10	10	.....
	790	381	801	402	734	492	621	259	329	815	421	541	415	178	.....	697	533	443	184	215	253	.....

October, 1831

TOWNSHIP	Representative		Commissioner						Treasurer						Assessor							
	Storm	Allen	Gregory	Havens	Cox	Hall	Shaw	Fields	Smith	Bennett	Dunlap	Carpenter	Moses	Ross	Pettibone	Root	Weaver	Taylor	Fuller	Martin		
Berkshire	57	77	97	10	14	5	3	1	6	80	1	40			6	13	47	2	2	65		
Berlin	18	31	15	20	16	6			25	13	12		1	17	6	11	22	2	10	1	4	
Brown	13	23	18	16	16	3	9	1	25	5	1		1	6	2	38	2	3	4			
Concord	12	29	4	38	84	30	5	4	6	66	14	3		30	15	8	15	2	15			
Delaware	69	102	60	10	1	2	1	4	6	66	14	3		16	16	5	82	5	2			
Genoa	27	27	40	1					31	14	1				5	5	5	5	2	1		
Harlem	39	10	12	10		1	23		9	11	30	1				1	44	1	2			
Harmony	10	21	6	10					11	14	1		1				1		1	9		
Kingston	32	32	32	10					3	34	20						16	9	11	2		
Liberty	35	10	32	6	1	3	3		14	24	1		1	6	1	29	13	3	11			
Lincoln	17	10	36	9	17	18	6	1	28	3						15	15	3	11			
Marlborough	22	27	27	9	17				3	20	3			20	4	1	17	4	7			
Orance	16	10	22	9	2				4	1	10	1	1	1	5	10	11	2	3			
Oxford	43	5	5	10	40	3			9	30	2			3	3	12	6	5	23	3		
Peru	35	14	12	49	3	2	1	4	30	3	12					3	5	11	1			
Porter	16	14	3	6	43	2	1	4	12	12	46		1	2		6	5	13	7	13		
Radnor	23	13	43	4	1	1	1	4	19	3	20		2			3	5	4	3			
Sanbury	22	11	12	44	7	2			3	25	1	41	2			3	11	24	6	1		
Scioto	43	24	27	11	11	1	1		12	18	26	10	7	9	3	6	13	33	13			
Troy	12	27	27	1	11				2	3					1	1	4	9	1			
Thompson	47	2	6	6	17	28	21	21	22	1	3	6	11	5		10	9	41				
Westfield	47	2	6	6	17	28	21	21	22	1	3	6	11	5		10	9	41				
	625	588	526	280	214	97	82	43	513	291	231	192	70	161	66	331	297	104	331	124	15	23



## TABULATED VOTE—Continued

October, 1832

TOWNSHIP	Governor		Congress			Representative			Sheriff	Auditor	Commissioner					Coroner				
	D. Lyman	R. Lucas	J. W. McLean	O. Parish	J. Olds	Curtis	Storm	Prince	E. Moon	S. Moon	Brundidge	Havens	Williams	Mendenhall	Hance	Dodds	Rheem	Adrich	Alexander	Wood
Berkshire	111	54	58	17	16	52	41	41	141	145	18	24	78	39	5	33	33	80	10	6
Berlin	86	13	27	12	12	22	21	21	73	79	1	64	1	1	55	40	40	32	5	2
Burrington	51	5	19	13	45	41	12	12	61	61	2	1	25	4	3	12	12	12	3	1
Brown	20	25	19	4	13	13	12	12	25	25	7	1	2	1	3	25	25	25	1	1
Canaan	119	40	49	4	28	38	17	17	187	187	54	101	4	5	3	36	28	39	8	6
Delaware	22	82	64	15	24	24	24	24	100	100	31	1	95	3	3	14	84	43	46	4
Harlem	22	31	33	6	15	33	23	23	89	89	2	2	4	1	17	2	2	2	1	1
Harmony	19	34	34	6	9	39	9	9	25	25	4	5	3	39	1	4	3	70	1	1
Kingston	47	16	17	14	23	11	11	11	60	60	12	1	5	3	2	2	41	4	1	1
Liberty	48	41	28	33	36	36	36	36	33	33	50	1	5	3	23	45	2	2	6	4
Lincoln	23	9	15	7	16	16	16	16	25	25	67	1	3	1	23	33	32	5	1	1
Marlboro	54	57	39	3	15	15	15	15	31	31	1	2	3	1	2	53	1	5	1	1
Orange	43	45	35	10	10	44	44	44	35	35	2	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	3
Oxford	44	15	16	2	2	21	21	21	43	43	3	3	3	1	2	1	5	44	3	3
Peru	20	5	6	3	3	9	9	9	25	25	3	3	3	1	2	32	2	21	1	1
Porter	14	54	45	12	12	42	42	42	80	80	42	19	1	1	18	32	35	15	6	6
Radnor	13	45	49	8	8	57	57	57	25	25	50	1	1	1	49	20	25	15	3	3
Sandburg	13	18	12	44	13	13	13	13	27	27	31	41	41	1	1	1	20	4	3	3
Scioto	47	23	23	4	42	37	37	37	27	27	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	1	1	1
Troy	34	34	31	21	19	19	19	19	27	27	2	2	2	2	31	1	1	1	1	1
Thompson	42	20	25	3	14	21	21	21	73	73	39	6	1	1	1	1	14	21	21	25
Westfield	841	769	646	498	470	606	548	440	1561	1562	404	430	302	119	145	169	462	484	169	182

October 8, 1833

TOWNSHIP	Representative					Commissioner			Recorder		Pros. Atty.	Treasurer					Assessor									
	Curtis	Root	Cowles	Hance	Potter	Brundage	Collar	Dodds	Reynolds	Shanling	Powell	Sweetser	Bennett	Munson	Smith	Ross	Racoon	Jencks	Smart	Randolph	Weeks	Brundage	Rose	Hedden	Sweetser	
Berkshire	10	4	9	14	7	65	81	4	45	58	80	145	3	8	8	8	8	11	3	3	57	75	6	10	3	
Berlin	15	11	14	23	15	15	15	15	43	43	44	44	4	6	6	6	6	8	7	7	17	3	4	1	1	
Burrington	18	10	10	3	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	31	16	16	16	16	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	
Canaan	29	29	29	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	21	21	31	31	31	31	31	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Delaware	48	48	48	3	3	38	38	38	46	46	46	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harlem	36	36	36	4	12	19	19	19	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Harmony	32	32	32	1	1	9	9	9	19	19	19	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Kingston	33	33	33	11	11	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Liberty	33	33	33	11	11	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Lincoln	45	45	45	11	11	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Marlboro	27	27	27	11	11	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Orange	21	21	21	9	9	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Oxford	44	44	44	11	11	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Porter	44	44	44	11	11	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Radnor	44	44	44	11	11	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Scioto	19	19	19	14	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Trenton	81	81	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Troy	31	31	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Thompson	21	21	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Westfield	841	769	646	498	470	606	548	440	1561	1562	404	430	302	119	145	169	462	484	169	182	182	182	182	182	182	
	887	214	186	123	100	846	506	541	901	407	128	881	574	502	230	292	168	132	100	314	261	235	214	218	179	68







# The Vote for Governor, Secretary of State, and President, of Three Leading Parties, From 1869 to the Last Election in 1906

(In 1905 a constitutional amendment was passed making all National, State and County elections come in the even-numbered years, and the terms of all State and County Officials were extended until after the 1908 election.)

1869

1870

VOTING PRECINCTS	Governor 1869		Secretary of State, 1870				
	R. B. Hayes	George H. Foulerton	Wm. R. Sherwood	William Hobley			
Berkshire.....	150	80	194	76			
Berlin.....	150	103	185	99			
Brown.....	157	73	171	88			
Concord.....	122	127	125	87			
Delaware.....	131	130	128	135			
Genoa.....	89	130	628	135			
Harlem.....	80	135	54	103			
Kingston.....	110	25	96	74			
Liberty.....	117	135	110	108			
Marlborough.....	61	47	92	43			
Orange.....	136	74	114	80			
Oxford.....	138	71	104	79			
Porter.....	120	37	103	59			
Radnor.....	187	121	184	53			
Scoto.....	114	121	129	122			
Thompson.....	80	118	49	125			
Trenton.....	242	129	75	116			
Troy.....	54	84	38	74			
	2685	2043	2541	1907			

1875

1874

VOTING PRECINCTS	Governor 1873			Secretary of State, 1874					
	E. F. Noyes	William Allen	G. T. Stewart	A. T. Wikoff	William Bell, Jr.	John R. Doehner			
Berkshire.....	177	86	17	142	63	13			
Berlin.....	156	103	3	155	93	33			
Brown.....	84	24	5	75	70	9			
Concord.....	129	121	25	125	100	10			
Delaware twp.....	130	24	25	135	95	21			
Delaware, 1st.....	132	13	13	141	100	21			
Delaware, 2nd.....	125	13	13	125	100	21			
Delaware, 3rd.....	131	122	13	141	100	21			
Genoa.....	86	130	13	141	100	21			
Harlem.....	80	102	19	119	119	21			
Kingston.....	118	22	10	100	100	21			
Liberty.....	109	109	40	100	100	21			
Marlborough.....	47	48	11	111	111	21			
Orange.....	115	138	3	141	111	11			
Oxford.....	131	81	13	141	111	11			
Porter.....	135	27	13	141	111	11			
Radnor.....	159	43	16	133	133	3			
Scoto.....	121	13	13	141	111	11			
Thompson.....	127	111	13	120	120	3			
Trenton.....	41	99	9	45	97	1			
Troy.....	74	70	1	69	71	1			
	2850	1907	364	2634	1909	317			

1871

1872

1872

VOTING PRECINCTS	Governor 1871		Secretary of State, 1872		President 1872				
	E. F. Noyes	G. W. McCook	A. T. Wikoff	Amelia Winty	H. S. Grant	Horace Grealey			
Berkshire.....	174	72	182	103	196	103			
Berlin.....	147	103	125	94	140	106			
Brown.....	124	81	120	71	119	63			
Concord.....	128	111	122	111	120	95			
Delaware.....	137	124	125	124	124	124			
Genoa.....	81	111	88	118	91	123			
Harlem.....	74	100	79	98	76	88			
Kingston.....	101	24	37	25	104	22			
Liberty.....	113	103	113	123	131	119			
Marlborough.....	54	47	57	34	59	35			
Orange.....	148	63	128	72	144	58			
Oxford.....	134	93	147	101	131	82			
Porter.....	104	34	128	47	131	38			
Radnor.....	190	129	164	56	184	40			
Scoto.....	124	114	110	113	120	161			
Thompson.....	82	129	44	128	50	100			
Trenton.....	121	121	72	126	100	100			
Troy.....	84	83	91	82	94	83			
	2610	2072	2564	2167	2713	2013			

1875

1876

1876

VOTING PRECINCTS	Governor 1875			Secretary of State, 1876			President 1876		
	William Allen	R. B. Hayes	J. Odell	William Bell, Jr.	Milton Hornes	E. S. Chapman	Samuel J. Thibaut	R. B. Hayes	G. Clay Smith
Berkshire.....	143	274	9	138	290	3	129	247	5
Berlin.....	138	164	8	143	163	6	136	173	1
Brown.....	86	116	15	29	133	20	92	145	1
Concord.....	131	91	4	123	100	4	137	103	1
Delaware twp.....	112	117	13	119	141	11	123	149	1
Delaware, 1st w d.....	129	291	131	140	141	9	133	149	1
Delaware, 2nd w d.....	239	355	45	272	446	38	271	450	40
Genoa.....	81	92	23	1	291	66	233	149	1
Harlem.....	110	88	1	142	91	23	146	94	1
Kingston.....	102	11	16	100	61	23	156	93	1
Liberty.....	137	123	13	135	135	1	133	101	1
Marlborough.....	39	52	3	56	56	1	52	55	1
Orange.....	90	150	16	114	144	8	101	125	1
Oxford.....	130	130	13	130	130	1	130	130	1
Porter.....	138	118	11	141	133	1	136	133	1
Radnor.....	166	181	23	209	209	41	202	218	1
Scoto.....	123	134	127	127	127	39	242	129	1
Thompson.....	141	56	1	138	67	2	137	73	1
Trenton.....	129	62	4	141	97	102	138	77	1
Troy.....	90	82	1	97	102	102	97	105	1
	2708	2855	221	2765	3140	191	2809	3277	147





## TABULATED VOTE—Continued

VOTING PRECINCTS	1877			1878		
	Governor 1877			Secretary of State, 1878		
	William H. West	Richard M. Black	Henry A. Thompson	Milton Hedges	David R. Parker	John N. Rafferty
Berkshire.....	191	133	13	224	139	18
Berlin.....	155	126	10	162	117	13
Brown.....	165	92	24	123	90	24
Concord.....	42	120	5	84	141	3
Delaware twp.....	190	163	19	110	162	25
Delaware 1st wd.....	191	10	16	231	37	22
Delaware 2d wd.....	161	74	24	153	81	18
Delaware 3d wd.....	96	164	33	101	90	42
Delaware 4th wd.....	127	157	16	17	150	14
Delaware 5th wd.....	112	237	11	150	245	7
Genoa.....	62	168	8	79	112	10
Harlem.....	63	184	20	90	114	17
Kingston.....	144	33	1	165	33	4
Liberty.....	107	123	17	117	170	19
Marlborough.....	45	45	1	35	45	8
Orange.....	144	83	10	112	106	3
Oxford.....	147	93	1	160	103	10
Porter.....	124	34	3	103	4	6
Radnor.....	184	62	10	120	208	6
Scioto.....	94	224	39	122	212	43
Thompson.....	48	122	47	61	108	4
Trenton.....	78	146	6	132	11	11
Troy.....	74	99	6	94	93	...
TOTAL	2836	2501	241	2881	2563	332

VOTING PRECINCTS	1879			1880			1880		
	Governor 1879			Secretary of State, 1880			President 1880		
	Charles Foster	Thomas Ewing	Gideon T. Stewart	Charles Townsend	William Laing	William H. Dean	James A. Garfield	Winfield Hancock	Neal Dow
Berkshire.....	253	154	10	233	164	10	264	195	5
Berlin.....	177	139	9	176	130	12	183	128	11
Brown.....	139	115	32	141	124	21	145	115	16
Concord.....	90	130	3	95	135	2	104	135	...
Delaware Twp.....	129	114	14	142	126	13	146	119	10
First Ward.....	257	71	13	234	72	9	238	79	10
Second ".....	181	91	6	192	100	5	193	93	7
Third ".....	158	112	29	175	115	18	177	115	15
Fourth ".....	96	192	9	83	183	4	90	187	6
Fifth ".....	146	294	159	159	273	43	163	270	1
Genoa.....	135	153	6	101	154	21	106	146	3
Harlem.....	167	162	9	113	146	8	129	146	3
Kingston.....	119	98	6	114	152	2	122	98	...
Liberty.....	72	100	6	67	106	5	73	106	3
Marlborough.....	61	47	21	61	83	5	63	78	3
Orange.....	134	103	27	161	48	2	161	42	1
Oxford.....	233	129	3	197	129	2	206	125	1
Porter.....	122	61	29	130	75	4	139	69	4
Radnor.....	235	87	9	261	124	4	264	74	3
Scioto.....	134	267	37	151	243	29	149	246	25
Thompson.....	79	136	36	85	147	1	85	156	1
Trenton.....	78	146	6	134	11	8	136	12	...
Troy.....	107	168	...	114	102	...	115	102	...
TOTAL	3246	3014	246	3403	3073	181	3368	3048	151

VOTING PRECINCTS	1881			1882		
	Governor 1881			Secretary of State, 1882		
	Charles Foster	John W. Rockwater	Abraham R. Lushlow	Charles Townsend	James W. Newman	Ford Schumacher
Berkshire.....	225	156	10	223	133	16
Berlin.....	182	125	10	176	125	13
Brown.....	111	94	21	131	87	20
Concord.....	75	164	5	89	140	4
Delaware Twp.....	139	107	15	122	170	19
First Ward.....	236	33	37	262	62	12
Second ".....	178	77	17	163	119	13
Third ".....	154	109	32	179	120	...
Fourth ".....	80	131	12	88	167	...
Fifth ".....	143	267	8	151	340	...
Genoa.....	89	122	8	83	119	...
Harlem.....	96	131	25	93	127	11
Kingston.....	116	75	4	98	31	5
Liberty.....	63	69	17	61	74	5
Marlborough.....	61	40	2	62	39	5
Orange.....	141	80	30	117	63	23
Oxford.....	177	119	12	175	156	...
Porter.....	122	62	29	132	73	21
Radnor.....	230	70	10	210	73	21
Scioto.....	78	208	44	104	196	...
Thompson.....	62	134	3	85	119	...
Trenton.....	62	107	26	55	94	20
Troy.....	103	96	1	110	96	...
TOTAL	3096	2643	568	3015	2701	276

VOTING PRECINCTS	1883			1884			1884		
	Governor 1883			Secretary of State, 1884			President 1884		
	Joseph R. Forsyth	George Hoadley	Ford Schumacher	James S. Reichman	James W. Newman	Ryan J. Morris	James G. Blaine	Grover Cleveland	John P. St. John
Berkshire.....	247	161	23	156	97	10	163	89	6
(1) Rome Precinct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Sunbury ".....	...	...	...	119	72	19	129	74	15
Berlin.....	174	124	6	169	141	7	171	144	11
Brown.....	139	114	21	132	129	19	143	135	30
Concord.....	92	178	4	97	175	6	96	171	7
Delaware twp.....	132	128	19	137	125	24	144	125	25
First Ward.....	269	77	17	268	74	24	284	70	22
Second ".....	181	126	8	205	129	11	209	117	18
Third ".....	168	132	25	148	135	27	143	143	39
Fourth ".....	130	175	5	125	157	17	122	142	22
Fifth ".....	178	245	10	185	324	5	188	328	9
Genoa.....	167	143	3	168	136	10	111	145	10
Harlem.....	98	121	8	106	147	16	104	156	17
Kingston.....	122	45	1	122	41	3	122	42	3
Liberty.....	84	92	3	81	95	4	83	96	7
Precinct No. 1.....	151	126	8	205	129	11	209	117	18
Marlborough.....	58	44	7	64	48	4	67	81	4
Orange.....	136	65	21	135	147	15	133	147	19
Oxford.....	188	145	4	185	124	15	219	128	13
Porter.....	132	66	3	133	71	4	130	70	7
Radnor.....	232	98	10	233	262	8	249	51	12
Scioto.....	78	229	44	112	221	3	118	247	37
Thompson.....	79	141	9	71	149	5	74	151	4
Trenton.....	78	131	23	93	145	21	94	158	20
Troy.....	108	114	1	106	102	6	111	100	5
TOTAL	3403	3113	276	3402	3174	309	3513	3078	345



## TABULATED VOTE—Continued

	1885			1886		
	Governor 1885			Secretary of State 1886		
VOTING PRECINCTS	Joseph B. Foraker	George Headley	Adrian R. Leonard	James S. Robinson	John McBride	Henry R. Smith
Berkshire.....	79	64	13	84	74	16
Galena Precinct	25	20		35	29	
Rome Precinct	34	62	48	93	69	34
Sunbury Precinct	130	140	37	154	131	15
Berlin.....	136	121	24	124	130	19
Brown.....	141	117		87	138	
Concord.....	134	107	10	127	134	
Delaware Twp.....	131	107	10	127	134	
Ward No. 1.....	234	76	56	243	73	44
" No. 2.....	174	118	35	185	87	32
" No. 3.....	119	122	22	106	136	15
" No. 4.....	112	143	35	95	145	33
" No. 5.....	196	304	21	167	284	10
Genoa.....	190	120	19	87	136	15
Harlem.....	99	147	33	85	129	28
Kingston.....	102	43	10	105	43	10
Liberty Precinct.....	71	70	13	45	83	10
Ward No. 2.....	70	70	13	45	83	10
Marlborough.....	96	41		91	41	
Orange.....	125	85	9	173	85	9
Oxford.....	234	133	9	214	125	11
Porter.....	132	62	13	122	61	13
Radnor.....	223	229	29	229	229	29
Scioto.....	130	216	49	142	215	58
Thompson.....	79	132	16	75	110	3
Trenton.....	128	102	7	91	32	36
Troy.....	102	102		91	32	36
	3173	2915	616	3090	2775	565

	1889			1890		
	Governor 1889			Secretary of State 1890		
VOTING PRECINCTS	Joseph B. Foraker	James E. Campbell	John B. Helwig	Daniel J. Ryan	Thaddeus E. Cronley	McDonald C. Lockwood
Berkshire.....	55	81	4	54	89	3
Galena Precinct	25	20		34	20	
Rome.....	108	64	13	117	60	16
Sunbury.....	134	140	20	128	122	18
Berlin.....	141	117		143	124	18
Brown.....	131	103	8	122	130	43
Concord.....	132	117	30	133	120	31
Delaware Twp.....	132	117	30	133	120	31
First Ward.....	210	64	54	303	70	42
Second.....	229	108	42	146	108	50
Third.....	140	129	46	145	123	33
Fourth.....	90	181	21	169	136	29
Fifth.....	196	306	21	221	291	17
Genoa.....	190	123	13	221	122	17
Harlem.....	99	145	33	85	129	28
Kingston.....	113	43	10	109	43	10
Liberty.....	69	110	11	69	90	8
Precinct No. 1.....	71	72	12	74	85	11
Marlborough.....	65	45	6	69	40	20
Orange.....	136	78	22	96	57	37
Oxford.....	234	133	9	205	129	13
Porter.....	135	61	8	106	58	38
Radnor.....	223	229	19	227	229	29
Scioto.....	130	216	49	138	209	49
Thompson.....	74	144	30	70	115	8
Trenton.....	128	102	7	90	35	36
Troy.....	102	102		90	35	36
	3335	3017	506	3138	2741	561

	1887			1888			1888		
	Governor 1887			Secretary of State 1888			President 1888		
VOTING PRECINCTS	Joseph B. Foraker	Thomas E. Powell	Martin Sharp	Daniel J. Ryan	Isaac G. Young	Walter S. Payne	Benj. Harrison	Grover Cleveland	Abner J. Sturdevant
Berkshire.....	57	24	1	62	25	2	62	23	2
Galena Precinct	27	84	13	37	74		83	24	
Sunbury.....	119	60	28	119	62	20	119	61	20
Berlin.....	139	121	26	106	130	17	106	130	17
Brown.....	134	127	18	141	124	18	141	124	18
Concord.....	134	109	18	138	106	2	138	106	2
Delaware Twp.....	137	115	27	142	121	25	142	122	24
Ward No. 1.....	254	100	42	286	70	40	285	70	41
" No. 2.....	112	135	33	207	115	43	206	115	43
" No. 3.....	112	135	33	147	129	32	148	129	32
" No. 4.....	145	180	42	94	177	23	93	177	23
" No. 5.....	145	221	12	207	324	14	206	324	15
Genoa.....	180	127	18	111	122	16	111	121	16
Harlem.....	58	145	27	79	144	22	58	143	21
Kingston.....	101	42	9	116	30	3	117	19	3
Liberty.....	70	94	8	75	94	8	76	94	8
Precinct No. 1.....	81	86	3	88	91	5	88	91	5
Marlborough.....	145	90	32	142	92	25	142	92	25
Orange.....	229	167	15	217	265	19	216	265	19
Oxford.....	239	139	39	233	132	9	232	132	9
Porter.....	223	79	17	233	80	12	234	79	12
Radnor.....	128	238	41	144	223	41	144	223	41
Scioto.....	138	228	3	123	215	4	123	215	4
Thompson.....	82	126	32	80	133	31	80	133	31
Trenton.....	126	91	11	112	95	7	112	95	7
Troy.....	106	91	11	112	95	7	112	95	7
	3159	3048	563	3474	3010	450	3422	3004	450

	1891			1892			1892		
	Governor 1891			Secretary of State 1892			President 1892		
VOTING PRECINCTS	Wm. McKinley	James E. Campbell	John Ashmun	Samuel M. Taylor	William A. Taylor	Geo. L. Chubb	Benjamin Harrison	Grover Cleveland	John Bidwell
Berkshire.....	44	23	2	54	20	5	54	21	5
Berkshire Precinct	84	41	8	84	44	12	84	45	12
Sunbury.....	123	58	11	109	59	11	112	59	11
Berlin.....	146	138	11	132	136	15	151	138	16
Brown.....	134	128	17	128	134	13	129	134	13
Concord.....	85	129	1	99	129	3	99	129	3
Delaware Twp.....	125	109	19	142	104	30	144	106	31
1st Ward.....	255	56	36	259	55	35	262	55	36
2nd Ward.....	190	105	48	187	115	47	180	119	48
3rd Ward.....	162	119	29	140	88	46	145	111	50
4th Ward.....	96	138	20	83	169	18	84	168	19
5th Ward.....	90	213	4	90	236	6	90	238	6
6th Ward.....	229	84	21	202	85	26	207	85	26
Genoa.....	75	133	3	96	111	16	96	118	16
Harlem.....	82	118	12	84	121	13	83	120	13
Kingston.....	101	53	1	101	50	9	102	50	9
Liberty.....	69	82	7	78	68	61	61	82	61
Precinct 2.....	78	79	7	74	68	71	75	71	71
Marlborough.....	151	90	4	140	88	54	142	88	54
Orange.....	137	63	19	145	61	26	143	62	26
Oxford.....	192	136	30	189	121	20	201	121	22
Porter.....	118	45	17	127	36	17	137	36	17
Radnor.....	207	62	27	218	57	29	222	59	27
Scioto.....	198	174	27	197	203	29	198	205	29
Thompson.....	71	111	89	71	125	15	74	125	15
Trenton.....	126	95	13	84	125	15	84	125	15
Troy.....	100	80	4	101	95	2	100	94	2
	3129	2955	552	3230	2978	440	3267	2910	460



## TABULATED VOTE—Continued

	1893			1894		
	Governor 1893			Secretary of State 1894		
VOTING PRECINCTS	William McKinley	Lawrence F. Neal	Gideon P. Macklin	Samuel M. Taylor	Mark G. McKee	Mark G. McKee
Berkshire.....	52	26	1	58	19	2
Berkshire Prec't	52	26	1	58	19	2
Galena.....	110	60	14	106	62	13
Sunbury.....	134	118	14	147	95	13
Berlin.....	137	128	14	147	95	13
Brown.....	137	128	14	147	95	13
Concord.....	134	118	14	147	95	13
Delaware Twp.....	134	80	14	128	60	24
Delaware.....	262	62	36	268	54	33
First Ward.....	262	62	36	268	54	33
Second.....	171	110	10	147	95	13
Third.....	171	110	10	147	95	13
Fourth.....	171	110	10	147	95	13
Fifth.....	171	110	10	147	95	13
Sixth.....	171	110	10	147	95	13
Genoa.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Harlem.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Kinston.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Liberty.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Precinct No. 1.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Precinct No. 2.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Marlborough.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Orange.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Oxford.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Porter.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Radnor.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Scioto.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Thompson.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Trenton.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
Troy.....	103	102	12	101	101	12
	340	256	83	320	181	34

	1895			1896			1896		
	Governor 1895			Secretary of State, 1896			President 1896		
VOTING PRECINCTS	Asa S. Bushnell	James E. Campbell	South H. Chiles	Charles Kinney	Chilton A. White	Samuel H. Rockwell	William McKinley	William J. Bryan	Joshua Leavert
Berkshire.....	56	22	2	58	23	6	55	28	2
Berkshire Prec't	56	22	2	58	23	6	55	28	2
Galena.....	114	62	19	114	62	19	100	64	1
Sunbury.....	134	118	14	134	118	14	102	101	2
Berlin.....	137	128	14	137	128	14	102	101	2
Brown.....	137	128	14	137	128	14	102	101	2
Concord.....	137	128	14	137	128	14	102	101	2
Delaware Twp.....	134	80	14	128	60	24	102	101	2
Delaware 1st Wd.....	134	80	14	128	60	24	102	101	2
" 2d.....	134	80	14	128	60	24	102	101	2
" 3d.....	134	80	14	128	60	24	102	101	2
" 4th.....	134	80	14	128	60	24	102	101	2
" 5th.....	134	80	14	128	60	24	102	101	2
" 6th.....	134	80	14	128	60	24	102	101	2
Genoa.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Harlem.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Kinston.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Liberty, Prec't 1.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Marlborough.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Orange.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Oxford.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Porter.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Radnor.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Scioto.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Thompson.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Trenton.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
Troy.....	103	102	12	103	102	12	103	102	12
	3405	2436	413	3706	2604	78	3789	3001	63

	1897			1898		
	Governor 1897			Secretary of State 1898		
VOTING PRECINCTS	Asa S. Bushnell	James E. Campbell	John C. Hoffman	Charles Kinney	John K. Gibbs	Thomas Brown
Berkshire.....	57	18	1	53	24	1
Berkshire Prec't	57	18	1	53	24	1
Galena.....	113	61	1	114	61	1
Sunbury.....	135	126	1	147	106	1
Berlin.....	136	127	1	147	106	1
Brown.....	136	127	1	147	106	1
Concord.....	136	127	1	147	106	1
Delaware Twp.....	134	80	1	128	60	1
Delaware 1st Wd.....	134	80	1	128	60	1
" 2d.....	134	80	1	128	60	1
" 3d.....	134	80	1	128	60	1
" 4th.....	134	80	1	128	60	1
" 5th.....	134	80	1	128	60	1
" 6th.....	134	80	1	128	60	1
Genoa.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Harlem.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Kinston.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Liberty, Prec't 1.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Marlborough.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Orange.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Oxford.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Porter.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Radnor.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Scioto.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Thompson.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Trenton.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
Troy.....	104	117	1	106	109	1
	3386	3031	112	3234	3122	123

	1899			1900			1900		
	Governor 1899			Secretary of State, 1900			President 1900		
VOTING PRECINCTS	George K. Nash	John R. McLean	Geo. M. Hammell	Lewis C. Lavin	Henry H. McFarland	J. Knox Montgomery	William McKinley	William J. Bryan	John G. Woolley
Berkshire.....	52	24	1	53	25	1	54	25	1
Berkshire Prec't	52	24	1	53	25	1	54	25	1
Galena.....	103	74	1	100	80	1	102	80	1
Sunbury.....	108	137	1	102	131	1	102	130	1
Berlin.....	107	136	1	101	130	1	101	129	1
Brown.....	107	136	1	101	130	1	101	129	1
Concord.....	107	136	1	101	130	1	101	129	1
Delaware Twp.....	132	89	3	135	113	3	133	113	3
Delaware 1st Wd.....	132	89	3	135	113	3	133	113	3
" 2d.....	132	89	3	135	113	3	133	113	3
" 3d.....	132	89	3	135	113	3	133	113	3
" 4th.....	132	89	3	135	113	3	133	113	3
" 5th.....	132	89	3	135	113	3	133	113	3
" 6th.....	132	89	3	135	113	3	133	113	3
Genoa.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Harlem.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Kinston.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Liberty, Prec't 1.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Marlborough.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Orange.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Oxford.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Porter.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Radnor.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Scioto.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Thompson.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Trenton.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
Troy.....	106	131	1	110	143	1	110	143	1
	3387	3031	119	3773	3329	126	3763	3347	134



# AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

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## TABULATED VOTE—Continued

1901

1902

1903

1904

VOTING PRECINCTS	Governor 1901			Secretary of State 1902		
	Gen. K. Nash	James Kilbourne	E. Jay Plancy	Lewis C. Laylin	Herbert S. Horton	Andrew L. White
Delaware 1st Wd	94	94	17	251	79	14
" 2nd "	357	111	23	212	134	28
" 3rd "	1,6	121	11	145	112	13
" 4th "	178	133	1	212	130	8
" 5th "	24	27	1	80	136	2
" 6th "	219	110		274	109	5
Berkshire						
Berkshire P't	50	27	1	43	23	
Galeana	113	48	1	113	65	5
Sunbury	148	118		123	117	
Brown	148	125		125	117	
Concord	49	387		109	119	
Genoa	130	81		130	77	
Harlem	107	138		84	88	
Delaware Twp	176	77		109	107	
Liberty 1st P't	114	36		111	32	
" 2nd "	71	81		61	47	
Marlborough	150	87		54	30	
Orange	150	87		150	87	
Oxford	240	141		205	118	
Porter	123	60		95	60	
Radnor	247	72		255	61	
Scioto	152	288		128	197	
Thompson	64	91		61	77	
Trenton	90	136		84	130	
Troy	110	35		55	88	
	3550	2402	117	3129	2540	146

VOTING PRECINCTS	Governor 1903			Secretary of State, 1904		
	Myron T. Herrick	Tom L. Johnson	Nelson D. Circumbar	Lewis C. Laylin	Alfred P. Sandusky	Harold Kline Rockhill
Delaware, 1st wd	373	123	13	386	125	19
" 2d "	377	233	22	416	173	42
" 3d "	326	253	20	380	200	25
" 4th "	136	264	8	187	200	4
Berkshire						
Berkshire P't	46	25		54	27	1
Galeana	14	54		114	35	1
Sunbury	123	82		102	43	8
Village						
Berlin	153	104		170	56	17
Brown	117	134		140	147	15
Concord	82	150		4	99	5
Delaware Twp	129	100		141	97	19
Genoa	88	100		113	106	1
Harlem	82	123		19	99	125
Kingston	105	88		126	72	1
Liberty, 1st P't	105	113		163	54	1
" 2d "	512	89		88	62	1
Marlborough	150	76		159	77	11
Orange	150	76		159	77	11
Oxford	233	123		111	60	3
Scioto						
Porter	117	59		144	38	8
Radnor	221	71		262	64	32
Warrensburg P't	158	349		20	71	102
Ostrander						
Village						
Thompson	66	92		49	57	4
Trenton	70	126		10	92	124
Troy	104	39		112	82	11
	3552	2471	168	4111	2933	238

1905

1906

VOTING PRECINCTS	Governor 1905			Secretary of State 1906		
	Myron T. Herrick	John M. Patterson	Alison S. Watkins	Carolina Thompson	Samuel G. Haskins	Alfred H. Hughes
Delaware 1st Wd	270	247	4	21	153	23
" 2nd "	300	243	18	31	218	107
" 3rd "	254	247	1	21	213	107
" 4th "	259	252		14	279	34
Berkshire						
Berkshire P't	48	25		39	20	
Galeana	31	41		82	53	
Sunbury	22	24		63	81	
Sunbury Village	80	53		98	99	
Brown	29	140		122	111	
Concord	71	17		74	131	
Genoa	84	115		74	112	
Harlem	51	126		25	123	
Kingston	88	39		27	14	
Liberty 1st P't	63	121		24	24	
" 2nd "	50	84		44	70	
Marlborough	165	108		113	74	
Orange	165	108		113	74	
Oxford	79	64		132	59	
Scioto	119	68		110	49	
Porter	212	86		234	71	
Radnor						
Scioto						
Warrensburg P't	60	105		72	57	
Ostrander P't	42	41		25	77	
Ostrander Vil.	65	106		53	102	
Thompson	70	138		89	126	
Trenton	81	104		89	76	
Troy						
	3130	3419	126	2054	2678	337

In 1904 Theodore Roosevelt had a Parity  
of 156 Votes  
Roosevelt received 403 Votes.  
Alton B. Parker received 267 Votes.





MEMBERSHIP OF THE OHIO SENATE FOR DELAWARE COUNTY, DELAWARE DISTRICT, COMPOSED  
OF DELAWARE, MUSKINGUM, FRANKLIN, MADISON AND UNION COUNTIES.

Eleventh .....	General Assembly, 1812	{ Robert McConnell John Barr
Twelfth .....	General Assembly, 1813	{ Robert McConnell John Barr
Thirteenth .....	General Assembly, 1814	{ Robert McConnell Joseph Foos
Fourteenth .....	General Assembly, 1815	{ E. Buckingham, Jr. John Foos
Fifteenth .....	General Assembly, 1816	{ E. Buckingham, Jr. Thomas Johnson
Sixteenth .....	General Assembly, 1817	{ George Jackson Thomas Johnson
Seventeenth .....	General Assembly, 1818	{ George Jackson Joseph Foos
Eighteenth .....	General Assembly, 1819	{ Samuel Sullivant Joseph Foos
Nineteenth .....	General Assembly, 1820	{ Joseph Matthews Joseph Foos
Twentieth .....	General Assembly, 1821	{ Thomas I. Janes Joseph Foos
Twenty-first .....	General Assembly, 1822	{ Thomas I. Janes Henry Brown

Marion, Crawford and Sandusky Counties Added.

Twenty-second ....	General Assembly, 1823	{ Ebenezer Buckingham James Kookon
Twenty-third .....	General Assembly, 1824	{ Ebenezer Buckingham Joseph Foos

District Changed to Include only Four Counties—Delaware, Marion, Sandusky and Crawford.

Twenty-fourth ....	General Assembly, 1825	David H. Beardsley
Twenty-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1826	James Kookon
Twenty-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1827	James Kookon
Twenty-seventh ...	General Assembly, 1828	Charles Carpenter
Twenty-eighth ....	General Assembly, 1829	Charles Carpenter

District Changed to Include only Three Counties—Delaware, Marion and Crawford.

Twenty-ninth .....	General Assembly, 1830	Charles Carpenter
Thirtieth .....	General Assembly, 1831	Charles Carpenter
Thirty-first .....	General Assembly, 1832	James W. Crawford
Thirty-second ....	General Assembly, 1833	James W. Crawford
Thirty-third .....	General Assembly, 1834	Robert Hopkins



Thirty-fourth .....	General Assembly, 1835	Robert Hopkins
Thirty-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1836	Hezekiah Gorton
Thirty-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1837	Hezekiah Gorton
Thirty-seventh .....	General Assembly, 1838	Benjamin F. Allen
Thirty-eighth .....	General Assembly, 1839	Benjamin F. Allen
Thirty-ninth .....	General Assembly, 1840	James H. Godman
Fortieth .....	General Assembly, 1841	James H. Godman
Forty-first .....	General Assembly, 1842	James McCutchen

District Changed to include only Delaware and Crawford Counties.

Forty-second .....	General Assembly, 1843	James McCutchen
Forty-third .....	General Assembly, 1844	Thomas W. Powell
Forty-fourth .....	General Assembly, 1845	Thomas W. Powell
Forty-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1846	James Eaton
Forty-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1847	James Eaton

District Changed to Include Franklin and Delaware Counties.

Forty-seventh .....	General Assembly, 1848	William Dennison, Jr.
Forty-eighth .....	General Assembly, 1849	William Dennison, Jr.
Forty-ninth .....	General Assembly, 1850	Abram Thompson

Sixteenth District—Delaware and Licking Counties.

Fiftieth .....	General Assembly, 1852	John C. Alward
Fifty-first .....	General Assembly, 1854	Charles Follett
Fifty-second .....	General Assembly, 1856	Daniel Gardner
Fifty-third .....	General Assembly, 1858	William P. Reid
Fifty-fourth .....	General Assembly, 1860	Thomas C. Jones
Fifty-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1862	John A. Sinnett
Fifty-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1864	James R. Stanbury
Fifty-seventh .....	General Assembly, 1866	Willard Warner
Fifty-eighth .....	General Assembly, 1868	Lewis Evans
Fifty-ninth .....	General Assembly, 1870	Early F. Poppleton
Sixtieth .....	General Assembly, 1872	John B. Jones
Sixty-first .....	General Assembly, 1874	William P. Reid
Sixty-second .....	General Assembly, 1876	John W. Owens
Sixty-third .....	General Assembly, 1878	John W. Owens
Sixty-fourth .....	General Assembly, 1880	F. M. Marriott
Sixty-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1882	John D. Jones
Sixty-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1884	John O'Neil
Sixty-seventh .....	General Assembly, 1886	John O'Neil
		Edwin Sinnett
Sixty-eighth .....	General Assembly, 1888	Joseph G. Huffman
		Daniel H. Gannon
Sixty-ninth .....	General Assembly, 1890	Edwin Sinnett
Seventieth .....	General Assembly, 1892	No Senator
Seventy-first .....	General Assembly, 1894	No Senator



Seventy-second ...	General Assembly, 1896	Charles N. Shryock
Seventy-third .....	General Assembly, 1898	William E. Miller
Seventy-fourth .....	General Assembly, 1900	No Senator
Seventy-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1902	Norman F. Overturf
Seventy-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1904	Norman F. Overturf
Seventy-seventh ..	General Assembly, 1906	W. L. Atwell

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE OHIO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Delaware County had no representative until the Eleventh General Assembly)

Eleventh .....	General Assembly, 1812	James Curry
Twelfth .....	General Assembly, 1813	James Curry
Thirteenth .....	General Assembly, 1814	James Curry
Fourteenth .....	General Assembly, 1815	James Curry
Fifteenth .....	General Assembly, 1816	Benjamin Carpenter
Sixteenth .....	General Assembly, 1817	Joseph Eaton
Seventeenth .....	General Assembly, 1818	Reuben Lamb
Eighteenth .....	General Assembly, 1819	Joseph Eaton
Nineteenth .....	General Assembly, 1820	Aaron Strong
Twentieth .....	General Assembly, 1821	Joseph Eaton
Twenty-first .....	General Assembly, 1822	Leonard H. Cowles
Twenty-second ...	General Assembly, 1823	Leonard H. Cowles
Twenty-third .....	General Assembly, 1824	Elias Murray
Twenty-fourth ....	General Assembly, 1825	Pardon Sprague
Twenty-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1826	Pardon Sprague
Twenty-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1827	Pardon Sprague
Twenty-seventh ...	General Assembly, 1828	Milo D. Pettibone
Twenty-eighth ....	General Assembly, 1829	B. F. Allen
Twenty-ninth ....	General Assembly, 1830	Amos Utley
Thirtieth .....	General Assembly, 1831	John Storms
Thirty-first .....	General Assembly, 1832	John Curtis
Thirty-second ....	General Assembly, 1833	John Curtis
Thirty-third .....	General Assembly, 1834	Emery Moore
Thirty-fourth .....	General Assembly, 1835	Emery Moore
Thirty-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1836	B. F. Allen
Thirty-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1837	Elijah Carney
Thirty-seventh ....	General Assembly, 1838	Andrew H. Patterson
Thirty-eighth .....	General Assembly, 1839	Andrew H. Patterson
Thirty-ninth .....	General Assembly, 1840	Emery Moore
Fortieth .....	General Assembly, 1841	James Griffith
Forty-first .....	General Assembly, 1842	Geo. W. Sharp and L. E. James
Forty-second .....	General Assembly, 1843	John Casey and Wm. Smart
Forty-third .....	General Assembly, 1844	James B. Shaw
Forty-fourth .....	General Assembly, 1845	James B. Shaw
Forty-fifth .....	General Assembly, 1846	T. B. Fisher
Forty-sixth .....	General Assembly, 1847	Albert McWright
Forty-seventh ....	General Assembly, 1848	David Gregory
Forty-eighth .....	General Assembly, 1849	James R. Hubble
Forty-ninth .....	General Assembly, 1850	Wray Thomas
Fiftieth .....	General Assembly, 1852	John Converse
Fifty-first .....	General Assembly, 1854	John Converse



Fifty-second	General Assembly, 1856	William Hendren
	1857	
Fifty-third	General Assembly, 1858	James R. Hubbell
	1859	
Fifty-fourth	General Assembly, 1860	Raymond Burr
	1861	
Fifty-fifth	General Assembly, 1862	James R. Hubble
	1863	
Fifty-sixth	General Assembly, 1864	James R. Hubble (resigned)
	1865	O. D. Hough
Fifty-seventh	General Assembly, 1866	O. D. Hough
	1867	
Fifty-eighth	General Assembly, 1868	Alfred E. Lee
	1869	
Fifty-ninth	General Assembly, 1870	Thomas F. Joy
	1871	
Sixtieth	General Assembly, 1872	Eugene Powell
	1873	
Sixty-first	General Assembly, 1874	T. B. Williams
	1875	
Sixty-second	General Assembly, 1876	John A. Carothers
	1877	
Sixty-third	General Assembly, 1878	David H. Elliott
	1879	
Sixty-fourth	General Assembly, 1880	John S. Jones
	1881	
Sixty-fifth	General Assembly, 1882	John S. Jones
	1883	
Sixty-sixth	General Assembly, 1884	George L. Sackett
	1885	
Sixty-seventh	General Assembly, 1886	George L. Sackett
	1887	
Sixty-eighth	General Assembly, 1888	John S. Gill
	1889	
Sixty-ninth	General Assembly, 1890	Rollin K. Willis
	1891	
Seventieth	General Assembly, 1892	Rollin K. Willis
	1893	
Seventy-first	General Assembly, 1894	Samuel Lewis
Seventy-second	General Assembly, 1896	Samuel Lewis
Seventy-third	General Assembly, 1898	Thos. R. Smith
Seventy-fourth	General Assembly, 1900	Thos. R. Smith

District again Changed, this time to include Delaware and Morrow Counties.

Seventy-fifth	General Assembly, 1902	Arthur H. Jones
Seventy-sixth	General Assembly, 1904	Arthur H. Jones
Seventy-seventh	General Assembly, 1906	H. W. Crist.

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1879	Franklin B. Sprague	son	L. B. Denison	John Shea	J. W. N. Vogt
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1881	Rufus Carpenter	es	L. B. Denison	Longwell	James H. Hughes
1882	Rufus Carpenter	es	L. B. Denison	Henry B. Cullins	James H. Hughes
1883	Rufus Carpenter	es	L. B. Denison	D. Smith	James H. Hughes
1884	Rufus Carpenter	es	L. B. Denison	D. Main	R. C. Wintermute
1885	Rufus Carpenter	es	L. B. Denison	Henry B. Cullins	R. C. Wintermute
1886	Rufus Carpenter	es	L. B. Denison	Henry B. Cullins	R. C. Wintermute
1887	Rufus Carpenter	erston	Edmund S. Miner	Horace Strong	R. C. Wintermute
1888	N. F. Overturf	il	Edmund S. Miner	J. C. Main	R. C. Wintermute
1889	N. F. Overturf	er	Edmund S. Miner	Samuel A. Moore	Wilbur N. Leonard
1890	N. F. Overturf	il	Edmund S. Miner	James A. Wilson	Wilbur N. Leonard
1891	N. F. Overturf	il	Edmund S. Miner	Clark P. Dwinell	Wilbur N. Leonard
1892	N. F. Overturf	il	Edmund S. Miner	Samuel A. Moore	Wilbur N. Leonard
1893	N. F. Overturf	il	Edward S. Mendenhall	James A. Wilson	C. W. Chidester
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1901	E. Lee Porterfield	ul	John E. Taggart	John Lane, Sr.	A. J. Pounds
1902	E. Lee Porterfield	redith	John E. Taggart	Edward Welch	Frederick L. Gage
1903	E. Lee Porterfield	er	John E. Taggart	Chas. W. Blymer	Frederick L. Gage
1904	E. Lee Porterfield	ul	John E. Taggart	F. H. Whitehead	Frederick L. Gage
1905	E. Lee Porterfield	redith	John E. Taggart	J. W. Pfiffner, unexpired term of B. McPherson	Frederick L. Gage
1906	E. Lee Porterfield	er	Edward S. Mendenhall	H. J. Jarvis	Perry Willey
1907	John A. Cone	eds	Edward S. Mendenhall	F. H. Whitehead	Perry Willey
1908	John A. Cone	over	Edward S. Mendenhall	John W. Pfiffner	Perry Willey (resigned)
1909	John A. Cone	over	Edward S. Mendenhall	John W. Pfiffner	Dr. A. H. Duck (appointed)



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James E. Rodgers	R. J. Pumprey	John E. Tazart	Chas. W. Blymer	A. J. Found
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(J. W. Tracy appointed)	Lyman P. McMaster	John E. Tazart	Chas. W. Blymer	Fredrick L. Gage
Joseph H. Andrews	R. J. Pumprey	John E. Tazart	John Whitehead	Fredrick L. Gage
Joseph H. Andrews	Stephen Porter	John E. Tazart	J. W. Pfaffner, unexpired term of B. McPherson	Perry Willey
Joseph H. Andrews	Merrell Meredith	John E. Tazart	F. H. Whitehead	Perry Willey
Joseph H. Andrews	Stephen Potter	John E. Tazart	John Whitehead	Perry Willey (resigned)
Joseph H. Andrews	John L. Edwards	Edward S. Mendenhall	John W. Pfiffner	Dr. H. Burk (appointed)
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## CHAPTER V.

### DELAWARE---THE COUNTY SEAT.

*When Laid Out and by Whom—Its Settlement and History—Early Military Importance—Stores and Early Industries—Growth of Population—Incorporation—City Government Organized—Roster of Officials—Public Buildings—Water Works—Fire Department—Cemeteries.*

At the time of the creation of Delaware County by the Act of the Legislature, February 10, 1808, the town of Delaware had no existence either on paper or in fact. There can be little question, moreover, that had Moses Byxbe retained the interest which he originally had in the Berkshire settlement, the history of the county seat would be altogether different from what it is. Its very establishment seems to be a monument to the bad faith of its founder. It was the original purpose of Mr. Byxbe to make Berkshire Corners not only the county seat of the new county which he knew would soon be erected, but if possible, the capital of the State as well. It was on this expectation and on the promises of Byxbe to use his influence to this end that many of the first settlers were induced to join his enterprise and become purchasers of land in the large tract which he had originally acquired. It was not long, however, until the plans of Byxbe seem to have undergone a change. He disposed of the larger part of his holdings in Berkshire Township, as well as those in Berlin, Kingston, Genoa and Brown, and we shortly find him interested in an entirely different part of the county. In the month of December, 1800, Abraham Baldwin, of New Haven, Connecticut, purchased of the Government a tract of eight thousand acres, which included the northeast section of Delaware Township

and the third section of Brown. Mr. Baldwin was a man of unusual attainments and enterprise. He was a graduate of Yale University, and later a tutor in that institution. He served in the Revolutionary War and afterwards practiced law in Savannah, Georgia. He was a member of the State Legislature, for some time president of the University of Georgia, a Representative in Congress and a United States Senator. He was never married, and at his death the large tracts of land which he owned in Ohio as well as other states went by devise to his three half-brothers and two half-sisters. As these heirs were widely separated it was not long before this property passed into the control of one of them, Henry Baldwin, a lawyer in Pittsburg. Shortly after the erection of Delaware County, an arrangement was entered into between Baldwin and Byxbe, through which Byxbe came into possession of the undivided one-half of the tracts in Delaware and Brown Townships, with the exception of two tracts of two hundred and fifty acres each out of the northeast corner of each section, previously sold by Abraham Baldwin to one William Wells. Judge Baldwin was, for many years, a part owner of the land on which Delaware was located, although from the first he delegated the entire control of it to Byxbe and seems to have given little active



attention of his own to the founding of the city. He came from a family noted for their intellectual qualities and attainments and was himself one of the distinguished men of his time. Born in 1779, and graduating from Yale in 1797, he went to Pittsburg, where he became a noted lawyer. He was a representative in Congress from 1817 to 1822. He was appointed by President Jackson an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which capacity he served for many years. Though brilliant intellectually, he is said to have been a man of somewhat dissipated habits, through which he ultimately lost a considerable portion of the large fortune of which he was, at one time, possessed. He died in 1844.

With the shifting of Byxbe's interest from Berkshire to his newly acquired possessions in Delaware Township he immediately set to work to secure for them the advantages which the settlers of Berkshire had all along expected to enhance the value of their own property. The first matter of concern was the location of the county seat. As no town as yet existed in their territory it was necessary for Baldwin and Byxbe to establish one. The first location chosen by them was on the east bank of the Olentangy. Here they platted a town and recorded the plat in Franklin County, although it was never recorded in Delaware County. Byxbe, with all the resources at his command, at once began his efforts to secure the location of the county seat at his newly founded town. As might have been expected, his efforts met with bitter opposition from the Berkshire settlers, who had relied on his former promises and had just reason to accuse him of disloyalty to their interests. Byxbe had a considerable following, however, among those who were under obligations to him in various ways and whose interests were largely involved with his, and this, together with the natural advantages of Delaware itself, terminated the controversy in his favor, the special commissioners locating the county seat at Delaware in March, 1808.

For reasons which are not now definitely known, but probably owing to superior ad-

vantages on the other side of the river, the first site chosen for the town on the east bank was soon abandoned, and on May 9, 1808, a new site on the west bank was selected and a town platted which was the real beginning of the present city of Delaware. The following extract taken from the plat as recorded, will indicate the original location and extent of the town. "This town is laid off into 186 lots, containing, by estimation,  $77\frac{1}{2}$  square poles each, be the same more or less,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  rods by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  rods, excepting lots Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 89, 90, 91 and 92, which by the variation of William Street from west 17 degrees to the north, from Washington Street to Liberty Street. The streets which run from north to south are Henry, Union, Sandusky, Franklin, Washington and Liberty Streets and those running from east to west are North, Winter, William, Abraham, Tammany and South Streets, which cross the other streets at right angles. All the streets are four poles wide except William, Abraham and Sandusky Streets, which are six poles in width. The lots or squares including Delaware Run, or which are not numbered, extending from east to west through the town, are reserved for future disposal, or for the benefit of the town, as the proprietors may think proper hereafter." There was included in this plat that part of the present city of Delaware bounded by Central Avenue, Henry, South and Liberty Streets, South Street at that time running through to Liberty. It is apparent that patriotic impulses evidently inspired the founders in the naming of the streets of their newly created town, and it is said that it was the purpose of Byxbe, originally to call the town itself Warrentown in honor of General Warren. Some of the streets were named after those who were connected with the early history of the town. Most of the original names remain to the present time, although North Street is now Central Avenue, while Abraham Street has become University Avenue and Tammany, Park Avenue. Abraham Street was named for the original owner of the property; Henry, for one of the proprietors; William, for a brother of Henry Baldwin, who had an interest in the property, and





Winter, developed from a corruption of Witter, the maiden name of Mrs. Moses Byxbe. Delaware Run then flowed in its natural course, and William Street deflected to the north after crossing Washington Street to avoid it. The square bounded by Union Avenue, Washington Street, Park Avenue and Liberty Street, was reserved for a parade ground, and was used for that purpose for years. About the time the city was organized, it was converted into a park, and Dr. Merrick, who was then president of Ohio Wesleyan University, was instrumental in having hundreds of shade trees planted here. Another square bounded by Abraham, Franklin and Sandusky Streets and Delaware Run was set aside for public buildings. The square bounded by Central Avenue, Sandusky, Franklin and Winter Streets, was given by the proprietor for a burying ground, and for religious purposes. The little town remained as thus originally laid out for a period of nearly thirty years, no additions being made until the year 1836. On the occasion of his final visit to Delaware in 1824, Judge Baldwin presented the parade ground and the sulphur spring property to the village.

With the location of the town and its selection as the county seat, the active settlement of Delaware began. Indeed even before this the first settler had made his appearance. In the fall of 1807 Joseph Barber erected a log house just southeast of the sulphur spring on the ground now constituting a part of the university campus. He did not remain in the neighborhood for any great length of time, however, and his influence on the further growth of the village was slight.

As soon as his efforts to have Delaware made the county seat had proved successful, Mr. Byxbe began preparations to transfer his residence from Berkshire, there. He erected a frame dwelling on the north side of William Street, between Henry and Union Streets, reserving the whole square on which his house stood for his own use. Having sold his house and farm in Berkshire, in the early part of May he removed his household goods to his new residence and with his family came to

Delaware to reside. In the settlement of nearly every community there has always been some one man who, through superior energy and ability, as well as through firmer faith in the future development and possibilities of the place, has taken the lead in all the various enterprises necessary to insure its success. Col. Byxbe certainly bore this relation to Delaware in its early history. His fertile mind was constantly planning for the future of the town; his indomitable energy was constantly expending itself, both in inducing new settlers to take up their abode in the village, and in providing for the establishment of the various enterprises which were necessary for the comfort and prosperity of the incoming settlers. Self interest, no doubt, was his animating motive. He seems never to have had the genuine respect of the community, even though they were ready to follow him as their leader and recognized the great value of his ability in shaping the early progress of the town.

Along with Byxbe came a number of other settlers who were to have a prominent part in the early history of the community. In Berkshire were a number of families who were closely attached to the Byxbe interests who had just recently come to that settlement from Pennsylvania, and who, as soon as the interests of Byxbe himself had shifted, followed his fortunes likewise in the newly established settlement. Among them may be mentioned Solomon Smith, Azariah Root, Nathan Messenger, Reuben Lamb and Rev. Jacob Drake. The latter built the first brick house to be erected in Delaware, on the southwest corner of William and Franklin Streets, it being notable for the fact that his wife laid all of the inner wall herself, masons being a scarcity in those days. Drake was a Baptist preacher and a surveyor as well, and he also served as the first treasurer of the newly established county, and as the first mayor of Delaware. His resignation addressed to William Little is now in the possession of Robert Powers, of The First National Bank. It was he, too, who, in connection with the Rev. Joseph Hughes, established the first paper in Delaware. Azariah Root built a house of



hewed logs on the corner of Abraham and Henry Streets. He was the first county surveyor. Nathan Messenger was the son-in-law of Colonel Byxbe, who erected a house for him on the southeast corner of Sandusky and William Streets. Solomon Smith was the first sheriff of the county and came from Chilliscothe where he had been a teacher. Aside from Byxbe himself, few persons, perhaps, occupied a more prominent position in the early life of the community than Reuben Lamb. He practiced medicine for a number of years and was also the first county recorder.

Among other settlers who came in a short time may be mentioned Silas Dunham, who came from the Berlin Settlement; Noah Spaulding, from Berkshire; Joab Norton, from Orange; Aaron Welch and Ira Carpenter, from Liberty; Nathaniel and William Little, Paul D. and Thomas Butler, from Worthington, and Jacob Kensell. The settlement soon took on a vigorous growth. Colonel Byxbe was the guiding spirit in all its various activities. He was constantly devising and putting into execution plans for the prosperity of the community. He was an associate judge of the newly created court. He promoted the building of the new road which should unite the settlement with the older communities already established. He established the first store, in which he placed his son, and he also erected the first saw mill and grist mill within the limits of the town. In addition to this he was the first postmaster, and later he was proprietor of a tavern. He was his own sales agent in the disposal of the large tracts of land which he owned jointly with Baldwin. It is easy to see the stimulating effect the restless activity of such a one must have had on the life of the village.

From the time he first became interested in that part of the county, it had probably been Colonel Bixbe's ambition to make the town which he should found the capital of the State. Up until 1810 the capital had been at Chilliscothe, and from that time until 1812 at Zanesville. It finally became necessary, however, to determine upon a definite location, and a number of places became competitors for the honor.

There seem to have been nine of them in all, and they held out widely varying inducements to the special commission appointed by the Legislature to select the site. The offer of Byxbe and Baldwin was as follows, viz., that they would give the grounds, erect the buildings, and lay off four thousand acres in town lots, one-half the proceeds arising from the sale of which should go into the treasury of the State. The only other offer which bore any comparison to that of Baldwin and Byxbe was the one made by four parties who were interested in the tract on the Scioto opposite the town of Franklinton. For quite a while the contest was in doubt. At length, however, the special commission reported in favor of the proposition of Byxbe and Baldwin. When the legislature came to act upon it, they rejected the report and decided in favor of the site opposite Franklinton. The loss of the capital was, no doubt, a severe blow to Delaware and its immediate prosperity. The possibility that the capital would be located here had undoubtedly served to enhance the value of property and to attract settlers. With its prospects in this direction suddenly cut off, there could not but result a depression in the general activity of the community, from which it took many years for it to recover.

#### EARLY MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

Delaware was a place of considerable military importance during the War of 1812. It was situated on the most practicable route between Chilliscothe, the state capital at that time, and the scene of operations around Sandusky and Detroit, and it was, for a time, the headquarters of General Harrison. "Among the earliest troops to be called out was a company of light horse belonging to the State Militia, on the muster rolls of which were to be found the familiar names of Elias Murray, as captain; James W. Crawford, as first lieutenant; David Prince as second lieutenant, and Joseph Prince, Robert Jamison, Sylvester Root, Morris Cowgill, Alexander and William Smith, Ralph S. Longwell, John Slack, J. Harter, Forest Meeker, John Wilson, Thomas Dun-



ham and James Carpenter, as privates. This company was employed as a raiding force, and was called out at different times for a period of service not exceeding at any time over forty days. Each man furnished his own horse and equipments, and over his shoulder was slung the inevitable canteen of whiskey. \* \* \* The company was ordered to Detroit and made a raid into Canada. Tearing down some fine farm buildings west of the river, they made rafts of the lumber thus obtained and crossed to the Canadian shore. There they destroyed property of all kinds, burning mills, hay and grain, and recrossing without loss. \* \* \* A company of infantry, raised by Captain Foos in the northern part of the county, drew a number of men from Delaware Township and village, and, among others, Erastus Bowe, who settled in Brown in 1809. This company went to Fremont, then known as Lower Sandusky, and helped to build Fort Croghan, Mr. Bowe breaking the ground for that purpose. After Hull's surrender this company disbanded and returned to Delaware.

The war, coming as it did so soon after the misfortune Delaware suffered in failing to have the state capital located here, did much to relieve the depression of business consequent on that unfortunate event. The forces of General Winchester and others were centered along the line of Urbana, St. Mary's and Fort Defiance, while the troops, artillery and supplies from Pennsylvania came by way of Canton, Wooster and Mansfield to Fort Meigs, the place of rendezvous, while the Virginia and Kentucky re-enforcements came by way of Chillicothe, along the various roads leading through Delaware County. In February, 1813, General Harrison concentrated the greater part of his troops at Fort Meigs and then retired with his headquarters to Delaware, where he occupied rooms in Colonel Byxbe's house. Also Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, came in command of the troops belonging to his state, and made his headquarters in the cabin which had formerly been erected by Barber, heretofore mentioned as the first house built in Delaware. Later the Virginia troops arrived and camped just north of the village.

Naturally the presence of so many soldiers gave a great impetus to the general business activities of the place. As usual, Colonel Byxbe was alert to the opportunities thus presented, taking large contracts for supplying the army with the various necessities required during their stay in the community. The one store in the village, had, for the time being, a great increase in its patronage, and the settlers found a ready market for whatever they had to sell that could be consumed by an army. A recruiting station was opened in Delaware, and many, inspired by motives of patriotism or lured by love of adventure or expectation of gain, joined their fortunes with the troops. General Harrison had sold all of his teams and pack animals to save wintering them, and when the time came for the army to move northward all the available teams in the community were pressed into service.

#### STORES AND EARLY INDUSTRIES.

As is always the case in a newly started settlement, the mercantile business for the first few years was one of little importance. There was but one store in Delaware up to the time of the war of 1812, and that was conducted by Moses Byxbe, Jr., a son of Colonel Byxbe. The son, however, seems to have been wholly lacking in the business ability and enterprise of his father and soon came to grief. Various unsuccessful speculations finally landed him in the county jail. One of the earliest merchants in Delaware was William Little. He was a saddler by trade, and, coming originally from Connecticut, first located in Worthington. Later, however, attracted by the outlook for the newly established settlement at Delaware, he came here and shortly went into trade. He bought out a stock of goods which had been sent up from Worthington as a branch business and established himself in a small brick building on the southwest corner of Sandusky and Winter Streets, where he continued for a number of years. Joseph L. Webb was another of the early store-keepers of Delaware. He came in the year 1819, induced to do so through the representations of Colonel Byxbe,



who happened to meet him on one his trips east. Webb came of a wealthy family in New York, lured away from the comforts of his eastern home by the apparent possibilities of great wealth in the western frontier. The year after his arrival he set up in business in the same building in which Moses Byxbe, Jr., had conducted his unsuccessful venture, but he seems to have had no greater success than had the building's former occupants. After continuing in business for a time he closed up with a loss of \$10,000 and returned to the East. Horton Howard, a Quaker, was another of the early store-keepers. He occupied a yellow wooden building on the east side of Sandusky Street. Hezekiah Kilbourn opened a store in 1823 on the northwest corner of Sandusky and Winter Streets but sold out in the following year to Caleb Howard and Anthony Walker, who went into business in his building. After they dissolved partnership Walker went into business with Hosea Williams. Dr. Lamb, the first physician in the community, next occupied the Kilbourn building, and, as was natural, a considerable part of his stock consisted of drugs. In 1831 Alexander Kilbourn erected a frame building on Sandusky Street and started a general store. This building is still standing, having been moved, however, to a location just south of the present office building of Marriott & Freshwater.

The mercantile business in the early day was fraught with difficulties such as can scarce be imagined at the present time. We quote, in this connection, some interesting facts from a former county history: "Philadelphia was the nearest point from which the western merchant could buy his goods from original sources, and from there they had to be shipped in huge wagons over a tedious and uncertain journey. Mr. Little was in the habit of going to Philadelphia once a year, spending some weeks or two months on the trip, and waggoning his goods home, frequently at a cost of \$18.75 per hundred. These invoices included, at a later day, a full line of dry goods, embracing velvets, satins, silks, cassimers and the com-

moner goods. Then there were hats, shoes, crockery, hardware, medicines and groceries. For year after year money was very scarce, and all business became a system of barter, and goods were exchanged almost exclusively for produce. The trade with Indians was very large, the natives coming in for fifty miles around, sometimes fifty at a time. They brought cranberries, maple sugar and syrup, pelts and furs, and bought only the finest goods. The women would take only the finest broadcloths for blankets and petticoats, while the men chose the brightest prints for shirts. The ordinary prints which now sell for 8 cents per yard sold then for \$1.00, while the higher priced sold for \$1.50 per yard. Every store had upon its counter a flask of whiskey with a glass and it was expected that every one who came into the store would avail himself or herself of the hospitality thus set forth. Sugar made by the Indians or settlers found its way in large quantities to the stores where it was traded off to the Kentuckians, who came with large wagon loads of tobacco every spring to exchange for commodities. This was in large demand among the Indians, who made a mixture of tobacco and sumac leaves, calling it 'Kinnikinic.'"

In the early days there was no institution of greater importance, perhaps, than the tavern. The most prominent and influential citizens did not hesitate to engage in it, and the number of taverns in existence at that time in the village would now, perhaps, be considered out of proportion to the size of the place. We have, in a former chapter, quoted a description of the pioneer tavern from the pen of Dr. Hills. Barber's cabin, the first to be erected in Delaware, was, likewise, the first building to be devoted to the purpose of tavern keeping, and Barber himself was its first keeper. It was a sort of center for all the various activities of the neighborhood. Here the people gathered to exchange their gossip as well as to hear news of the outside world from any chance stranger that happened along. Here all the public gatherings were arranged, all the notices were posted, and even the first court was held. Barber did not long con-





tinue in the business, but soon sold out to a man by the name of Spaulding, who, in turn, sold out to Robinson. While it was without a competitor for a time, yet it was not long until Colonel Byxbe joined the business of tavern keeping to his various other activities, erecting a brick house for that purpose east of his dwelling on William Street. It was undoubtedly of great advantage to Colonel Byxbe to be in a position where he could have the opportunity to early impress every incoming stranger with the possibilities of his newly founded town. "A long wooden building was built at an early date where Solomon Smith first entertained the public, and Mrs. Byxbe, desirous of entertaining those who came to attend court, persuaded Colonel Byxbe to buy him out, and for some time continued the business. He was succeeded in the same business, after an interval of some months, by Ezra Griswold, in 1821. In the meanwhile Aaron Welch built a tavern opposite the Episcopal Church, on Winter Street, where he entertained the public several years, and in 1816 built a large brick building on Sandusky Street. Mr. Welch died before it was completed, but it served its purpose for years. Contemporary with the later years of Mr. Welch as tavern keeper, was Elam Vining, Sr., who occupied for several years the Messenger House, on the southeast corner of William and Sandusky Streets. Another hotel stood on the northeast corner of Winter and Sandusky Streets. An early proprietor was Major Strong and another was a Mr. Hinton—a distant relative of Otho Hinton, of later fame—who was succeeded by a Mr. Dunbar. It was during the time of the latter gentleman, in 1817, that President Monroe, making a trip through the West, came with a large suite on horseback from Sandusky, and stopped with Dunbar over Sunday. The death of Mr. Dunbar's wife soon forced him to retire from the business and, in 1818, General Sidney Moore and Pardon Sprague bought him out. Mr. Moore was married on Sunday, February 1st, and the following day the new couple took possession of their new business. In 1822 Mr. Griswold moved from the building he first

occupied as a hotel and printing office, into a brick building erected by Jacob Drake, on the southwest corner of North and Sandusky Streets, where he continued the double business for many years.

On September 9, 1826, Colonel Moses Byxbe died. For two years before his death he had been deranged. During all the early years of the town he had been the prime mover in all her activities. Being a man of indomitable energy combined with exceptional executive ability, he was remarkably well fitted to successfully combat the difficulties encountered in establishing a settlement on the frontier. The beautiful city of Delaware, as she exists today, is a monument to his enterprise and courage. While he thus possessed these qualities so necessary to the performance of the task which he set for himself, yet he seems never to have had the sincere love and respect of the community with which he surrounded himself. Hard and grasping in his disposition, and knowing no criterion but success, his methods were not always such as could command the approval of those who believe in justice and fair dealing at all times and under all circumstances. All his efforts seem to have been inspired solely for the purpose of acquiring wealth rather than through the patriotic desire of reclaiming the wilderness for civilization for its own sake alone. In his life purpose he was eminently successful, amassing a fortune which, in those days, might well have been called princely. Yet, towards the latter part of his life, he became involved in financial difficulties, largely through the recklessness of his son, who seems to have inherited little of his father's capacity for business; and it was probably owing to this fact that he lost his mental faculties before the close of his life. Byxbe had, beside his son Moses, already mentioned, another, Appleton, who was an imbecile. He also had three daughters who married respectively Hon. Elias Murray, Rev. Joseph Hughes, and Hon. L. H. Cowles, all men of prominence and influence in the community at the time.

As descriptive of Delaware in the early day we cannot do better than quote the larger





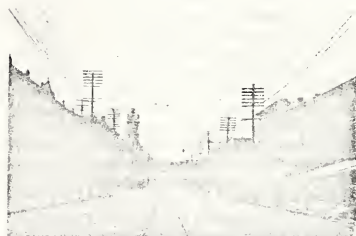
DELAWARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE  
(Showing part of Jail in lower left-hand corner.)



MOORE'S MASONIC TEMPLE, DELAWARE



PRESIDENT HAYESS BIRTHPLACE, DELAWARE  
(President Hayes was born in the old wooden structure serving as  
an L. The brick building in front was erected afterwards.)



SANDUSKY STREET, LOOKING  
SOUTH, DELAWARE



DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL



DELAWARE CITY HALL



part of an address delivered by Cyrus Platt, for years one of the prominent citizens of the town, at a meeting of the Delaware Pioneer Association, August 25, 1898: "That old brick house at the southwest corner of William and Union Streets was built and occupied by Dr. Reuben Lamb as his residence about the year 1810. He was one of the first settlers of the town. \* \* \* It seemed to be the intention of the original proprietors and early pioneers of the town to make William Street the principal street of the town, both for business and residences. Nearly all the buildings put up on William Street, east of Sandusky Street, were substantial brick houses, generally two stories high, with front door in the middle, opening into the hall where the stairs were located. The original Byxbe residence was built in this style, as many of you may remember. A short distance east of this Byxbe house, fronting on the street, was a small, brick building, say about 20 feet square, used by Mr. Byxbe, Sr., for his office. \* \* \* In this office building the first post-office was opened and continued there for several years. Henry Street, north of William, was not then opened, and an apple orchard extended from the Byxbe residence clear down to the river bank, north side of William Street.

"Dr. Lamb owned considerable ground adjoining his residence on the west side, extending south to the run. Directly south of his residence he put up a frame building near the run in which he and Mr. Hayes, the father of the late Ex-President R. B. Hayes, conducted the business of distilling whiskey, an article which, at that time, was considered one of the necessities of life, if used in moderation. The taverns all kept it in their bars for the special accommodation of travelers.

"I do not know just when the exodus of residents on William Street to Sandusky Street commenced. As new settlers came in who wanted to engage in business they gave the preference to Sandusky Street. Mr. William Little built a one-story brick house on the southwest corner of Sandusky and Winter Streets and opened a store there. \* \* \* Joseph L. Webb rented a room on the north-

east corner of William and Sandusky Streets, opened his goods and commenced business there. In the year 1821 Mr. Webb put up a two-story frame building that combined store-room and residence, where S. P. Shur's store now is, and opened his stock of goods in this store-room, and his family occupied the residence. The ground between this building of Mr. Webb's and Mr. William Little's one-story brick store on the corner above, was vacant and used by Mr. Webb as a garden, and was enclosed by a high board fence extending from the corner of Mr. Little's store down to Mr. Webb's house. The only other structure on the west side of Sandusky Street between Winter and William, were Thomas Butler's saddle shop and residence, on the ground now occupied by Templar Hall building, and a two-story frame near the corner of William Street, built and occupied by Dr. James H. Hills with his family, who were among the early settlers here.

"The only buildings on the east side of Sandusky Street, between Winter and William, were a frame on the corner where the Hotel Donavin is now located, in which Pardon Sprague kept tavern; the residence of Mr. William Little, a large two-story brick, standing on a large lot, some twenty feet back from the street, on ground now occupied by the First National Bank, and the large building adjoining it on the south. The residence and cabinet shop of Mr. William Mansur were about where the 'Gazette' office is now located. Mr. Hezekiah Kilbourne, an eastern man, bought the ground extending from Winter Street north on the west side of Sandusky Street to the alley, and built a one-story brick store room on the corner of Sandusky and Winter and opened a general stock of goods in it. I think it was he who built the large two-story brick residence that was owned and occupied for several years by Mrs. Kilbourne, widow of Alexander Kilbourne, deceased, that stood on the ground now occupied by the Steeves Block and the Hill's Bros. wholesale grocery store.

"In due course of time Dr. Lamb bought the Kilbourne corner store, and all the ground



adjoining, of Mrs. Kilbourne, and added to the building on the west end, fronting on Winter Street, and on the north side fronting on Sandusky Street, with a wide porch on that side, carrying the building up two full stories, thus making of it a commodious and pleasant residence. When the work of remodeling this house was completed Dr. Lamb's family left the William Street house and moved into their new house which soon became noted for hospitality by entertaining visitors from neighboring towns and social evening gatherings of neighbors. When Bishop Chase and other clergy came here to hold service in St. Peter's Church, they were entertained usually at the Lamb mansion, as I learn by mother's diary. \* \* \* There were no houses south of the run, no 'South Delaware' in those early days. That part of town was all open commons and used for pasture. Cows would be turned loose in the morning and allowed to roam where they pleased in search of pasture, and we would have to hunt them up and drive them home in the evening."

One of the most historic mansions in Delaware, built in the early day, and which, by reason of its being later the birthplace of President Hayes, ought to receive mention here, is what was known as the Messenger House on East William Street. When it was first built it was regarded as the finest residence here although it has long since fallen from its former glory, so far as appearances are concerned. It is thus described by one of the older citizens who has long been a resident of the town: "It was a small brick house, two stories high, with a pitched roof, one side facing William Street. The front door was in the middle of this side, with a room on each side. There were four frame windows in the lower story, two on each side of the door and five in the upper. The roof was shingled and a log L added to the back side. The brick part was about 20 by 30 feet, and the log part 10 by 15 feet. The log part has since been rebuilt and a frame addition takes its place. With this and a few other slight changes the house remains the same as it did three-quarters of century ago." It was in

this house that one of the first schools in the place was established. For a time it did duty as a store room, but for a number of years now it has again been doing service as a dwelling.

#### GROWTH OF POPULATION.

For a number of years after the War of 1812 the growth of Delaware was slow. The lands of the "New Purchase" coming into the market, sadly arrested the prosperity of the town and interfered greatly with its expansion. In 1836 Judge T. W. Powell and Samuel Rheems platted a tract of land just south of the original boundaries of the town between Sandusky and Liberty Streets, and a little later M. D. Pettibone made another addition just south of that of Powell and Rheems. The unsold Baldwin lands just north of the town limits were also platted about the same time, and there were then no further additions made until 1843. Since then the town has gradually expanded in various directions, new additions being made as its growth in population would seem to warrant.

The village, as incorporated in 1816, included the tract originally platted by Baldwin and Byxbe in laying out the town on the west side of the river. As new additions were made, however, from time to time, the town outgrew its original boundaries, and it was but natural that an agitation should arise for an extension of the corporation limits. It was not until 1852, however, that any measures were taken with this end in view. In that year the question of extending the corporation limits across the river was submitted to a vote of the people and was carried by a vote of 270 to 12. The territory taken in at this time included the larger part of the present limits of the corporation on the east side of the Olentangy, extending as far south as Vine Street, and including a part of the fair grounds. In 1868 there was a general extension of the corporation limits on all sides, bringing the dimensions of the town pretty near to what they are at the present time. There have been several extensions since then, however. In 1874 a tract was added on





the north which fixed the northern boundary of the town where it is at present. In the next year Lot 13 on the east side of the river was added. There was no further enlargement of the corporation boundaries then until 1893 when the west portions of lots 18 and 19 were brought within the corporation limits and the western boundary of the town established as it is today. The only extension since then has consisted of a small tract just northeast of the bend in the Olentangy River in the north part of the town. The corporation boundaries, as thus established, embrace an area of nearly four square miles, extending approximately two and one-third miles both from north to south and from east to west in its most extended portions.

The growth in the population of the town is a matter of equal interest with the extension of her physical boundaries. "In the fall of 1808 thirty-two votes were polled, and, adopting the ordinary rule of counting five persons for each vote, the number of inhabitants for the whole township would reach 150. But, without invalidating this rule it will be observed that the circumstances of the early settlement of Delaware were unusual, and that this number is an overestimate. A number of voters are known to have been men without families, or whose families were not in the township (the law in this latter respect not being then in vogue, or not enforced as now); others, as Dr. Lamb and Jacob Drake, had very small families; and other families were so grown to maturity as to have more than their proportion of voters, as in case of the Byxhe family. These conditions were unusually prominent, and it is probable that there were not over 100 inhabitants in the whole township. In the winter of 1816 a wood chopper standing on the hill where Monnett Hall now stands, on one of those clear frosty mornings when the smoke goes straight up into the air, looked over the valley and counted the evidences of thirty-two houses in the little town. In 1820 we meet with an estimate that places the number of houses at fifty and another, by actual count, places the number near sixty in 1823. Adopting the ordinary rule of five to a dwelling, we find the number of inhabitants

in the town in 1816, 150; in 1820, about 250; and in 1823 nearly 300." The census of 1830 gives the city a population of 532; of 1840, 898; of 1850, 2,074; of 1860, 3,889; of 1870, 6,000; of 1880, 6,894; of 1890, 8,224; of 1900, 7,940. It would seem from this that, just as in the case of the entire county, there has been an actual decrease in the city's population in the preceding decade. Many, however, were inclined to doubt the correctness of the census of 1900, as there is every indication that the population of the city has been constantly increasing. At the present time, from a careful enumeration made in the interest of the Sunday schools of the city, during the past year, it is a conservative estimate to place the number of inhabitants at 10,000.

#### INCORPORATION.

Delaware was first incorporated in 1816, a special act for that purpose having been passed by the Legislature. The powers granted to the village do not seem to have been very extensive and many of the various functions necessary for its government were still performed by the township officers. The general management of the affairs of the village was placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees, elected by the people. This form of government continued until 1849, when, through M. D. Pettibone, who was the member of the Legislature from the county at the time, another act was secured from the Legislature providing for a Town Council consisting of eight members, with powers considerably greater than those which had theretofore been given to the Board of Trustees. This new Council chose from their number a mayor, recorder, treasurer and assessor. They also elected a marshal, though from outside of their number, together with a street committee of three men, two of whom were not members of the council. In 1841 the people again sought a change in their government, and again an act was passed conferring still larger powers upon the Council.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED.

It was not until 1873 that Delaware rose from being a village to the dignity of a city.



In that year, after a petition had been presented to the Council, the matter was submitted to the people at the spring election and decided in favor of the change. In the following July the city was divided off into three wards. In 1875 it was re-apportioned into five. This division continued until 1891 when there was a re-division of the city into six wards. Again in 1899 there was a change in the boundaries, though not in the number of the wards. A few years ago came the decision of the Supreme Court rendering void all of the Special Acts passed from time to time for the government of the various municipalities throughout the commonwealth and making necessary the enactment of a code which should apply to all alike. Under this act, passed in 1902, the city of Delaware was again re-organized, in common with every other municipality in Ohio, and has continued on the basis then established to the present day. Under the former regime, after the village had been merged into the city, the officers consisted of a mayor, marshal, solicitor, street commissioner, two members of the Council from each ward, a clerk of the Council and a city engineer, the two latter, together with the police, being appointed by the Council, while all the others were elective. The county treasurer served also as the treasurer of the municipality. The changes made by the code in the various municipal offices, inasmuch as they are common to every municipality of the same class in the State, need not be enumerated here. We give herewith, however, a complete list of the persons who have filled the various offices in the municipality since it rose to the rank of a city in 1873. Although the chief of police has not been an elective officer since the enactment of the code, yet we include him with the other officers since he is the direct successor of the marshal, who was elective under the old regime:

1872—Mayor, John D. Van Deman; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, C. V. Owston; solicitor, Jackson Hipple; street commissioner, William Owston.

1874—Mayor, W. O. Semans; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, J. A. Anderson; so-

licitor, Jackson Hipple; street commissioner, W. H. Adams.

1876—Mayor, J. A. Barnes; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, C. V. Owston; solicitor, G. G. Banker; street commissioner, William Hollenbaugh.

1878—Mayor, C. H. McElroy; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, C. V. Owston; solicitor, G. G. Banker; street commissioner, George Clark.

1880—Mayor, F. M. Joy; clerk, Edward A. Pratt; marshal, W. J. Davis; solicitor, G. G. Banker; street commissioner, George Clark.

1882—Mayor, H. L. Baker; clerk, George Clark; marshal, W. J. Davis; solicitor, G. G. Banker; street commissioner, Peter F. Engard.

1884—Mayor, H. L. Baker; clerk, Matt. H. Wagner; marshal, Chas. F. Miller; solicitor, Frank A. Kauffman; street commissioner, Geo. Dennis.

1886—Mayor, Henri E. Buck; clerk, Matt. H. Wagner; marshal, Chas. F. Miller; solicitor, N. F. Overturf (resigned as solicitor March 5, 1888, and H. H. Beecher was appointed to fill out his unexpired term); street commissioner, Peter T. Engard.

1888—Mayor, James K. Newcomer; clerk, Matt. H. Wagner; marshal, P. S. English; solicitor, H. H. Beecher; street commissioner, Peter T. Engard.

1890—Mayor, Henry S. Culver; clerk, John T. Evans; marshal, P. S. English; solicitor, H. H. Beecher; street commissioner, P. T. Engard.

1892—Mayor, H. S. Culver; clerk, Abner Genier; marshal, P. S. English; solicitor, H. H. Beecher; street commissioner, Richard O'Keefe.

1894—Mayor, H. L. Baker; clerk, Abner Genier (succeeded before expiration of term by W. H. Altrock); marshal, P. S. English; solicitor, Clarence Jones; street commissioner, Richard O'Keefe.

1896—Mayor, W. R. Carpenter; clerk, E. E. Naylor; marshal, H. W. Vogt; solicitor, Clarence Jones; street commissioner, Julius Bobo.



1898—Mayor, John McClure; clerk, E. E. Naylor; marshal, P. W. Keefe; solicitor, Charles W. Knight; street commissioner, Julius Bobo.

1900—Mayor, John McClure; clerk, E. E. Naylor; marshal, William Matthews; solicitor, Chas. W. Knight; street commissioner, W. W. Williams.

1902—Mayor, H. C. Clippinger; clerk, E. E. Naylor; marshal, William Matthews; solicitor, B. W. Hough; street commissioner, W. W. Williams.

1903—Mayor, H. C. Clippinger; president of council, E. I. Pollock; auditor, F. D. King; treasurer, H. L. Clark; solicitor, B. W. Hough; Board of Public Service, F. T. Evans, E. S. Mendenhall, John Shindoler; chief of police, William Matthews.

1905—Mayor, H. H. Beecher; president of council, E. I. Pollock; auditor, F. D. King; treasurer, H. L. Clark; solicitor, E. S. Owen; Board of Public Service, Prof. Richard Parsons, W. B. Campbell, J. C. Swickheimer; chief of police, William Matthews.

Delaware officials elected or appointed to serve during 1908-09—Mayor, W. E. Haas; president of the Council and vice-mayor, J. R. Selover; auditor, F. D. King; solicitor, E. S. Owen; treasurer, H. L. Clark. Members of Council: J. R. Selover, president; F. D. King, clerk; 1st Ward, F. J. Klee; 2nd Ward, Victor Hardin; 3rd Ward, W. J. Davis; 4th Ward, J. F. Gaynor; Members-at-large, Dr. J. H. Miller, Adam Siegfried, A. J. Arehart. Board of Public Service: Prof. Richard Parsons, W. B. Campbell, Chris Potter; clerk, F. D. King; superintendent of streets, Frank Rutter; superintendent of cemeteries and parks, D. Grinton; city engineer and superintendent of sewers, George Irwin. Board of Public Service: Dr. A. J. Willey, Edward R. Thompson. Board of Education: Dr. A. J. Pounds, W. F. Dodge, Dr. E. M. Semans; superintendent of schools, W. McK. Vance; truant officer, T. M. Bailly. City Examining Board: William McK. Vance, Henry T. Main; clerk, John Shoemaker. Board of Library Trustees: D. H. Battenfield, V. D. Stayman, H. T. Main. Board of Health: E. C. Hudspeth, Dr. J. K.

James, J. W. Pfiffner, J. J. McGough and Mayor Haas. Chief of police, James W. Spaulding.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For a number of years the government of the village and city was administered from the old building on West Winter Street, erected in 1824, for use as a Methodist Church. Later it had done service as a school building; and when the corporation came into possession of it in 1860 it was fitted up as a market-house, council-room and lock-up. Court was, for a time, held in the council chamber, and the lower part of the building was used as an engine house. Its usefulness, however, was inevitably bound to diminish sooner or later, as the constantly enlarging city required more extensive and commodious quarters for the maintenance and government of its various interests, and for which the facilities afforded by the old church building were wholly inadequate. Consequently, in the latter part of the seventies, there began to be an agitation looking towards the erection of a building which should meet the needs of the city. In March of the year 1879 a committee which had been appointed by the Council for that purpose, reported favorably on a project to erect an engine-house, council-room, mayor's office, etc., calling attention to the fact that the time was especially opportune, inasmuch as the entire indebtedness of the city, \$16,000, would be cancelled within the next two years, and recommending that the Legislature be asked to authorize a bond issue of \$6,000. Later the plans seem to have undergone an enlargement in the public mind and in the spring election of the year 1879, the people voted, by a majority of 449, to build a City Hall. The Council, soon after, took steps to secure a bond issue of \$35,000, advertised for plans for the construction of the building, and appointed a building committee, consisting of C. B. Adams, W. T. Watson and F. Bonnemman, members of the Council. The plan submitted by Mr. F. F. Schnitzer was accepted and the Shoub property at the southeast corner of William



and Sandusky Streets was chosen as the site for the new building, and purchased at a cost of \$10,000. The work on the building was done, at first, under the direct supervision of the Council, through their committee, but later a contract was let for its completion. It was finished in the year 1882, having cost something over a hundred thousand dollars, and is now one of the most commodious and serviceable structures of its kind to be found in any city of the size of Delaware, providing as it does, aside from its beautiful auditorium, a place for the administration of all the various departments of the city government.

#### WATER WORKS.

An improvement which meant much to the city was the introduction of a system of water works. In 1888, The Delaware Water Company was incorporated by eastern capitalists. The same year the City Council granted the company a franchise for the use of the streets, and the following year the mains were laid, machinery was installed and the plant was completed. The water was turned on and the system was accepted and approved by the city on October 30, 1889. Up to the present time about 22½ miles of water-mains have been laid, and 256 fire hydrants have been placed. The water was originally taken from wells in the gravel flats near the Olentangy, about three miles north of the city. Later, four wells, each 225 feet deep, were bored through the solid rock. Three of these are eight inches and one is six inches in diameter. Seventy-five or eighty per cent. of all the water served to the people of Delaware comes from these wells, and it is claimed that not a case of typhoid fever in this city has ever been traced to this water supply. The plant consists of two pumping-engines having a daily capacity of 2,000,000 gallons each, and an air compressor for forcing water from the deep wells to the surface. One new 150-horsepower boiler was installed about a year ago, and besides this there are two 75-horsepower boilers. The steam and pumping outfit is in duplicate, one set being always idle, which insures a

never-failing supply of water. About 9,000 people are served with water. There are about 1,550 individual services, fifty per cent. of the water being measured through meters. Hon. F. M. Marriott has been president of the company for a number of years, and Capt. C. W. Wiles has been secretary and superintendent since 1892.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

No department of the city is characterized by greater efficiency than that of the fire department, evolved from the self-constituted organization of pioneer days. In the infantile days of Delaware, the fire alarm was a signal for every able-bodied citizen to rush forth, bucket in hand, and do his utmost to put out the fire, and this continued to be the method of fighting fires until the middle thirties. In 1834 two engines were purchased by the Council, small affairs described as "small rectangular boxes, with a pump worked by levers, at which four men, by crowding could find room to work." In October, 1834, the Council took the first steps in the organization of a fire department, laying out the city in two districts, No. 1, of which Henry Moore was made Captain, including all that part north of Winter Street, and No. 2, captained by Edward Potter, all south of that street. In each a company was organized to include a captain, one or two subordinate officers and twenty-five men, the director of operations at the fires being the captain whose engine first arrived at the scene of action. In 1838 two small engine houses were erected, one on the southwest corner of William and Sandusky Streets, and the other on the Court House lot. In 1846 a large hand-engine of the Hunneman pattern was purchased for \$675, and other necessary apparatus brought the expenditure at the time up to \$978.50. The Council also purchased a hose-reel and hook and ladder truck for \$147.58, and these additions to the departmental equipment necessitating more room, the west end of the William Street market-house was fitted up as a fire station. A fire association was next formed, consisting





of a company organized to take charge of the new engine, known as the Olentangy Engine Company; the Neptune Hose Company; the Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company; and the Protection Company, which worked one of the smaller hand engines. It was officered by a chief engineer and two assistants. The Protection Company disbanded after a brief existence. Another company was organized in 1856, Washington Fire Company No. 2, for which a new engine and hose-reel were purchased, at a cost of \$1,184.88. In 1857 two substantial brick structures were completed at a cost of \$1,500, one on the corner of the parade grounds and the other at Franklin and North Streets. The east part of the city made a demand for better fire protection, and in 1864 a second-hand engine was bought of the city of Cleveland for \$800, a company was organized, and a station erected for the sum of \$3,294.76, but the latter was not completed until in 1868. December 15, 1870, the city bought a brass-plated Silsby Rotary engine of the third size, for which the old market-house was fitted up. The first fire team was then purchased and George H. Aigin appointed engineer. This was an important step in advancement, and was followed in 1874 by the purchase of another Silsby rotary of the second size. Mr. Aigin was transferred to the new engine, known as W. E. Moore, No. 2, and W. E. Kruck became engineer of the old engine, Delaware No. 1. The hose-reels, until this time manned by volunteer companies, were next replaced by a horse hose-reel, and in 1876 the hook and ladder wagon was fitted for horse power. All of the apparatus was housed in one building, and the company consisted of seventeen men and the chief. The city fixed the annual appropriation at \$3,500, out of which came the expense of keeping the teams, and the yearly salaries of two engineers and two drivers, the others receiving fifty cents per hour for service.

The engine-house at City Hall had, when it was installed, at the time of the building's erection, two steam fire-engines, a hook and ladder wagon and hose-cart, with four horses. In 1895 a new hose-wagon was purchased.

One of the steam engines was replaced with a chemical in 1885. January 1, 1908, Station No. 2, on Potter Street, was completed and occupied. It is a two-story brick building and was erected at a cost of \$3,767. When the city purchased the lot on which Station No. 2 was built, there was a two-story brick house there which cost \$1,500, in which two men belonging to the station reside. The water pressure being 65 pounds, it is not necessary under ordinary circumstances to use the steamer, which is kept in reserve.

The last hose-wagon purchased was remodelled into a combination hose and chemical, and a new combination hose and chemical was purchased for Station No. 1 at a cost of \$1,650. The department now has six head of horses and 4,500 feet of hose. There are six permanent men in the department and ten minute men. C. W. Keiser has been chief since October 15, 1906, succeeding C. O. Jones, who had been chief for two or three years previously. Chief Jones' predecessor was Mont Battenfield, who succeeded E. M. Heller, whose predecessor was W. E. Moore.

#### CEMETERIES.

It will be remembered that in laying out the town of Delaware, the square bounded by North (now Central Avenue), Sandusky, Winter and Franklin Streets was set apart for church purposes, including the cemetery. After a short time a change was made in this plan, and lots in different parts of the town were given to the churches, and the square originally set off was utilized for building purposes. A few burials were made in the lot now occupied by the Court House and Library, then known as Briar Hill, but on April 4, 1811, a part of lot No. 5, situated on the southeast corner of North and Sandusky Streets, was sold to the trustees as a burying ground, for which they paid \$50. This property was not used as a cemetery, however, the trustees deciding that an acre of ground situated east of Henry Street, where the railroad now passes, and owned by Dr. Reuben Lamb was better suited to their purpose. This was purchased and began to be used in 1812. The



following winter and spring a number of soldiers were buried there. Many of the old settlers were buried there without anything to mark their graves, and the place of their burial was long ago obliterated. In excavating for the railroad, all vestiges of remains were taken up and reburied in the later cemetery just north of the old one.

About 1820 an association was formed which purchased about two acres of ground adjoining the old cemetery on the north, and this was added to from time to time until it extended to Delaware Run. By 1850, it became necessary to have more ground for burial purposes. Accordingly, on the 13th of July in that year, the citizens of Delaware held a meeting at the Court House for the purpose of forming a cemetery association. Emery Moore acted as chairman and C. C. Chamberlain as secretary. A committee composed of Dr. R. Hills, C. C. Chamberlain, D. F. McCullough, James Eaton and B. Powers, was appointed to inquire into the wisdom of enlarging the cemetery in Henry Street or selecting a new location. After giving the matter most careful consideration they reported in favor of purchasing the Kilbourn farm, which was located about a mile south of the central part of the cillage, on the west side of the river road. This property extended about eighty rods on the road, and was about one hundred rods from east to west. The surface is undulating, abounding in situations which make it admirably adapted to the purpose. A little rivulet runs through the northern part of the grounds from east to west, reaching out its branches into all parts of the tract.

After the committee had made its report, T. W. Powell presented articles of association, the name of the association to be "The Oak Grove Cemetery Association." C. Platt was appointed clerk of the association. The articles of association were signed by the following gentlemen: C. Hills, R. A. Jones, Judge T. W. Powell, George F. Stayman, C. Platt, E. Moore, S. Rheems, A. A. Welch, H. Williams, G. W. Campbell, G. W. Little, W. S. Little, M. L. Griffin, G. W. Stark, H. Van Horn, A. Welch, Judge S. Finch. The constitution and

by-laws were drafted by Dr. Hills, B. Powers, and James Eaton. The following gentlemen were appointed trustees: Messrs. Dr. Hills, Eaton, McCullough, Chamberlain and C. Hills. Of these, Dr. Hills was the first president; C. Platt, clerk; B. Powers, treasurer; James Eaton, surveyor; D. F. McCullough, agent, and Samuel Parks, superintendent.

The impressive ceremony of dedication was held in the grove, in the northwestern portion of the grounds, Thursday morning, July 20, 1851. The day was beautiful, and the concourse of citizens large and attentive. The first burial in the cemetery was on the day of dedication, immediately after the ceremonies of the occasion. An amiable old lady, Mrs. McCracken, who had lived just her allotted time of three score years and ten, was thus fitly appointed by Providence to lead in "the way of all flesh." The cemetery failed to be self-supporting, and after a conference between the trustees and the City Council, it was unanimously decided to deed the cemetery to the city. This was done on May 25, 1863.

The management and supervision of the cemetery was placed in the hands of the following named gentlemen from 1863 to 1887: Benjamin Powers, 1863 to 1864; James Eaton, 1864 to 1868; Benjamin Powers, 1868 to 1870; J. A. Clippinger, 1870 to 1872; W. T. Watson, B. T. Bell, J. S. Cox, 1872; Jas. L. Slough, ——— Albright, J. S. Cox, 1873; Jas. L. Slough, J. D. Van Denan, F. Kurrley, 1874; W. T. Watson, J. R. Lytle, B. Loofbourrow, 1875; George Clarke, M. C. Broderick, F. Kurrley, 1876; Silas Peirson, Geo. Clarke, R. N. Jones, 1877; W. T. Watson, J. H. Pumphrey, R. W. Reynolds, 1878; W. T. Watson, T. M. Byers, S. B. Weiser, 1879; S. B. Weiser, R. W. Reynolds, S. Hutchinson, 1880; N. Wagner, R. W. Reynolds, T. M. Byers, 1881; N. Wagner, T. M. Byers, E. Highwarden, 1882; N. Wagner, T. M. Byers, John Firtch, 1883; N. Wagner, T. M. Byers, Jacob Klee, 1884; N. Wagner, M. P. Hunt, John Firtch, 1885; N. Wagner, M. P. Hunt, Philip Lacher, 1886.

In 1878 the handsome front gate was erected at a cost of \$500 by private subscrip-



tion, through the instrumentality of B. W. Brown and J. H. Pumphrey.

In April, 1887, Mayor Henri E. Buck ordered an election of cemetery trustees in accordance with the revised statutes, Section 2518. The election took place April 4, 1887. The following gentlemen were elected: V. T. Hills, for three years; John W. Watkins, for two years; H. J. McCullough, for one year.

The board organized at the office of the city clerk on April 8th, when the following officers were elected: President, H. J. McCullough; treasurer, V. T. Hills; secretary, Matt. H. Wagner.

The superintendent, J. J. Reeder, who had charge of the grounds for twenty-four years, resigned, and the trustees appointed superintendent, David Grinton.

The following trustees have held office since—1888, V. T. Hills, J. W. Watkins, Isaac Wachter; 1889, V. T. Hills, Frank Burns, Isaac Wachter; 1890, Frank Burns, Isaac Wachter, R. J. Cox; 1891, James R. Lytle, F. Burns, R. J. Cox; 1892, Geo. Clarke, James R. Lytle, R. J. Cox; 1893, Geo. Clarke, James R. Lytle, R. J. Cox; 1894, R. J. Cox, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke; 1895, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke, R. J. Cox; 1896, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke, R. J. Cox; 1897, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke, R. J. Cox; 1898, Dr. E. M. Hall, Geo. Clarke, R. J. Cox; 1899, Dr. E. M. Hall, R. J. Cox, D. D. Beck; 1900, Dr. E.

M. Hall, R. J. Cox, D. D. Beck; 1901, Dr. E. M. Hall, R. J. Cox, D. D. Beck; 1902, Dr. E. M. Hall, R. J. Cox, Dr. C. G. Lewis; 1903, Dr. E. M. Hall, R. J. Cox, Dr. C. G. Lewis.

In 1891 the trustees started condemnation proceedings on a tract of land comprising about fifty acres adjoining the cemetery on the west, and extending through to Liberty Road. Title to this property was acquired in 1893. The following year a stone chapel and vault was erected and dedicated. In 1901 the bodies that had been buried in the old cemetery on Henry Street were removed to Oak Grove Cemetery.

On May 4, 1903, the trustees were legislated out of office and the cemetery was turned over to the Board of Public Service. On August 31, 1905, the lot owners held a meeting at the First National Bank, at which were present: R. W. Reynolds, J. D. VanDeman, R. J. Cox, George H. Waldo, J. J. Shur and D. H. Battenfield. Mr. Reynolds was chosen chairman and Mr. Battenfield secretary. As a result of this meeting a corporation under the name of The Oak Grove Cemetery Company was formed. On February 13, 1906, the following gentlemen were elected trustees: Dr. E. M. Hall, president; Dr. C. G. Lewis, vice-president; George W. Powers, treasurer; D. Grinton, secretary and business manager. On February 19th of the same year, the cemetery was turned over by the Board of Public Service to these trustees.



## CHAPTER VI.

### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

*Early Roads and Stage Coaches—Turnpikes—Proposed Canal—The Railroad Era—First Successful Railroad—Other Railroad Enterprises—Railroad Shops Located in Delaware—Electric Railways.*

For the first few years after the pioneers from New England landed in what is now the State of Ohio, they were so fully occupied in providing for their immediate needs that the question of roads could receive no attention. In 1795 Governor St. Clair wrote to the officials at Washington, "There is not a road in the country." Broad tracks must have been made, however, by the various military expeditions passing between Cincinnati and Mad River on one route and out to the Maumee on others. One of the earliest internal improvements by the United States Government was the road for the mail route between Wheeling and Limestone. This was built by Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, and was known as "Zane's Trace." He received three sections of land along the route as pay. Isaac Shaffer, the grandfather of our esteemed citizen, Rev. J. F. Shaffer, assisted Zane in surveying this road, and it was he who suggested to Zane that the little settlement of a half dozen families from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, be called New Lancaster. Zane adopted the suggestion, and the town was called New Lancaster until 1845, when the Legislature passed an act dropping "New." So far as we know, this is the first time this fact has been recorded in history, and Dr. Shaffer, who was told the facts by his grandfather, is our authority.

This and the other roads built in these early days were not much like the crushed-

stone pikes of the present day. Mud was then the only top dressing of the roads—often of unknown depth, though of well known adhesive qualities. Goods were very high, and none but the most common and necessary merchandise was brought here. This had to be packed on mules from Detroit, or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio River in flat boats to the mouth of the Scioto, and then packed or hauled to its destination in the interior. The freight was enormous, often costing \$4.00 a hundred pounds.

#### EARLY STAGE COACHES.

It was a great event when, on May 8, 1817, a stage coach began to run between Columbus and Chillicothe. The fare to Circleville was \$1.25, and to Chillicothe, \$2.00. Way passengers paid six cents a mile. As early as 1820, a line of four-horse stage coaches ran between Columbus and Mt. Vernon, passing through Galena and Sunbury, making the half-way stop at the latter point. The coaches met daily at Galena, and for that point this was the great event of the day. This was the main artery that connected the Berkshire settlement with the outside world, and the appearance of the passengers, the change of mails, and the marvelous stories of the drivers, afforded abundant material for gossip. The coaches were of the regulation pattern, so often seen





in old prints. They were painted a fawn color, ornamented with red. The body was swung high above the wheels on heavy leather springs, so that every lurch of the coach seemed to threaten sure destruction to the passengers. Azel and David Ingham were the noted Jehus of that line, and their exploits were the theme of many a thrilling story told about the roaring fireplace of the settler's cabin. At times, the road was cut up so as to be almost impassible, and the theory of the drivers seemed to be to gain sufficient momentum in rushing into these ruts to carry the coach out of them at the other end. The result of this theory to the passenger can better be imagined than described, and was endured with a patience not handed down to the modern traveler. A tale is told of a driver who was given to drinking, and when "under the influence" was inclined to give an exhibition of his skill by some foolhardy driving. One moonlight night, having someone on the box with him whom he wished to frighten, he whipped his team into a full gallop, and, taking to the woods beside the road, wound in and out among the trees and then to the roadway again without a mishap, enjoying as only such a character can the terrified expression of his companion. In 1830, fare by the coach on the old mud pike was seven cents a mile from Columbus through Delaware to Portland—now the city of Sandusky. A journey to Cincinnati or an eastern city was talked of, planned and dreaded for weeks ahead. Friends came to bid the traveler a tearful good-bye and wish him God speed. As late as 1845, the coach was sixteen hours on the way from Columbus to Delaware. The poor male passenger was happy if he could retain his seat the whole way; often he would have to walk and carry a rail to pry the coach out of the mud. Once, a traveler appeared in town, several hours in advance of the coach, carrying his trunk on his back. When asked why he did not come by the coach, he replied that he was "willing to pay his passage and walk, but I'll be hanged if I will pay my fare, walk, carry a rail all the way, and help to pry the coach out of the mud." It took Delaware citizens three or four days to reach Cleveland

or Cincinnati or Pittsburg, while Toledo was blockaded by the mud for months of the year. Lots of money was lost or won in betting on the speed of the horses and the time that would be made between different villages.

#### TURNPIKES.

The first charter issued by the Legislature to a turnpike company to build a macadamized road, running through the central part of Ohio from north to south, was dated February 8, 1832. Nearly one-half of this turnpike from Columbus to the Lake was over the route now traversed by the interurban electric line. The Radnor plank road, twelve miles long, was built in 1855; the Delaware and Worthington pike in 1868; the Delaware and Sunbury pike in 1870, and the Delaware and Marysville pike in 1871. These four roads were toll roads, a total of thirty-three miles in length. The Delaware and Troy pike was built in 1869, and the Ashley and Delhi in 1870, and were free.

#### PROPOSED CANAL.

The subject of canals early agitated the people of the State. In this movement, however, the people of Delaware took but little part. On February 5, 1840, at "early candle lighting," a meeting was held at the Court House to talk canal news—to talk about building a canal from this town to Lake Erie. Speeches were made and considerable enthusiasm on the subject was evinced, but nothing practical ever came of it.

#### THE RAILROAD ERA.

Ohio was not far behind the older eastern states in inaugurating its railroad era. The first steam railroad in the world was that built by George Stephenson in England about 1825. The first railroad in the United States was built the following year in Quincy, Massachusetts. This was merely a horse-car line, and was used only to haul granite from the nearby quarries. In 1830, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad com-



menced a line extending westward from Baltimore. Somewhere between 1830 and 1835, the old Sandusky & Mansfield road was commenced in this State; Sandusky and Cincinnati being the terminal point as originally planned. The Little Miami was the next road. About this time we find the citizens of Delaware taking considerable interest in several railroad enterprises, some of which were never carried out. We quote the following from the *Ohio State Gazette* under date of July 5, 1832: "At a meeting of Railroad Commissioners, held at Springfield, of the Mad River & Lake Erie R. R. Co., books were ordered to be opened at Delaware by Ezra Griswold and Solomon Smith, and at Marion by Geo. H. Busby and Hezekiah Gordon, in addition to places mentioned in last meeting." A resolution was passed, asking Messrs. Vance, Finlay, Crain, Cook and Corwin, who were then members of Congress from the sections of the State through which the road was to pass, to "request of the President of the United States an engineer to make a survey, etc." In the same paper of November 14, 1833, is the following statement: "It appears from statements in New York papers that the stock-books were closed without the requisite amount of stock being taken in eastern cities, and the New York *Advertiser* expresses a doubt as to "whether the great work will be accomplished."

At a much later date other railroad enterprises were promoted but never completed. One of these was called the Newark, Delaware & Northwestern. At one time the prospects of completing the road seemed quite promising. Counties and people along the proposed route subscribed liberally to the stock. Delaware Township subscribed for \$100,000 worth of stock by a vote of 735 to fifty-six. On September 5, 1872, a meeting of this Company was held at Ottawa, Putnam County, at which 4,150 shares of stock of \$50 each was represented. The meeting therefore proceeded to the election of directors, among whom was J. C. Evans, of Delaware, who was also elected president of the Board. Measures were taken to secure a favorable vote in each township

through which the proposed road was to pass. All interest in the venture suddenly died out, just why, no one seemed to know.

The Lebanon & Xenia Railroad was another of the "paper railroads" that never got beyond the promotion stage. Starting at Xenia, it was proposed to run the road through Delaware, Mount Gilead and Mansfield to some point at or near the mouth of the Cuyahoga River.

#### FIRST SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD.

The first railroad venture that proved a success in this part of the State, and one which especially interested the citizens of Delaware County was that running between Cleveland and Columbus, later known as the "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway;" popularly called the "Bee Line," or the "Three C's and I." This became a part of the "Big Four" system, January 1, 1890. The question of building this road was discussed as early as 1835, and on March 14th of the following year, a charter was granted "for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the city of Cleveland through the city of Columbus and the town of Wilmington to Cincinnati. Before the work was begun, a number of amendments were made to the charter, among them one that relieved the company of any obligation to "construct its road through or to any particular place." Engineers and surveyors ran several lines between Cleveland and Columbus, and for some time it was undecided whether to run the road through Delaware or Mt. Vernon. Work on the road was commenced in 1848, and it was finally decided to run the road through this county, provided the county would subscribe \$100,000, in addition to the amount that would be subscribed for individually. This proposition did not, at first, meet with popular approval; many of the citizens who resided at considerable distance from the proposed line of the road reasoned that they could receive little, if any, benefit from it, and therefore they should not be taxed to help build a railroad which would be almost beyond their reach. At a meeting which was held at



the Delaware Court House to consider the matter, Judge T. W. Powell made a proposition that the commissioners on the part of the county, subscribe the required amount, and that the people who felt interested in the success of the enterprise should give mortgages on their individual property to indemnify the county for any loss that might occur. This proposition was agreed to, and the commissioners subscribed \$100,000 on behalf of the county, and at the same time, individuals subscribed for about the same amount. While this brought the road through Delaware County, it did not pass through the city of Delaware, as it now does. The original route lay on a straight line through Oxford, Brown, Berlin and Orange Townships, but passing to the east of Delaware Township. In 1851, they began to run trains over the line. In order to secure the subscription from the people of Delaware, they had been promised that a connection would be made with the city by a curve or arm. At that time the citizens of Columbus, who were watching Delaware with a jealous eye, did everything in their power to prevent the road coming to this city. President Kelly was finally prevailed upon to fulfill this part of the contract and came to Delaware to learn whether the people preferred that the connection be made by means of an arm or a curve. The curve was chosen and built, and then—only one train a day, an "accommodation," passed through Delaware, all "through" trains continuing to run on the direct route, three miles out of the city, as before. Finally the officials of the road awoke up to the fact that the four or five hundred students attending Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware made several trips over the road each year, and concluded that it might be worth while to cater for their patronage and that of the other residents of that city. Then a regular passenger train was sent over the curve daily, and this was soon followed by all passenger trains, leaving the direct track for "through" freights. Finally, the track between the extreme ends of the curve, a distance of about three miles, was taken up, and all the traffic passed through Delaware. It is interesting to note that the first passenger train that came into the city

of Delaware brought Louis Kossuth, the distinguished Hungarian exile, who accepted the invitation of the city of Delaware to make a short stop here on his way from Cleveland to Columbus. It was not until some time after the completion of this road that it became a part of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway.

#### OTHER RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

In 1850, a movement was started to build a railroad from Springfield to Mt. Vernon via Delaware. The following quotation from the *Olentangy Gazette* of April 25, 1851, gives an excellent account of the early work in connection with this venture: "The directors of the Springfield & Mansfield Railroad Company, accompanied by a corps of engineers, have been in this place and neighborhood for several days past, exploring the country and making the preliminary surveys, preparatory to locating the road through the county. The surveys show the county to be admirably adapted to the construction of a road, and that it will be speedily built may be regarded as a fixed fact. A single glance at the map will show the vast importance of the work. At Springfield, it will connect with two roads to Cincinnati and one to the lake, and by reducing the distance from the river to the lake so as to make the route over this road considerably shorter than any other route can be, it will defy all competition for through travel. At this place, it will unite with the Cleveland and Columbus road, and on the east, at Mt. Vernon, with the Pennsylvania & Ohio road, now being constructed west through Pennsylvania and this State to Indianapolis. It must necessarily be a very important road, and the stock cannot but pay well." The *Gazette* in its June 13th issue, printed the following under the head of "Springfield & Delaware Railroad:" "On Saturday last, a vote of Delaware Township to take \$25,000 stock in the above road, was decided in the affirmative by 303 votes for and thirteen against it. A meeting was held at the Court House on Wednesday night, for the purpose of discussing the proposed subscription on the part of the of the county to the Springfield



& Delaware Railroad. After remarks by Powell and Little of Delaware, and Whitley of Springfield, in favor of subscription, the following resolution was offered by Powell, and passed with but three dissenting votes: *'Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to vote a county subscription of \$50,000.'* A few days later, the officers and directors of the Springfield & Mansfield Railroad and the promoters of a proposed road between Mt. Vernon and Loudonville, and Mr. Roberts, the chief engineer of the Ohio & Pennsylvania road, representing the directors of that Company, held a meeting in Delaware, and consolidated the Springfield & Mansfield and Mt. Vernon & Loudonville Companies into one company for the construction of a railroad through Marysville, Delaware, Mt. Vernon and Loudonville, where it would intersect the Ohio & Pennsylvania road. On May 11, 1869, this consolidation was incorporated as "The Pittsburg, Mt. Vernon, Columbus & Loudon Railroad Company." A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on the evening of this day at the Court House in Delaware, where speeches were made by Judge Powell, General Anthony, and Mr. Roberts, the engineer. As a result, Delaware County voted a subscription of \$50,000, and Delaware Township subscribed \$25,000 to the venture. The paper on October 17th, stated that the engineers had permanently located the route between Marysville and Delaware. The bridge over the Olentangy at Delaware was built in 1853, and the road was completed early in 1854. For a number of years after its completion, this road was called the Springfield, Delaware & Mt. Vernon Railroad. That part of the old grade from the city of Delaware to Centerburg has never been completed. The grade between Centerburg and Mt. Vernon was sold to the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus Railroad, and is now part of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus road. The unfinished portion above referred to was graded and ready for laying down the ties, when the company became involved in financial reverses, which made it necessary to sell the road. The Cleveland & Columbus Railroad purchased it in January, 1862, for \$134,000. A number of

years after this, it was consolidated with the Cincinnati & Dayton road, thus giving a more direct route to Cincinnati than by way of Columbus. This change in route made it possible to connect directly with the road running to Indianapolis via Galion and Bellefontaine. It was in this way that the road came to be called the "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway."

Its report to the railroad commission in 1868 shows that the road had twenty-five stations, nine engine-houses and shops, forty-five engines, about 800 cars of all kinds and 1,315 employes. The main line had 138 miles of track, and the Springfield branch fifty miles. Average cost of the road, \$34,000 per mile.

#### RAILROAD SHOPS LOCATED IN DELAWARE.

A movement was started in the early 50's by the people of Delaware to have the shops and offices of the Springfield, Delaware & Mt. Vernon Railroad located here. The company sent a representative here to solicit subscriptions to enable the company to erect shops and build cars here. The county subscribed \$50,000 to this enterprise, and a similar amount was raised in three of the townships, besides a liberal subscription by individuals. Nothing was done, however, until after the consolidation of the Springfield, Delaware & Mt. Vernon and Cleveland & Columbus roads. The new company agreed to locate the shops, offices and depot buildings of the road at Delaware if the city would pay \$35,000 towards the expense of erecting the buildings. This was agreed to; the money was paid and the railroad company erected large brick buildings, in which they established fully equipped shops. In 1901, a new and larger roundhouse was built on the site of the former roundhouse, and in 1904, a brick boilershop was erected, 55 by 70 feet in dimensions, part of which is two stories high. Including all departments, there are now about 325 men employed in the shops, and this does not take into account the large number of trainmen and other employes who make their home in Delaware. The company was not so prompt in erecting the depot buildings which had been





agreed upon, and it was not until 1865 or '66 that they were put up.

The Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad enters Delaware County at the northeastern corner of Trenton Township, where it has two stations, Condit and Big Walnut, and runs in a southwesterly direction through Sunbury and Galeña, passing into Genoa Township about midway of its northern boundary, and thence in a direction a little west or south to Franklin County. This road was incorporated March 17, 1851, as the Akron branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad. This was a separate and distinct company, organized to build a railroad from Hudson, Ohio, to connect with the present Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. On November 1, 1866, it received by assignment from the Pittsburg, Mount Vernon, Columbus & Loudon Railroad Company, all that portion of the Springfield, Mount Vernon & Pittsburg Railroad extending east from Delaware through Mount Vernon in the direction of Millersburg. As already stated in this chapter, the part of this roadbed which lies between Delaware and Centerburg was never made use of. The present line of road was completed and trains began running over it in the early winter of 1872.

The railroad which is now commonly called the "Hocking Valley" was originally incorporated on May 28, 1872, by a number of Columbus men, under the name of "The Columbus & Toledo Railroad." The line of the road was permanently located in the fall of 1873. In Liberty Township, which the road enters on the south, it has two stations, Powell and Hyatts. It passes through the western part of the city of Delaware, and runs in a northwesterly direction across the southwest corner of Troy Township, where it has a station, and on through Radnor Township to Marion County. The station in Radnor Township is about a mile east of the village, and is known as Meredith. It was intended, originally, to run the road due north from Delaware, but the purchase of \$10,000 worth of stock by Radnor citizens influenced the company to run the road through their township.

The road was begun November 17, 1876, and was fully completed in July, 1877. The

work of construction had progressed so well, that the company, in response to urgent requests of stockholders and business men, began, on January 10, 1877, to run trains over the road between Columbus and Marion.

On August 20, 1881, this company and the Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company were consolidated with the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, under the name, of the Columbus Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company. Ever since the consolidation, the company has struggled against heavy indebtedness and much litigation, with great reduction in the value of its stock, and difficulty in meeting the interest on its bonded debt. The result was the appointment of a receiver of the company on February 28, 1897, by order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

In the late 70's, a road, known as the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railroad, was surveyed between Pomeroy on the Ohio River and Toledo. As originally planned, the road was to pass through Newark, Mt. Gilead and Bucyrus, the object being to develop the coal fields through which it passes in the counties south of Newark. It was completed south of that point and equipped with rolling stock, but for a long time it looked as if that portion of the road which runs through Delaware County on north would never be built. It was completed, however, in the early 80's. It crosses the northeast corner of Porter Township, where it has one station, Peerless. The Toledo & Ohio Central, as the road is now called, does not run through Newark, but passes a few miles to the west, through Central City.

The present line of the Pennsylvania Railroad running through Delaware County was originally known as the Columbus & Sandusky Short Line Railroad. It enters the county on the north a little west of Norton, in Marlborough Township, and runs southeast through Troy Township, where it has a flag station, Troyton, and on to Delaware. From this city the road runs southeast through Berlin and Orange Townships to Franklin County. There is one station, Gregory, in Berlin Township, and two stations, Lewis Center and Orange, in Orange Township. The original promoter of



this road was W. E. Guerin, a citizen of Columbus, who married a Delaware lady, a daughter of R. W. Reynolds. The present station in Delaware was built in the winter of 1892-'93, and the first through train passed through the city on April 15, 1893, although during the first part of that month locals between Delaware and Marion had been run, but not on schedule.

Later this road was re-organized, and took in a line running into Zanesville, known as The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad, which name the new organization adopted.

Almost from the beginning this railroad venture was beset with financial difficulties, and before the Pennsylvania Company took over the road, it had been in the hands of receivers four times. In 1893, the year, of the panic, business was very light. After the consolidation with The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad, a heavy expense for repairs was incurred, and the road became so embarrassed, financially, that it went into the hands of a receiver. This was four years after the consolidation. The receivership lasted nine months, and Mr. Guerin was again appointed president. The road struggled along for another eighteen months, and then went into the hands of another receiver, and so things continued getting into the hands of a receiver and getting out, like the freedom, debt and jail experience of Micawber, until the Pennsylvania System purchased the road in November, 1902.

#### ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

Early in 1903, the Delaware & Magnetic Springs Railway Company was incorporated to build an electric railway from the intersection of the west line of the city of Delaware with a public highway known as the Radnor Pike, through Delaware and Union Counties to Magnetic Springs. March 31, 1903, the franchise of the Union Electric Railway Company to build such a road was transferred to this corporation, and soon afterward the work of building the road was begun. It runs west from Delaware, through the southern part of Radnor Township, crossing the Scioto River

at the famous old Broad ford, and thence across the southern end of Thompson Township to Magnetic Springs in Union County. The power-house in Thompson Township was built at this time. On June 23, 1904, the first car was run over the road from Magnetic Springs to the intersection of the Radnor and Troy pikes just outside Delaware city limits. It seems that the Railway Company and the city of Delaware have never been able to agree on the terms of a franchise which would allow the road to enter the city over its own tracks; however, since September, 1905, the company has had an arrangement with the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company, by which their cars enter the city over the tracks of the latter company.

On October 15, 1906, the Delaware & Magnetic Springs Railway Company and the Richwood & Magnetic Springs Railway Company were consolidated under the name of The Columbus, Magnetic Springs and Northern Railway. This company now owns about eighteen and one-half miles of track, which, with power-house and rolling stock, represents an investment of about \$250,000. While it has not been successful as a financial venture, the road is destined to fill an important place in the network of electric lines which is rapidly overspreading this section of the State.

Delaware Electric Street Railway Company.—On November 16, 1891, the City Council passed an ordinance granting a franchise for a street railway in Delaware to James K. Newcomer. The Delaware Electric Street Railway Company was incorporated May 31, 1892, with a capital stock of \$60,000, the par value of the shares being \$100 each. The names of the following gentlemen appear as incorporators: James K. Newcomer, Captain Velores T. Hills, Hon. John L. VanDeman, Beverly W. Brown, William A. Hall, C. Riddle, Hon. Frank M. Marriott, Robert G. Lybrand, Harvey J. McCullough, Henry A. Welch and Colonel James M. Crawford. The company was organized on June 6, 1892, at which time the following Board of Directors was elected: V. T. Hills, J. D. VanDeman, James K. Newcomer, C. Riddle, W. A. Hall, F. M. Marriott, B. W. Brown, H. J. McCul-



lough and R. G. Lybrand. The following officers were then elected: President, J. K. Newcomer; vice-president, J. D. VanDeman; treasurer, V. T. Hills; secretary, W. A. Hall; manager, J. M. Crawford.

Bids to build the road were called for, and in order to keep the money in Delaware, Colonel Crawford put in a bid, which was twenty per cent lower than any other. Work upon the road was started the same month, and by the following December, the North Belt line was completed, also the line from the Hocking Valley station to the Big Four station, and the line to Greenwood Lake. The South Belt line was not completed until 1894. The road, including rolling stock and power plant equipment, cost about \$80,000. The money for this enterprise was all furnished by Delaware citizens, and the labor of building the road was all performed by home people. The venture has never been a success from a financial standpoint. After a time it went into the hands of a receiver, John A. Cone being appointed to that position. On July 30, 1898, the road was sold by order of the court, the purchasers being B. W. Brown, F. M. Marriott, F. P. Hills and John A. Shoemaker. The purchase price was \$13,525. These gentlemen continued to operate the road until March 20, 1902, when it was sold to John G. Webb, who purchased it for the C., D. & M. Railway, of which he was president. The consideration was \$50,000. The first cars were run over the tracks of the Delaware Electric Street Railway in November, 1892. Mr. Newcomer had charge of the road for the first month, after which Colonel Crawford managed the road for a short period.

The Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Company. There were exciting times when the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Electric Railway Company and the Columbus, Delaware & Northern Railway Company began to secure consents for an interurban line between Columbus and Marion. Their rights of way for considerable distances, where secured, were parallel, and it was at a most opportune moment that the "C., D. & M.," as the company is now popularly called, appeared on the scene and purchased the rights and franchises of the two competing companies, and began to

build the road. In entering the county, the road crosses the southwestern corner of Orange Township, and runs a little west of north in almost a straight line, about midway between the Hocking Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads, through Liberty and Delaware Townships to the city of Delaware; thence it runs in a northwesterly direction, paralleling the tracks of the Hocking Valley Railroad, through Delaware, Troy and Radnor Townships to Marion County. The first car began running between Columbus and Delaware in September, 1902, and about a year later the line was completed to Marion. The old paper mill at Stratford was purchased and rebuilt for a power-house. In 1903 a spacious building was erected adjoining the power house. In addition to car-barn facilities, this building contains a fully equipped machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop and paint-shop, where all the repair work of the company is done. This Stratford property of the company represents an investment of probably \$200,000. When the power-plant was established, it was equipped with McIntosh & Seymour horizontal engines, but in 1905, a large steam turbine of 2,000 kilowatt capacity was installed, and in 1906, an auxiliary turbine of 800 kilowatt capacity was put in. These are direct-connected to the generators and are the latest type of three-phase generators manufactured by the General Electric Company. The smaller turbine furnishes power at night. The plant runs twenty-four hours a day. There is a steam-driven exciter of 25 K. W. and a motor-driven exciter of 75 K. W. There are fourteen pumps for various purposes. Steam is furnished by a battery of seven boilers having a total of 2,000 horse-power. Forty-eight tons of coal are consumed every day. An alternating current of 2,300 volts is generated; that is stepped up to 19,050 volts and sent to the sub-stations at Chaseland, Prospect and Marion, where it is stepped down to 370 volts and enters rotary converters where the current is changed from alternating to direct and raised from 370 to 600 volts, which is the current carried by the trolley wire. An average of about fifty men find employment in the various departments of the Stratford plant.



## CHAPTER VII.

### MANUFACTURES.

*Manufacturing Possibilities of Delaware County—Early Mills and Mill Machinery—A Tragic Occurrence—Chair Manufacture—Lumber, Furniture, etc.—Flour Mills—Distilleries—Leather—Textile Products—Paper Mills—Oil Enterprises—Foundries, etc.—Artificial Ice—Light, Heat and Power—Brooms—Evaporated Goods—Clay Products—Cigars—Creameries—Lime and Stone—Gas Manufacture.*

This has always been an agricultural county, and most of the manufacturing enterprises that have found firm footing here have been those whose products consumed the raw materials that were available, or contributed to the needs of an agricultural people. But there seems to be no reason why manufacturing industries should not be developed here with great profit to the county. Located in the geographical center of Ohio, it has excellent railroad facilities, and is within easy reach of all kinds of raw materials and fuel. Thus far, the community has been practically free from such disturbances as originate with the labor agitator. One has only to look at some of our neighboring counties to see and appreciate the advantages of inviting and fostering manufacturing enterprises; and it would seem unnecessary to enumerate the benefits, such as enlarged markets for farm produce, increased value of real estate, more business for the merchants, etc., that would accrue to the community through a policy of helpful friendliness toward the establishment here of manufacturing industries. The last few years have witnessed an awakening in Delaware. The present Commercial Club of Delaware, which numbers among its members nearly every important business man of the city, is doing all in its power to develop Delaware as an industrial center.

#### EARLY MILLS AND MILL MACHINERY.

Such has been the improvement during the last half century in machinery and methods of manufacture, that the present and coming generations must gain their conception of the primitive mills and methods of pioneer days from the printed page; and in tracing the development of manufacturing in Delaware County, we believe it will prove interesting, at the outset, to glance briefly at the conditions and problems that confronted the early settlers in providing themselves with such necessities as meal, flour, lumber, leather, cloth, etc. At first, mills were fifty to seventy-five miles away, and "going to mill" involved a long and arduous horse-back ride through trackless forests and unbridged streams. Usually, it took about a week to make such a journey, and as only a small quantity of corn or wheat could be carried, the busy frontier farmer could not well afford to sacrifice so much valuable time. Many, therefore, contented themselves with "corn-crackers," such as were used by the Indians. To make a "corn-cracker" a stump was cut off level on the top and a large basin was burned out of it. A nearby sapling was bent over to serve as a spring-pole, and to the end of this was attached by a piece of grapevine a heavy wooden pestle.





As the frontier settlement grew in size, mills were built at sites offering the best promise of power, and where dams could be constructed with least difficulty. In those days, people had little knowledge of the science of civil engineering, and the dams constructed were crude affairs, the like of which the people would not now waste their time in building. Log pens were constructed about six feet square, roughly locked and pinned together at the corners. A number of these would be built across a stream, with short spaces between them. The pens which were filled with stone, and thus served as anchors for the dam, were further strengthened by placing masses of stone in front of them. Behind the pens, brush was piled to serve as a support for the earth which was placed upon it. These structures offered but little resistance to the dislodging power of a freshet; they had to be repaired so often that milling under such conditions was truly a discouraging business. Before the land was denuded of its virgin forest, the streams of the county furnished greater and more constant power than they do now. The power on the Olentangy, or Whetstone, as it was then called, at Delaware and at the "Old Stone Mill" about a mile north of town, was good nearly all the year, and Cone's mill on the Scioto River in Thompson Township and the other mills on the river south of there, had power sometimes for ten or eleven months in the year; but with these exceptions, it is doubtful if there was a location in the county whose power was available for more than six to eight months out of twelve.

The machinery in these early mills was as crude as all else. The mill-stones were made from large round stones called "nigger-heads," such as still abound in the county. A section was cut from the middle of one of these "nigger-heads" and split. Furrows were cut in these stones, radiating from the center. At the circumference, these furrows were about three and one-half inches wide and one-half an inch deep, while at the center of the stone they were much narrower and of little, if any, depth. When the stones were in position, one was revolved to the right and the other to the

left, thus crushing the corn or other grain fed between them. The ignorance of the people in those times regarding the most elementary laws of physics is indicated by the fact that their object in cutting these furrows was to provide a way of escape for the corn or meal. In actual practice, however, the furrows became solidly packed with the grist, and the miller was robbed of a very large portion of what would have been the grinding surface of his buhrs. Some of the "old-timers" are to be found who still contend that the theory was right, though no furrows are to be found on modern mill-stones. Such mills as these were also used at a later time for grinding flaxseed in the manufacture of oil.

The sawmills bore no resemblance to those of the present time. They were known as "up-and-down" mills. A long saw-blade, looking something like the large cross-cut saws now used for cutting logs and heavy timber by hand, was fastened in an upright position, the lower end of the saw being attached to the side of a wheel, which when it revolved, gave the saw an up-and-down motion. On each side of the saw were placed upright stanchions, made of flat boards, perhaps six inches in width. These were pushed against the sides of the log and held in place by wedges, the object being to steady the log in its position on the carriage. The log-carriage was propelled toward the saw by power, but it had to be returned to the starting point by hand. The boards were sawed only to within a few inches of the end of the log, and after all the cuts had been made, wedges were inserted between the boards, at the end of the cuts, and these wedges were driven down, thus splitting that part of the log remaining uncut. When the circular saw was introduced, it inspired many dark forebodings of the disasters which were sure to follow the starting of its rip-roaring racket, and that the mills were not torn to pieces and everyone connected with them killed was indeed a miracle.

While mills were started at a number of different places in the county at about the same time, there seems to be little question that the first one was built by Nathan Carpenter in



1804. This was on the Olentangy in Liberty Township. It was used at first for a sawmill, but a pair of "nigger-heads" were soon installed. We do not know just how long this mill was in commission, but we know that for several years it was the only mill in the county, and was a boon to the pioneers in furnishing them with meal and lumber.

In 1807, Richard Hoskins built the first saw mill in Scioto Township, at the mouth of Bôke's Creek. He ran it for some years, but for how long is not known.

The first mill in Berlin Township was built by Nathaniel Hall in 1808. It was located on Alum Creek, near the present Delaware and Sunbury pike. Probably it was used for sawing lumber as well as for grinding grist. In 1814, Joseph Lewis built a grist-mill and sawmill near Cheshire. Philip Horshaw settled in Scioto Township in 1809 and immediately built the first grist-mill. It was located on the site of the present mill at Warrensburg. This site has, undoubtedly, the best water-power in the county, enough to develop 300 horse-power. At present, only one hundred horse power is used. The power is constant throughout the year. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day, and for the past five years has been operated by C. K. Cunningham, whose flour brand is "Triple Star." The mill, which is owned by Frank Van Brimmer, was remodeled and enlarged to its present size of three stories, many years ago by Fred Decker. The machinery, however, was installed at a more recent date.

Colonel Byxbe was alive to the needs of his new settlement in Delaware, and soon after coming here, he set about erecting a sawmill and a grist-mill. A wooden dam was built across the river at the site of the present dam, and Erastus Bowe constructed a race from that point parallel with the river to what is now East Central Avenue, where it emptied into the river. This race still remains, a monument to its faithful and skilful builder. The sawmill was like others of its time, and likewise the grist mill, which was located on the race, south of the sawmill, quite near to the present front of the lot on East Central Avenue. In

1809, Gilbert Carpenter, Sr., built a race between Big and Little Walnut Creeks, near the present village of Galena, and erected a sawmill. About 1810, Nicholas Manville built a grist-mill about half a mile southeast of the present village of Sunbury, and in 1815 he built a sawmill in connection with it. In 1818, Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., built a race between the two Walnut Creeks a little south of Gilbert Carpenter, Sr.'s race, and erected a grist-mill. This mill was in operation for many years, and was doing good service in the early 80's.

For some years, the early settlers of Harlem Township had to go to Chillicothe for their milling. The first mill in Harlem was operated by hand, but it is not known when it was built. In 1815 or 1816, a horse-power mill was started, and not long afterwards, John Budd, Sr., built the first water-power grist-mill and sawmill. It was located on Duncan Run. Benjamin M. Fairchild also built a saw mill and grist-mill on this Run, and at an early day Benajah Cook built a sawmill on the same stream. A saw mill was erected on Spencer Run at an early day by Colonel D. Keeler.

The first mills in Genoa Township were built by Jeremiah Curtis, on the Big Walnut in the northern part of the township. After running the mills a year or two, Curtis sold out to Elisha Newell. He ran the mill only a year, and in 1816, he sold it to Hezekiah Roberts. The dam and the buildings had become undermined and unsafe, so Roberts built a race across his farm, and erected a three-story, hewn-log grist-mill, to which he transferred the running gear and "nigger-heads" of the old mill. This mill was operated until 1839, when it was destroyed by fire. The owner at that time was a man named Duncan. The mill was rebuilt, and soon after was sold to R. C. Barnum, who was succeeded in ownership by Lewis Mahany, who installed a steam power-plant. After a number of years, business began to decline and Mahany sold out to Mathias Roberts. He shipped the engine and gearing to Illinois, where he started a new mill. About 1826 or '27, Squire Sylvester Hough and Dr. Eleazar Copeland erected a grist-mill and sawmill down where Yankee



Street crosses the Big Walnut. It was not long before they were joined by I. S. Carpenter. He induced them to build a brick dry-house, and installed machinery in the mill for breaking flax, which at that time was the principal farm product.

#### A TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

Dr. Copeland met his death in a tragic manner through his connection with this mill. We quote the following account of the sad affair: "During a continuance of low water, there had accumulated a great many logs about the mill. A sudden and heavy rain having raised the water in the creek, the logs were floated off, and began going down stream in the current. Mrs. Copeland, noticing this fact, suggested that her husband, who was an excellent swimmer, should enter the water and try to save them. The doctor leaped in, for the purpose of gaining the other side, but when in about the middle, he was seized with cramps, and after a vain effort to reach the bank, sank under the turbulent waters and was drowned. This occurred on Wednesday, and although people gathered from every direction to search for his body, it was not found until the following Sunday, and then under circumstances that were very peculiar. It was understood throughout the section that a thorough search was to be made on that day, and a great crowd had gathered for that purpose. John Roberts and his brother-in-law, Mr. Smith, had left the main party, who were exploring near where he went under, and began to search farther down stream, on the west bank. Having sat down nearly opposite the mouth of Spruce Run to take a rest, John Roberts' attention was attracted by the hum of flies, and watching them closely, he saw them go in and out of a small hole which had been made by one of the searching party in a small sand-bar. He went down to the spot, and, after scraping away the sand, he discovered the body, face downward, completely covered with sand and driftwood." About 1838, a man named McLeod, who came from Pennsylvania, put up a saw mill on the Big Walnut,

just a little south of the middle line of the township.

The first sawmill in Kingston Township was built in 1819 by Leonard Lott on the Little Walnut. Peter Van Sickle built a sawmill on the same stream somewhere about the year 1830. The exact date of the establishment of the first sawmill in Marlborough Township is not known, but as early as 1820, Robert Campbell, who came from Philadelphia, had one in operation. It was located on the Whetstone River, in the southeastern part of the township, and as late as 1880, was said to be the best water-power saw mill on the river. About 1820, John Nettleton set up the first sawmill in Orange Township. It was located in the southeastern part of the township. It was changed to a grist-mill about 1835, and at once achieved a reputation for the fine quality of its flour. This mill was operated for many years, during which time it passed through the hands of a number of different owners.

Joseph Cole, who settled in what is now Troy Township, built the first sawmill here in 1820. About 1823, he erected a grist mill. The first meal that was ground was used in powdering the hair of Newman Haven, the millwright. The first dam that was built was a crude affair of the type we have already described. It was carried away by a freshet, and was replaced by a more substantial one. The owner of this dam had a narrow escape on one occasion, that illustrates the hazards taken by the early pioneers, while the rescue by his son shows their ability to quickly grasp a situation and to do the right thing at the right time on the spur of the moment. We quote the following narrative of the event: "It seems that the water had forced its way through a weak place in the dam, gradually increasing the crevice until it had washed out a large hole in the bottom, through which the water was pouring with great velocity. Mr. Cole, seeing the danger that threatened the rest of the dam, immediately got a corps of workmen and began repairing the break. While standing, looking down into the hole, superintending the filling, he lost his balance and fell into the boiling, foaming vortex. In an instant he was



swept through the dam into the deep water beyond. Hugh Cole was engaged in hauling logs to help repair the dam, and was just returning with one when he saw his father fall into the hole. The next moment he saw him struggling in the branches of a submerged sycamore tree, which had floated over the dam a few days previous, and into which the current had carried him. He sprang to the ground, and, cutting the hame string, took one of the horses out, jumped upon his back, swam him across the river to where a "dug-out" was tied, and, pushing that into the streams, paddled to where his father was, and brought him to shore. It was found upon examination that Mr. Cole's right arm was dislocated and that he was otherwise badly bruised. He told his son that in three minutes more he would have been compelled to release his hold, and in all probability, he would have been drowned. It may not be out of place to give another instance connected with this dam, that resulted more fatally to one party, at least. In 1832, Thomas Willey and Nathaniel Cozard attempted to cross the river just above the dam, in an old "dug-out." It seems that neither of the men had had much experience with that kind of a craft, and, as the river was high and the current swift, they were carried over the dam. By a strange coincidence, Hugh Cole was riding along the bank and saw the men pass over. Dashing his horse into the angry waters just below the dam, he seized Willey by the hair as he was going down the last time, and brought him safely to shore. Cozard was carried down the stream and drowned. His body was found soon after about a mile below the dam." Lyman Main built a dam and saw mill on "Horseshoe Creek," in 1832, and ran the mill for a number of years. Two years later, Timothy Main erected a saw mill on the same stream, near the line between Oxford and Troy Township. It did service for a number of years, but disappeared like the other mills of those days.

The first mill in Thompson Township was one for grinding grist, erected near the mouth of Fulton's Creek by James Cochran, about 1827. Previous to this time, milling for the

settlers in this township was done at Millville, which, as distances were counted in those days, was "handy." A few years later, Roswell Field, who came into the settlement from Canada, about the same time as Cochran, built a saw mill on the same site, and rebuilt the grist mill, which by that time was showing the ravages of time. The mill now owned and operated by Bruce Charles on Fulton Creek, in Thompson township, was built in 1834 by Roswell Fields on the site where James Cochran had built a grist mill in 1827. At his death, the mill passed to Roswell Fields' son, Samuel, who sold it to Simon Charles, the father of the present owner, in 1859. The original up-and-down saw and gearing are still preserved at the mill. The sills, braces and all of the siding used in the construction of the building are of black walnut. Power is now furnished by a 25-horse-power steam engine and a 14-horse-power gasoline engine. The oldest mill building now standing is that owned by George Mulzer of Liberty Township. Mr. Mulzer says that he has records that show that this building was originally erected during the first few years of the nineteenth century by a man named Hinder. D. W. C. Lugenbeel states that one of his classmates at the Ohio Wesleyan University was Harry Lathrop, whose father began operating this mill about the time of the second war with England, and continued to do so until late in the 40's. At that time a grist mill and an up-and-down saw mill were located here. The next owner of whom we have knowledge was James Walcott, who had the property for ten years, and sold it to Murray Case, who, a few months later, transferred the mill to Herman Mulzer, the father of George Mulzer, who for many years was a partner in the business and now retains an equal interest in the property with his father's estate. The hewn timbers of the original building are still in a perfect state of preservation. Nineteen years ago a new saw mill was installed, and in 1897, a 50-horse-power engine was purchased. This power is supplemented by the natural water-power. Flour, buckwheat flour and chop feed are still manufactured here.





The first saw mill in Thompson Township was built in 1830, by Jacob Swartz. About 1863, Clark Decker built a saw mill in the extreme northeastern portion of the township on the Scioto River, and in 1887, H. P. Pickrell, who had run a mill at Ostrander, built a large grist mill on the site which had been occupied by Cone's woolen mill.

The first saw mill in Concord Township was built on Mill Creek by Col. Seburn Hinton, one of the first settlers. He did a large lumber business, and also rafted logs and lumber down the Scioto to Columbus, and even down to the Ohio River. He also built a grist mill. The date when this mill was erected has long been forgotten, but we know that it was enlarged in 1838, and that on account of the growth of the business, new machinery was placed in it a few years after that. He sold the mill to Jabez Cole, who sold the property a few years later to Fred Decker, who finally sold it to a man named Cruikshank and bought the mill at Millville, or Warrensburg, as the village is now called. After that it passed through the hands of several owners, one of whom, Dr. Blymer, made extensive improvements in it. At a later date it was owned by Dr. Morrison, at one time a practicing physician of Delaware. It is not known when or by whom the first saw mill was erected in Brown Township, but it was several years prior to 1830. The mill was located on Alum Creek, about three miles north of Eden, and never attained any importance. In 1830, Ezekiel Longwell built a saw mill on that stream, within the limits of the village of Eden. Later, when it was becoming somewhat dilapidated, it came into the possession of William K. Thrall, who repaired it and also built a grist mill to run in connection with it. The mill was operated by different owners until about twenty or twenty-five years ago, when it was destroyed by fire.

The first saw mill in Porter Township was built by Samuel Dowell, a native of Maryland, who settled in this locality about 1830. The "County History," published in 1880, says that the mill was built on the headwaters of Sugar Creek, and passed from Dowell to his adopted son, George Deets, who ran it

for many years. About 1832, Rev. Henry Davey, a "Dunkard" preacher, built a saw mill about half a mile down the stream from the Dowell mill. Another early mill was owned by George Synder and was also located on Sugar Creek. About the same time, Chamber's mills were built on the Big Walnut, about a mile and a half north of East Liberty. A mill of much more recent origin was operated by Ennmett Carnes for sawing lumber and grinding feed. It is probably twenty years since this mill was abandoned. Because of the milling facilities established in the older nearby settlements, no mills were built in Oxford Township until 1832. In that year Milton Pierce and Henry Riley erected a mill where Basin Branch empties into Alum Creek. It was operated many years until it became decrepit from old age and hard usage. In 1846, Lewis Powers bought the mill from Joel Coles and rebuilt it. He ran it until about 1849, when he sold it to Rev. Benjamin Marton, a Baptist minister. He raised a good deal of flax, and so changed the mill into a flax mill. The property still remains in the Martin family, but the mill is no more, having been abandoned about twenty years ago. About the same time that Pierce and Riley built their mill, Hosea Waters started a grist mill a little farther up the stream. The "nigger-head" buhr-stones were run by horse-power. Slow as was this method of making flour, it was a great improvement over the old custom, born of necessity, of going from ten to twenty miles to mill.

The first saw mill in Trenton Township was built in 1835, by Middleton Perfect and Hazard Adams. The same year, John Van Sickle built the first grist mill in the township. It was located on the Big Walnut, about half a mile northeast of Sanbury. E. M. Condit bought this mill from Van Sickle in 1855 and operated it until 1862, when he sold it to Jacob Boyd. What was known as the old Brailey mill was built on the creek, about half a mile below the Van Sickle mill, in 1845. This mill came into the possession of Henry Boyd, and at a later date he purchased the Van Sickle mill from his brother, Jacob Boyd,



and transferred most of the machinery from it to the Brailey mill. Other early saw-mills there were, of which little is known. One of these was owned by a man named Stockwell; another was located on Perfect's Creek and was run for a number of years by J. Condit. Alvin P. Condit had a mill on the north branch of Rattlesnake Run. At an early date a man named Crane built a saw mill on Big Walnut at the mouth of Rattlesnake Run, just on the township line. This was operated by one, Williams for some years. The "Old Stone Mill," as it has long been known, located on the west side of the Olentangy, about a mile north of Delaware, was built by Fred Decker and H. J. L. Brown, at an early day, probably during the '30's. Many men identified with the early milling interests of the county were at one time or another owners or part owners in this mill. Among them we may name Reuben Zeigler, James Slough, Charles Wottring and Anthony Smith. The latter was the last one who operated the mill, which was abandoned perhaps thirty years ago.

About thirty-five years ago, G. W. Brown and G. W. Hughes bought what had been a carding-mill in Galena, and began the manufacture of corn-planters and hay-rakes in a small way. A few years later, James R. Smythe bought Brown's interest, and the firm name of Hughes & Smythe was adopted, and has been retained to the present time. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1896, and was at once replaced by a two-story frame building. The business employs about fourteen people, who annually turn out about 1,200 hay-rakes, 8,000 to 10,000 corn-planters, and 15,000 to 20,000 animal-pokes. The firm of Wheaton & Cummings of Sunbury also manufacture from 8,000 to 10,000 pokes annually. A rake factory was started in 1853 in what is now the village of Ashley, but was operated only about a year when the property was sold to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

#### CHAIR MANUFACTURE.

In 1870, Messrs. R. G. Lybrand, T. E. Powell and Charles W. Clippinger formed a

co-partnership under the name of The Delaware Chair Company, for the manufacture of chairs. John G. Strain, an old chair-maker, who had been making splint chairs and selling them from a wagon in a small way, induced these gentlemen to take up the manufacture of these chairs on a larger scale. A frame building, 28 x 60 feet, two stories high, was erected on East Winter Street. Power was taken by a wire cable from the planing-mill of Clippinger & Company, to the south, now a part of the McKenzie mill. Mr. Strain was placed in charge of the factory, and while he was not so successful as had been anticipated, he demonstrated that there was a demand for the product. Mr. R. G. Lybrand, who was engaged in the stove business at that time, gave it up in order to devote his entire time to the chair factory. The first year's business was small, but the Chicago fire, which occurred in 1871, created a demand for all kinds of furniture, and these chairs rose rapidly in popular favor. The business increased so rapidly that additions to the factory were built in 1872, '73 and '74, giving the Company a building finally that was 74 x 100 feet and three stories high. In 1871 Mr. Clippinger sold his interest to Samuel Lybrand, and the business was continued as a co-partnership until 1885, when it was incorporated by R. G. Lybrand, T. E. Powell, A. Lybrand, Jr., and Samuel Lybrand. The capital stock is \$150,000. The present officers of the company are: R. G. Lybrand president and treasurer; A. Lybrand, vice-president and secretary. In 1880, they moved the business to the buildings that had been erected and used by the Delaware Manufacturing Company on Flax Street. The property now comprises eight acres of land and six or seven substantial stone and brick buildings. The company manufactures all kinds of chairs. They were pioneers in the manufacture of the double-cane seat, and all this class of work has come to be known in the trade as the "Delaware chair." The product of this factory is shipped all over the country. About 125 people are employed in this factory, to say nothing of the large number who cane chairs at their homes.



## LUMBER AND FURNITURE.

The McKenzie Lumber Company. This company's plant is located on the site of an old ashery. Here John A. Clippinger and George W. Perry built a three-story brick mill in 1866, the first two stories of which were used for a planing-mill. They manufactured all kinds of interior finish, including doors, sash and blinds. Later Mr. Clippinger became sole proprietor, and after a time failed in business. The mill then remained idle for some time. In the spring of 1896 McKenzie & Thompson came to Delaware and bought the old Clippinger mill. At first they employed about thirty people. In 1902 Mr. Thompson retired, and F. E. McKenzie and P. H. Said became members of the firm, the name of which became The McKenzie Lumber Company. They have five mills: One at Delaware, where they employ about forty-five people; one at Norton, where they employ about twenty people. This was established in 1899. The company also has a portable mill at Sunbury. The other mills are outside of Delaware County. Altogether, about one hundred people are employed by this company. Their plant in Delaware is on a lot including about five acres. The teaming and logging work requires sixty head of horses. About thirty-six carloads of sucker-rods are manufactured each year. A large business is also done in buggy and wagon stock. From 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of lumber is manufactured annually, and this is shipped all over the United States and to foreign countries.

In 1900 C. C. Dunlap started a steam saw-mill on land leased from the Hocking Valley Railroad. A building 75 x 125 feet was erected. In 1903, a planing-mill was also established. About 300,000 feet of hardwood lumber are sawed and manufactured annually, including a large quantity of wagon stock, which is marketed principally in South Bend, Indiana. About 300 carloads of softwood lumber is handled annually, the business being conducted on both a wholesale and retail basis.

The firm of Clark & Battenfield was established January 1, 1904. Their business, however, is one that dates its beginning back at least thirty-five years, when Frank C. Gerhart started in the lumber business at the railroad crossing on South Sandusky Street. During all these years a planing-mill has been run as a part of the business. The manufacture of cement building blocks was begun here in the spring of 1903. All kinds of building material and supplies and coal are handled by this firm.

Jeffrey Brothers saw- and planing-mill at Ashley. This mill was established about 1860 by Lewis Powers. Sometime in the early '80's Mr. Powers took his son into partnership. Evidently the business was not successful, because in August, 1906, it was sold at sheriff's sale to A. L., O. S., M., and I. B. Jeffrey, who with their father, composed the firm of F. M. Jeffrey & Sons. The saw-mill building is 22 x 86 feet and the planing-mill is 40 x 50 feet. Each mill has its own engine and boiler. They manufacture about 500,000 feet of hardwood lumber annually, and they also do a retail business in softwood lumber and interior finish amounting to \$10,000 to \$15,000 annually. They also have a well-equipped machine-shop, in which they do all kinds of machine repairing.

J. T. Erwin established a saw-mill at Sunbury in 1898. He handles about a hundred carload of hardwood lumber each year. He manufactures hardwood frames for buildings and wagon stock, and also exports a large amount of white oak in large dimensions. At times as many as twelve men are employed here.

The Ashley Lodge and Church Furniture Company. This business was established by W. W. Stratton, in 1869, to manufacture a line of furniture such as the name of the company implies. Until 1900, he sold direct to lodges and other organizations. In 1900 the policy of selling only at wholesale was adopted. In 1905 the business was incorporated under its present title. C. S. Aldrich is president, Edward Keltner is treasurer and W. W.



Stratton is secretary and manager. The present building, which was originally an opera house, has been occupied for nearly thirty years. The company numbers among its customers every regalia house in the United States. Some of the outfits which it manufactures for lodges sell for as much as \$1,500. The business totals from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year and furnishes employment to about twenty men.

About 1903 Messrs. Keys & Worboys of New York City established a plant in Delaware for the manufacture of barrel hoops and staves. This business was purchased on December 1, 1906, by J. K. Wylie, who has doubled the capacity of the plant. About thirty men are employed, and about 30,000 hoops and 36,000 staves are turned out daily, the product being shipped to cooperages all over the country.

The Union Handle Manufactory, at Ashley, was established in the spring of 1905, by Harry D. Hale. He makes all kinds of fork, hoe, rake, shovel and "D" handles; also runs a saw-mill, and ships about a hundred carloads of lumber a year. He ships about a carload of wagon stock each week. The main building is 200 x 46 feet, and in the spring of 1908, an addition 36 x 50 feet in dimensions was erected and equipped with special machinery for the manufacture of "D" handles. The power is furnished by one 60 H. P. and one 50 H. P. engine and one 70 H. P. and one 80 H. P. boiler. About thirty-five men are employed in the mill and a like number in logging.

#### FLOUR MILLS.

Flour-mill at Sunbury. The history of this mill dates back to about 1842, when Samuel Peck and T. P. Meyers built a saw-mill half a mile due east from Sunbury. This was sold to James Bailey in 1848. He added a grist-mill, and in course of time sold the property to John and Henry Boyd. In 1872 they sold the mill to G. J. Burrer, one of the present owners. Three years later Mr. Burrer moved the mill to his present location in Sun-

bury. The mill was remodelled in 1882 and new machinery was installed. About that time improvements in milling machinery were being invented at a rapid rate, and so in 1887, the mill was again remodelled. Six years later, his present elevator, having a capacity of 16,000 bushels, was erected. In 1907 Mr. Burrer's son, Parker, was admitted to partnership, the firm name of G. J. Burrer & Son being adopted. Their brand of flour is "White Loaf," and the present capacity of the mill is eighty barrels per day, in addition to the meal and other feed which they grind. Power is furnished by an 80 H. P. Cooper engine.

The flour-mill at Ashley was established in 1875, when the Ashley Milling Company was formed by M. B. Shoemaker, Dell Coomer and Joseph Cole, whose firm name was Shoemaker, Cole & Company. They erected the present mill building, in which they installed old-fashioned buhrs. It had a capacity of fifty barrels a day, and their brand of flour, "Diamond Wedding," was widely known and used for many years. It has always been a steam mill, the power being supplied by a 65 H. P. slide-valve engine. The mill was purchased by J. B. Miller & Company in the late '70's, and in 1882, they remodelled it, installing modern flour-making machinery and increasing the capacity of the mill to 100 barrels. They sold out to O. Jones, John Doty and Frank Miller about 1886 or '87. After being owned by several other parties, the mill came into the possession of the present owners, L. E. Shoemaker and W. M. Shoemaker, who have adopted the firm name of the Shoemaker Milling Company. "Mother's Choice" is the brand of flour now made, and besides having a large sale in all the surrounding towns, an average of 650 barrels a month is shipped to Columbus.

The Powell Milling Company was organized in August, 1907, by Frederick H. Jaycox, H. E. Sharp and Dr. Charles F. Talley. They installed a Miller 40 H. P. gasoline engine, which consumes only three gallons of gasoline per day. "Straight Grade" is the brand manufactured, the capacity of the mill being forty barrels per day. Everything in the line of





feed is also ground. As the machinery which was installed in this mill was brought from an old mill on the Scioto River, it may be well to state here such facts as we have been able to obtain concerning that site, which is in Concord Township, about two miles below Bellepoint and a mile north of the Girls' Industrial Home. So far as we know, the first mill here was built by a man named Fredericks. It was burned in 1869, and at that time was owned by Lee Went. In 1876, David Willey and Thomas Slough built a mill at this point. Willey sold out to his partner after two years. After some time, the mill passed into the hands of James Slough. About 1880 his estate sold it to Daniel Stokes. About 1889 he sold the mill to Erastus Stone, who sold it about 1893 to John Jaycox. From him the property passed to his son, Frederick H. Jaycox. He put in a steam plant, which he later replaced with a gasoline engine. As above noted, Mr. Jaycox dismantled the mill and removed the machinery to Powell, in October, 1907, so the old Magnolia mill, as it was called by Willey & Slough, has doubtless seen its last days of service.

What is now commonly spoken of as Snyder's mill, which is located at 69 East Central Avenue, Delaware, will soon be torn down and even the building will be a thing of the past. In 1846 Fred Decker started a flour mill here, the building having been previously used as a woolen-mill by Col. Benjamin F. Allen. Later the mill was purchased by Charles Wottring, Frank Miller and J. H. Pumphrey. The mill changed hands frequently, Charles Wottring being identified with it most of the time until about 1880, when E. Snyder purchased Wottring's interest. Up to that time the capacity of the mill had been fifty barrels. Snyder remodelled the mill, increasing its capacity to two hundred barrels per day. Later his sons Edward, Arthur and Peter ran the mill under the firm name of Snyder Brothers, Edward Snyder eventually becoming the sole proprietor. In 1880, the elevator was built and other improvements made at an outlay of something like \$40,000. On April 20, 1906, the property was sold to the

Electric Roller Milling Company, and they closed the mill.

The Electric Roller Milling Company of Delaware was established in 1904 by Kaiser & Gwynn. At that time a 25-barrel mill was built, the dimensions of the building being 90 x 40 feet. Mr. Kaiser retired from the firm in 1905, and a corporation having the present title was formed. The following gentlemen comprised the Board of Directors and held the official positions indicated: E. F. Gwynn, president; T. J. Griffin, treasurer; J. G. Rosenthal, secretary; John F. Gaynor. The same year the capacity of the mill was increased to 100 barrels, and the elevator capacity was increased to 20,000 bushels. The principal brands of flour made are, Pride of Delaware, Acme, Electric and Silver Dust. This is the only flour-mill now in the city. The company also does a large business in grain, feed, salt and coal.

#### DISTILLERIES.

There are men yet living who can remember when it was thought necessary to serve liquor at a church "raising," and it was the usual thing for a man who made whiskey to contribute as many gallons as he could afford to the salary of the minister. It was also customary for merchants to keep whiskey and glasses where they were freely accessible to their customers, on the theory that a liberal use of this lubricant facilitated trade. While the early settlers brought their taste for liquor with them, it was not so much the demand for whiskey as it was the market which its manufacture made for corn that led to the establishment of numerous stills at such an early date. The first still in Berkshire Township was operated by Nicholas Manville in connection with his grist-mill, which was located near the present town of Sunbury. This became the property of Major Strong about 1817. He ran it until 1825, when he sold the still to Eleazar Gaylord. When the business was at its height, it was carried on in a two-story stone building. Here a large part of the surplus corn raised by the settlers was



converted into whiskey. In those days there were no revenue officials to bother distillers, who had a home market for their product, thus eliminating the expense of transportation and a selling force. The result was that pure whiskey was sold for twenty cents a gallon. While the whiskey of those days was the "straight goods," and the use of prune juice, etc., in connection therewith had not been discovered, its intoxicating qualities were not in any way diminished, and there were those who made intemperate use of the beverage, to their own shame and the disgust of the community. The boys had a method of punishment which, while it afforded them amusement, gave some expression to the sentiment of orderly citizens and at the same time taught the offender to indulge his tastes in the seclusion of some private retreat. When a man was discovered in a state of helpless inebriation, each arm and leg would be seized by a boy, and laying their victim face downward on a barrel, the boys would roll him until his disordered stomach was relieved of its contents and the man was in some measure sobered up. It was seldom that more than one or two applications of this remedy were necessary to accomplish the desired result. A story is told of one inveterate individual in Sunbury, who was familiarly known as "Uncle Tommy," which we will quote. He "seemed to defy the correctional force of the old method, and a more stringent method had to be adopted. He was seized one time, thrust into hogshhead, and rolled some fifty yards into the creek. The treatment was severe, but the cure was radical for the time."

Colonel Buxbe had a still in the cellar of his grist-mill on what is now East Central Avenue. Here his customers were wont to regale themselves with sundry strong potations while waiting to be served by the other department of the establishment. Another still which is often referred to in the records of those early days was built by Dr. Reuben Lamb on Delaware Run, nearly opposite the spot where the Edwards gymnasium now stands. For several years Rutherford Hayes (the father of President Hayes) who came to Delaware in 1817, was a partner with the

doctor, but he was noted for his temperate use of the whiskey he made.

His grist-mill at what is now Warrensburg proving unprofitable, Philip Horshaw, in 1815, began the manufacture of liquor in a small still-house near his mill. He continued in this business until 1822, when he sold out to Thomas Jones. He remained in the business a number of years and then sold out to Joseph Dunlap, who operated the still until 1836, when the entire business died out. David Bush built a small distillery in Troy Township at an early day, but it never amounted to much.

Two distilleries were set up in Berlin Township at an early date by Nathaniel Hall. In 1816 Isaac and Chester Lewis built a still near Cheshire. Armstrong & Frost carried on the business. These resorts did not last long, for it seems, the drinking habit was not so general here as elsewhere. Jeremiah Curtis, who was the first settler in what is now Genoa Township, had a still in connection with his saw and grist mills.

In 1826 C. P. Elsbre and a man named Trip formed a partnership and began the manufacture of liquor in the southwestern part of Orange Township. They located their still near a spring in the woods, but the water being so strongly impregnated with iron as to be unsuited to their purpose, they changed their location to a point on the Whetstone. Here they manufactured about two barrels of whiskey a day for over a year. Mr. Elsbre then sold his interest to a man named Thomas, and about six months later the business was discontinued.

It is said that near the close of the war Walter Bump ran a "moonshine" distillery in a quiet way in Kingston Township, but the Government officials soon put an end to his operations.

#### LEATHER.

The early pioneers had not been here long before there was a strong demand for leather, but those who established tan-yards found it difficult to supply this material because of the scarcity of hides. At first, nothing larger than



woodchuck skins and an occasional deerskin could be had. There was no market for cattle, and the settlers, therefore, had only as many as were needed for the working of their farms. Later the hogs which had been turned loose in the woods and had bred prolifically were a source of supply. After running wild for six or seven years they had hides of remarkable thickness, and these, when tanned, supplied a coarse tough leather which was used in making harness and horse-collars. Later a murraine got among the cattle, large numbers of which died, thus furnishing for a time a good supply of leather, but at a serious loss.

The first tannery in the town of Delaware was started by Capt. Joab Norton in 1809, in a two-story building which he had purchased or erected in the fall of the previous year. It was built into the side of the hill just north of where the Edwards gymnasium stands. The ravine south of this hill has been filled up, but at that time, only the top story of the building showed above the hill on its southern face. The lower story of the house was used for the works, the vats being located just north of the building. A free-flowing spring a little east of the building and well up on the hill-side supplied the family and the tannery with water. Here he also made boots. Norton became afflicted with the ague, and in 1810, he sold the property to a man named Koester. The latter was a carpenter, and purchased the tannery as a speculation. In 1813 he persuaded Norton to return and work it for him, but the Captain was here only a few months when he died. The old building soon fell into disuse, and for years stood in a rickety, tumble-down condition, with its leaky roof of loose warped-up shingles, its windows stuffed with old hats and rags, the doors with broken hinges and latches, slamming with every gust of wind, and bearing all the other marks of an abandoned, tottering old tenement. This old building stood for thirty or forty years unused, and needed but little more than these signs of decay to get it a reputation of being haunted. Later a man named Hull had a tannery at this location, which he operated until sometime in the '60's, when he sold the prop-

erty to Ohio Wesleyan University. George Storm, who came to Delaware in 1809, worked in the old Norton tannery for a while, and then started in business for himself on the east side of Sandusky Street, about a square north of the present Court House. He continued in business here for many years, supplying the country for miles around with leather. At an early day Tom Wasson established a tannery on Washington Street, just north of Delaware Run. Robert O. Brown bought him out and ran the business until 1855, when he abandoned it and divided the property into town lots. John Lee had a tan-yard on the north side of Central Avenue, just west of Franklin Street. This property passed into Robert O. Brown's hands about 1852, and he closed it up.

The first tannery in Berlin Township was built by Wilbur Caswell in 1817. It was located on Alum Creek flats in Cheshire for a number of years, and was then moved on the hill, where the business was continued until 1858. As early as 1816, William Myers sank vats and began the manufacture of leather a half a mile southeast of Sunbury, across the creek from the saw and grist mill. Three years later, a man named Whitehead started a tannery at Galena, and did a thriving business. The enterprise was carried on by different owners until 1873, when the business was discontinued.

The Dunhams had a tannery on the Berkshire Road at an early date. A tannery was started in Oxford Township in 1824 by George Claypool, just south of Windsor Corners. It was owned at a later date by Jonas Foust, and still later by James J. Sherwood. In 1845, Israel Waters started the first tannery in Thompson Township. It was located near the site later occupied by Pickering's mills. The first tan-yard in Trenton Township was operated at an early date by Silas Ogden, but no definite knowledge of it has been preserved.

#### TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

In the days of which we write, the present highly organized state of the manufacturing



industries was not even dreamed of, and even if factories had been established, wherein were made all the articles of apparel that constitute the clothing of a family, the expense of getting the goods to the consumer would have placed them beyond his reach. The same conditions placed the markets for his products beyond the reach of the farmer, and so it was that each pioneer family was reduced to the elemental state of providing for its own necessities with its own labor and materials produced at home. Every farmer raised flax, and this with wool from his sheep constituted the supply of raw materials. The operations of carding, spinning, weaving, fulling, etc., were all performed at home, and as with quilting, and corn-husking, wherever possible, "bees" were held in order to combine pleasure with the work, the opportunities for social intercourse in those days being few indeed. And so it was that when a family had twenty-five or thirty yards of cloth to full, a company of a dozen or fifteen of the young men of the neighborhood would gather. Taking off boots and stockings, they would seat themselves in a circle, just far enough apart that their feet would meet near the center. The goods to be fulled were piled into this ring, hot water and soft soap were poured on, and the goods were fulled by the men kicking the pile towards the opposite side of the circle, all hands kicking in unison, is it were. An endless rope, held tightly by all, kept them from falling off their seats. Of course, it would not be long before the suds upon the floor would be knee deep, and then some mischievous chap would accidentally kick his neighbor's seat from under him, sending the unfortunate victim into the suds which were splashed to the ceiling. On these occasions pumpkin pie and cider were served as refreshments. Later, it was discovered that goods could be fulled equally well by placing them in a tub or barrel with soap and warm water and pounding the mass with a heavy wooden pestle attached to the end of a stick, a method which was also used in washing clothes before the days of washboards. After a time fulling-mills were built, provided with apparatus for carding and spinning. The

motive power was a tread-wheel worked by oxen, and is described as follows: "The wheel was laid flat upon its hub, the axle being inclined a little from perpendicular so as to afford an inclined surface on the wheel. In place of spokes, the upper surface of the wheel formed an inclined platform provided with cleats, upon which the oxen traveled. The upper end of the axle was provided with a spur-wheel, which, acting upon gearing on a horizontal shafting, communicated the motion to the machinery of the mill." One such old mill is now used by Charles Wheaton of Sunbury as a stable. It was built early in the last century by B. H. Taylor and B. Chase and did service for many years.

In 1818, E. Barrett & Company started a woolen-mill, just north of where Colonel Byxhe had his saw and grist mills. This old woolen-mill is known to the present generation as the Snyder & Star flour-mill. A large two-story brick building was erected near the mill, in which to board the hands. This building, the roof of which has been lowered thirteen feet, is now owned and occupied by the Delaware Ice and Coal Company. It was generally understood that L. H. Cowles was Barrett's partner, and the prime mover in the enterprise. Titus King afterward took Cowles's place in the firm, the name of which became Barrett & King. In 1827 the property and business were sold to Colonel Benjamin F. Allen, who, two years later, introduced a carpet-loom. He wove one piece of carpet that attracted considerable attention. During this time, his mill was rented for a period by J. W. Cone, who had learned the trade there. In the latter part of 1829, John Moses and Seth H. Allen purchased the mill. These men were not more successful in the business than the others, and the mill finally lay idle for a long time until it was turned into a grist-mill. In 1829 Colonel Meeker added machinery for carding and fulling to the equipment of his flour-mill at Stratford. Gunn & Pickett operated a woolen-mill for some years in Liberty Township, about two miles below Stratford. The property was bought by James Hinkle, and he continued it until the business





went down. In 1844 J. W. Cone established a woolen-mill in Thompson Township, which for thirty years was the pride of this section. The mill was run by water-power until 1868, when steam-power was introduced. In 1874 sparks from the chimney set fire to the mill, and it was destroyed. Luther Cone, a brother of J. W. Cone, built a woolen-mill in Marlborough Township about 1846. This mill was operated successfully for a number of years, and was then purchased and remodelled into a grist-mill by a man named Kline. In 1869 the firm of Page & Stevenson started a woolen-mill in the third story of the Clippinger planing-mill. A little later, W. K. Algire purchased Page's interest, and the firm name became Algire & Stevenson. In August, 1873, a stock company with a capital of \$30,000 was incorporated under the name of The Delaware Woolen Company. The following men were directors and officers: Chauncy Bradley, president; Charles Arthur, Dr. J. H. White, J. G. Grove, H. F. Brown and John Wolfley. A. B. Stevenson was superintendent. They built a brick building 40 x 90 feet, on Union Street, besides a boiler and engine-room and a dye-room. It was well equipped with textile machinery, and the company started in the manufacture of flannels and blankets. Later a line of cashmeres was added. The industry furnished employment to about twenty-five people, but was never much of a success from a financial standpoint. About 1877 or '78, the company failed, and was sold at auction by the sheriff for \$13,840. The following gentlemen, all of whom had been connected with the company, were the purchasers: Charles Arthur, who became president of the company; John Wolfley, Charles Steinbeck, J. Hyatt, J. G. Grove, Dr. J. H. White, H. F. Brown. They ran the mill until some time late in the '80's, when, the business proving unprofitable, it was closed up. After that several different manufacturing enterprises were carried on in the building for short periods of time, and it was also used for a skating rink. Finally, in 1893, the building and lot were sold to Delaware County for use as an armory.

In 1855 James M. Hawes and D. S. Brigham, who came from the East, saw an opportunity to make profitable use of the large quantities of flax straw produced here, but for which there was no market. They interested Judge T. W. Powell in the venture, and a two-story factory, 40 x 50 feet was built and equipped with machinery for preparing the straw for market. It was found that the heavy freight expense absorbed all the profit, so in 1857, the firm installed machinery for the manufacture of cotton baling. At the end of the first year, Mr. Hawes became the sole proprietor of the business, and at a great expense re-equipped the factory for the manufacture of twines, burlaps, woolsacks and seamless grain-bags. In the meanwhile a company with a capital stock of \$150,000 was incorporated under the name of the Delaware Manufacturing Company, of which W. W. Scarborough was president, George F. Pierce, secretary, and James M. Hawes, agent. A large mill, two stories high, with an attic, 50 x 100 feet in dimensions, was erected, and a 125-horsepower engine installed. At the close of the Civil War, the machinery was changed for the manufacture of bagging and cotton baling, and a warehouse 40 x 100 feet was added. The volume of business which was developed may be imagined from the fact that in 1870, 182 persons were employed, the pay-roll amounting to \$4,000 a month. The company went under in the panic of 1873, and the property is now used by The Delaware Chair Company.

The Delaware Underwear Company was established in the fall of 1902 by Messrs. E. D. Egerton and W. A. Morrison, and is the only enterprise of the kind in the county. In July, 1903, the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The present officers and directors of the company are: W. A. Morrison, president; F. M. Bauereis, vice-president; J. L. Anderson, secretary and treasurer; John A. Shoemaker and Robert Sellers. The latter gentleman manages the factory at Galion. Muslin underwear was at first the product, but during the last three years, the company has manufactured ladies' skirts and



flannelette underwear, the latter at a branch establishment at Galion, Ohio, in the summer of 1907. During the busy season about one hundred hands are employed in the Delaware factory, and five traveling men are kept busy disposing of the product, which goes all over the country.

#### PAPER MILLS.

Some time in the early '30's, Caleb Howard, an enterprising, speculative sort of man, conceived the idea of establishing a paper-mill at what is now Stratford, and succeeded in interesting Judge Hosea Williams, a safe, cautious business man, in the project. In the spring of 1838, the old flouring-mill with the mill privileges and property were bought, the old dam replaced by a fine stone structure, and a paper-mill put in operation October 1, 1839. John Hoyt was the first superintendent, and gave the classic name of Stratford to the place. On October 30, 1840, a fire originating among the old rags by spontaneous combustion, did considerable damage to the interior of the building. In three months it was repaired and improved, and in the fall of 1844 Howard sold his interest to Hiram G. Andrews. In 1849 the old flouring-mill was fitted up for the manufacture of wrapping paper, and turned out about half a ton a day, employing some ten hands. On February 27, 1857, the entire mills were burned, entailing a loss of \$25,000, with an insurance of not over \$10,000. In November of 1857, a stone building, two stories high, about 50 x 80 feet, with several additions, was built at a cost of some \$30,000. By this time the mill was recognized as the most important paper-mill west of the Alleghany Mountains. At the time of the fire in 1840, the firm had accounts to the amount of \$10,000 due it from the State, and in 1861, they had a large contract with the State, which, owing to the unforeseen and extraordinary rise of the paper market, they were compelled to ask to have rescinded. In 1871 J. H. Mendenhall became a partner; later Mr. Andrews retired. In 1877, C. Hills, V. T. Hills, F. A. Hills and F. P. Hills, organized the Hills Pa-

per Company and operated the mill for five years. F. P. Hills had charge of the business; Frank Hills had charge of the manufacturing department. In 1872 they sold the business and property to Edsall & Mills, who operated it for a number of years. The property was finally sold to the C. D. & M. Railway, who converted the building into a power-house.

#### OIL ENTERPRISES.

In former times, when flax was an important crop, a valuable part of it was lost because the farmer had no facilities for extracting the oil from the seeds which this plant produces in abundance. In 1835 Abel Moore began the manufacture of oil. At first the process was crude indeed. A large log with a hole mortised in it was set upright, and in this, bags containing the ground seed were placed. Wedges were driven in at the sides of the sacks, and in this way a pressure was maintained until a large part of the oil was extracted. A few years later, Robert Cunningham purchased the business and introduced a compound-lever press. Soon after that, in order to increase his capital, he gave C. F. Bradley an interest in the business in return for the use of certain sums of money. In a short time Mr. Bradley purchased his partner's interest, associating Edward Pratt with himself in the business. About a year later, Alexander Kilbourn bought Pratt's interest, and the business was removed from Franklin Street to Central Avenue, east of the river, where a hydraulic press and other water-power machinery were used in equipping the mill. In the winter of 1846, the dam washed out, and because of the uncertain power which the river afforded, they changed their location and steam-power was introduced. The business was enlarged and William Davis, Alexander Kilbourn and J. A. Burnham became members of the firm, which was known as Kilbourn, Davis & Company. A foundry was added to the business in 1847. Several changes were made in the firm within a few years, resulting finally in simply replacing Mr. Davis with John J. Burnham. Their building was



burned in 1850, but was immediately replaced. In 1855 Mr. Kilbourn died and Messrs. Finch and Lamb were taken into the firm. In this year the business was divided, the oil enterprise being sold to Manley D. Covell and Edward Pratt, who removed the business to where the present stone structure stands. It changed hands several times until 1862, when it was purchased by J. A. Barnes. He built a stone mill, three stories high. The first-story walls are three feet thick, the second two and one-half feet and the third two feet. This is now occupied as a creamery by W. Z. Evans, at the northwest corner of Lake and Winter Streets. Barnes continued in business until the growing of flax in this part of the country was abandoned.

#### FOUNDRIES, ETC.

When Kilbourn, Davis & Company started a foundry as above mentioned, they fitted up the building at the corner of Spring and Sandusky Streets. For the first year or two stoves were the only product; but Mr. J. A. Burnham being a practical machinist, the firm decided, in 1850, to engage in the manufacture of steam-engines. The first of these was made for Elijah Main's saw-mill. They also made the engine used by J. A. Barnes in his stone oil-mill. The business increased so rapidly that by 1854 they erected the large stone building east of the river and beyond the railroad on William Street. In 1860 the property was purchased by J. C. Evans and Eugene Powell, but the following year Powell sold out to his partner and entered the army. For ten years a large business was carried on. As many as thirteen hundred plows were turned out here in a single year, besides engines and other machinery. A revolving scraper, the invention of the proprietor of the machine shops, was manufactured quite extensively, as many as a hundred a week being made. In 1873 the property was sold to Smith, Wason & Carpenter, car-builders of Cleveland and Chattanooga, but on account of the panic, the plant was closed up a year later, there being insufficient business to keep it running.

Numerous other manufacturing enterprises have come upon the scene and passed off, either because of mismanagement or for other reasons. Among these we may mention a company that was formed to manufacture wagons. For many years John McElroy had been manufacturing wagons in a small way, which, because of first-class materials and superior workmanship, gained a big reputation. Seeking to capitalize this reputation, a company was formed, but in their eagerness for large and quick profits, lumber of inferior quality and not properly seasoned and cheap labor were employed, with the result that sometime early in the '80's, the enterprise failed, after having sunk, it is said, \$60,000. Halleck's Glove Factory was another venture that was started with great prospects about 1901; but went under after sinking thousands of dollars.

The Delaware Fence Company was organized in 1868 by A. J. Richards, the inventor of a fence, who secured for his partner in the enterprise, Eugene Powell. In 1879 Cyrus Falconer succeeded to Richard's interest in the business, and in the winter of that year, the company secured control of Frichy's patent shifting-rail for buggies, J. F. Munz's patent wrought-iron sulky for plowing, cultivating and harrowing, and an improved patent harrow designed by the same inventor. These articles were all Delaware inventions, and the future looked bright to those who had embarked in the venture, but by 1883 the company had gotten into debt to the extent of \$8,000, and for want of proper management, it was decided, in 1884, to wind up its affairs.

The Cook Motor Company is the outgrowth of a repair shop which was started in 1895 by Messrs. C. E. and F. E. Cook, and located on the east side of Union Street, between William and Winter Streets. They soon began experimenting on motors, and in 1901, the present company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the following gentlemen were the incorporators: W. C. Denison, J. F. Denison, L. L. Denison, C. E. Cook and F. E. Cook. When the present company was organized it was the intention to manufacture automobiles,



but the increasing demand for stationary engines led to a change in their plans. In 1903 they abandoned the idea of building automobiles, after having manufactured a sample machine for the Columbus Buggy Company. In the meantime, however, the company had been experimenting with the stationary engine designed by the Cooks. Up to that time, no data was available that showed the proper principles on which to base the construction of gasoline engines. Some of the more important features which were developed were the connecting-rod, cushion-valve, enclosed case and jump spark. In 1905, their engine having reached such a degree of perfection as to be considered thoroughly reliable and practical, an additional \$20,000 of treasury stock was sold. At that time C. C. Stedman became secretary and general manager. The business has grown from an output of from three to five horse-power per month to an average of 225 horse-power per month. The plant is now located in a new brick building, 80 x 200 feet in dimensions, which stands on a six-acre tract of land a short distance southwest of the Hocking Valley Station. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery, and employment is given to a force of about twenty-eight men. The engines manufactured here go to all parts of the world, and are sold for every purpose where power is required. The present officers and directors of the company are: W. C. Denison, president; H. W. Jewell, vice president; L. L. Denison, treasurer; C. C. Stedman, secretary and general manager.

#### HAY-BAILERS.

The Square Deal Manufacturing Company was incorporated in February, 1908, for the manufacture of power hay-presses. The style of press to be manufactured was designed and invented by Luther Trebue, and embodies desirable features not to be found in any other hay-press. They are now erecting a factory on North Union Street, 52 x 90 feet in dimensions. This will be equipped with modern machinery. The Company has a paid-in capi-

tal of \$25,000, all of which was furnished by Delaware citizens. The officers of the company are: H. F. Owen, president; Joseph J. Neville, vice-president; Ashton Conklin, secretary and treasurer; Luther Trebue, general manager and superintendent.

#### STOVES.

The Sunray Stove Company was incorporated January 1, 1908, by the following gentlemen, who now hold the office indicated after their names: S. S. Blair, president; B. W. Hough, vice-president; M. C. Russell, secretary and treasurer; O. D. Hunt, manager; O. G. Knoske. The capital stock of the company is \$15,000. The company manufactures gas ranges, heaters and furnaces. At present fifteen people are employed, but the success of the enterprise during the few months since it was started, indicates that in the near future it will require thirty people to make and handle a large enough product to meet the demand. The territory in Ohio is covered by two traveling salesmen, and outside of the State the product is handled by jobbers.

#### ARTIFICIAL ICE.

The Delaware Ice and Coal Company was incorporated in 1898. It handled natural ice until the summer of 1907. In April of that year, a brick dwelling, formerly the old woolen mill boarding-house, near the Armory on North Union Street, was purchased and remodelled. An ice plant with a capacity of eighteen tons daily was installed. Twelve men find employment in the manufacture and delivery of ice. The following gentlemen were the incorporators, and now hold the offices indicated: Willard Galleher, president; L. K. Galleher, vice-president and secretary; F. P. Hills, treasurer; B. F. Freshwater and R. E. Hills.

#### LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.

The Delaware Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was incorporated March 4, 1890, by William S. Parks, Leopold H. Holz-





Miller, Carey B. Paul, Jacob G. Rosenthal, Martin Miller. The first officers elected were: C. B. Paul, president; J. G. Rosenthal, secretary; M. Miller, treasurer. That same year a brick power-plant was erected just east of where the Big Four railroad crosses South Sandusky Street. Since then an addition has been built, making the present dimensions of the plant about 140 by 80 feet. The present equipment comprises horizontal reciprocating engines of a total horse-power of 800, and a battery of seven boilers with a total of 1,100 horse-power, and eight dynamos. In 1900 a heating plant was installed to serve the citizens of Delaware with hot-water heat. The same year a franchise for the use of the streets was secured. The company now has about two miles of underground mains, and supplies heat to about 185 customers, some of whom are located a mile from the plant. The present officers and directors of the company are: Dr. A. J. Lyon, president; Adolph Frank, vice-president; Martin Miller, treasurer; E. F. Gwynn, manager; J. G. Rosenthal.

#### BROOMS.

Brooms have been manufactured in this county for many years, mostly by blind men, as at present. S. J. Wottring of Delaware, who has been blind for about twenty years, started to make brooms in 1898, and worked along for about a year and a half. Since then he has had help, some of the time two men besides himself finding employment in his factory. At present he is making, with the aid of W. Harris Siegfried, another blind man, fifteen dozen brooms a week. The product is marketed in Delaware and surrounding towns. Other makers of brooms in the county at the present time are James Kline, a blind man, residing west of Ashley, near Water Hill, and R. M. Perfect, a blind man, who lives a mile and a half east of Sunbury. I. M. Freese of Concord Township is also engaged in this industry.

#### EVAPORATED GOODS.

The Benedict Evaporating Company, Delaware Township, is the only industry of its kind

in the county. It was established by the present owner, Griffith G. Benedict, in 1876. Beginning in a small way with a home-made dryer, by 1888 his business had increased to such an extent as to warrant the erection of a special building, which he equipped with the most modern machinery. He now evaporates from 25,000 to 50,000 pounds of sweet corn, and as high as 2,000 bushels of apples during the short season when the work can be carried on, which is seldom more than two months.

#### CLAY PRODUCTS.

The Delaware Clay Manufacturing Company. In 1878 Wesley Denison and his son, L. L. Denison, formed a partnership under the firm name of Denison & Son, and erected what is known as a summer factory, i. e., a factory where tile is dried in the air. This was located in the northwestern part of the city of Delaware, on the line of the Hocking Valley railroad. Here they made small drain tile up to and including six inches in diameter, which was sold to the farmers throughout the county. At the end of three years they increased their capacity so as to make tile up to and including eight-inch. In 1884 W. C. Denison and his brother L. L. Denison formed a partnership and started a new factory at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, under the firm name of Denison Brothers, leaving their father to run the Delaware plant. The Mt. Gilead plant was equipped so as to use artificial means of drying the tile thus making it possible to operate all the year round. Here they made tile up to and including the 12-inch size, and gradually increased the capacity until they were making the 18-inch size. In 1890 all of the Denison interests were consolidated, another brother, J. F. Denison, entering into the business, and a new plant was built in Delaware. The old plant at Delaware was abandoned, and the Mt. Gilead plant was sold. The new plant was built at the old wagon-works on East William Street, which were purchased by the new company. The first year the business was carried on under the name of Denison Brothers, but in 1892 a corporation was formed under the



name of The Delaware Clay Manufacturing Company. They began with twelve kilns, and made drain tile up to and including the 24-men size. At the time of incorporating, the company branched into a line of the business known as fire-proofing, and made about fifty tons of that per day for the next ten years, all the time carrying on the manufacture of drain tile. During the time they were making the fire-proofing, the company kept in close touch with architects, and by them were asked to make a standard-size brick weighing only three pounds, the loss in weight being accomplished by having two holes running through the brick. These were known as hollow brick. At first only a few were made to accommodate certain architects, but their utility was quickly appreciated, and gained in popularity so rapidly that they were soon in use in over a dozen states. By 1901 the business had outgrown the capacity of the plant, and the company purchased more clay land and built a new plant about one-half a mile farther southeast in Delaware township. This plant was especially adapted to the manufacture of these hollow brick, it being their expectation to continue the manufacture of drain tile and fire-proofing at the old plant on East William Street. Just about the time the new plant was ready for operation, a trust was formed for the manufacture of fire-proofing material, known as The National Fire-Proofing Company. The East William Street plant, including the fire-proofing interests, were sold to this new company, and in order to take care of their drain tile business, the Denisons erected an additional plant in connection with their new brick plant. Since that time they have run continuously, making an average of 1,500 carloads of hollow brick and drain tile per year. They have a tract of eighty acres and furnish employment to about seventy-five men. At the time of the incorporation, L. L. Denison was elected president of the company, Wesley Denison became vice-president and W. C. Denison and J. F. Denison were directors. About three years later another brother, L. B. Denison, became interested in the business in a financial way, but has never given it his per-

sonal attention. He made the fifth director, and no change was made in the organization until the father, Wesley Denison, died, when his place was taken on the board by Mrs. L. L. Denison. Mrs. Denison was succeeded by her son, Charles W., when he became of age.

By 1904 the business had grown to such an extent that it became necessary to increase the capacity of the plant. The Denisons incorporated another company under the title of The Ohio Clay Company, having the same directors and officials as the Delaware Company, and purchased a plant in Cleveland which was in process of construction. After completing the plant, they operated it in the manufacture of hollow brick exclusively. Mr. W. C. Denison moved to Cleveland when that plant was opened, and has had charge of the plant there ever since.

W. A. Fleming & Son operate a tile mill in Oxford Township. We have been unable to learn who established this mill. It was owned at one time by John Hunt, who sold it to Samuel Prince. He was here about seven years when he sold the property to G. J. Hull. Potter Brothers & Fleming purchased the mill from him in September, 1904. Up to this time the mill was operated by horse-power, but the new firm installed a steam-engine and presses and a new kiln, which has a capacity of about \$125 worth of tile at a burning. About twenty kilns are burned annually.

George Standforth started a tile factory in Berlin Township over a quarter of a century ago. It passed through the hands of different owners until October 25, 1899, when W. Z. Evans purchased the property from O. E. Foster. Mr. Evans has not operated the mill since 1906, but up to and including that year he kept about half a dozen men at work there.

The Delaware Department of the National Fireproofing Company occupies the old Denison plant on East William Street, which they purchased in the spring of 1902. They keep about fifty men employed there, and manufacture about 1,500 tons of terra cotta fire-proofing a month, besides a large amount of drain tile.



In 1888 George T. Woltley and his son H. W. Woltley formed a partnership under the firm name of Woltley & Son, and erected a tile factory in Radnor, a short distance east of the railroad. Thomas W. Disbennett purchased the Woltley Tile Mill in 1904, and has developed a large business. His plant is equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of drain tile from three to eighteen inches in diameter.

Benton Brothers Tile Factory, Scioto Township, near Ostrander, was established here in 1895, in which year Mr. Benton also established a saw-mill. The business was started on the home farm in the fall of 1884 by J. R. Benton, but it was moved to its present location in the year above named. Here he not only has excellent shipping facilities over the Big Four Railroad, but he has a very superior grade of clay, which enables him to make a drain-tile especially adapted to the requirements of the railroads, which consume all he can produce. At present about 25,000 rods of tile are made annually.

The Galena Clay Products Company was incorporated in the spring of 1907, by the following gentlemen, who hold the offices indicated: W. C. Roberts, president; J. J. Adams, vice-president; James Rose, secretary; E. B. Cole, manager; E. C. Bennett. They manufacture tile, having one kiln with a capacity of about \$200 worth of tile at a burning. They have about four acres of clay land and employ from six to eight people.

#### CIGARS.

The manufacture of cigars in Delaware is an industry that has developed to some importance. In the early '50's, Charles Wottring began the manufacture of cigars in a small way, and continued until just after the Civil War. So far as we have been able to learn, he was the pioneer cigar-maker in this county.

Riddle, Graff & Company. This is the oldest firm of cigar manufacturers in the county. Mr. Christian Riddle learned his trade with Charles Wottring, and in 1866, he formed a partnership with John Liebienderfer and

Jacob Bolinger, under the firm name of Liebienderfer, Bolinger & Company. This firm purchased Charles Wottring's business. The following year Mr. Riddle withdrew from the firm. The business was continued with various changes in the personnel of the firm until sometime in the early '80's, when it was assigned to Charles Wottring, who closed it out. In 1867, when Christian Riddle withdrew from the firm just mentioned, he started in the manufacture of cigars, doing a small wholesale and retail business. The first thousand cigars he shipped out of the city went to a man in Galion, Ohio, who never paid for them. In the early '70's George L. Graff became a partner, and the firm name of Riddle & Graff was adopted. LeRoy W. Battenfield became a partner in 1874, and the firm name was changed to Riddle, Graff & Company. Mr. Graff retired from the firm in the early '90's. Their present three-story factory at No. 10 North Sandusky Street was erected in 1878. From 120 to 150 cigar-makers are employed in this business, to whom are paid between \$35,000 and \$40,000 annually in wages. From six to eight millions of cigars are made annually. This means the consumption of about \$75,000 worth of tobacco leaf, and the payment of from \$17,000 to \$18,000 in revenue tax. Five travelling salesmen are employed in marketing this product, which is sold principally in Ohio, Indiana, part of Michigan, Illinois and western New York, as well as in a few towns in Pennsylvania. The expense for outgoing prepaid express charges is about \$2,500 annually.

J. Hessnauer & Company. In 1880 Frederick Pfiffner and Jacob Hessnauer established a cigar factory under the name of Pfiffner & Hessnauer. They employed five or six people. At the end of five years, Mr. Hessnauer became sole proprietor of the business, which he carried on in his own name until 1902, when his son, Frank M. Hessnauer, became a partner, and the firm name of J. Hessnauer & Company was adopted. Their principal brand is a five-cent cigar called the "Commercial;" they also make a high-grade ten-cent cigar called "Lynette." About twenty-five people



find employment in the manufacture of these cigars, which are sold principally in Ohio.

The Delaware Co-Operative Cigar Company, which is no longer in existence, did quite an extensive business in its palmy days. The company was incorporated in July, 1884, and the following gentlemen were its first officers: Charles Smith, president; Henry Bayerlein, vice-president; Charles Pfister, secretary and manager; P. Pfister, treasurer. At one time the business gave employment to about a dozen cigarmakers.

Grasser & Haas. In 1886 John P. Grasser became a stockholder in the Delaware Co-Operative Cigar Company, and continued in its employ until 1893, when he formed a partnership with A. Dauernheim, under the firm name of Dauernheim & Grasser which purchased the business. This partnership continued until 1896, when Mr. Grasser purchased his partner's interest, and ran the business alone until a year later. Then W. E. Haas, who is now Mayor of Delaware, became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Grasser & Haas. About 400,000 cigars are manufactured annually, giving employment to eight or nine people including the members of the firm. Their leading brands of five-cent cigars are "Henry Gray" and "The Ripper;" "Tom Watts" is the name of their ten-cent cigar. These cigars are sold principally in Ohio.

William Hanitsch started in 1895 to make cigars on his own account. He keeps two or three hands busy, and makes about 200,000 cigars yearly. His brands are "The Best Handmade" and "Anchor."

Wells Brothers started in the business of making cigars in July, 1904. Three people, including one member of the firm, are employed in this factory, which turns out about 100,000 cigars a year. These are sold principally in Delaware. "Standard" is their leading brand.

Charles M. Ulrey is the only cigar-box manufacturer in the county. This business was established in the early '80's by John Bradbeer, who carried it on until 1895, when Mr. Ulrey purchased it. About five hundred

cigar boxes are made daily, giving employment to six or seven men. These boxes are marketed largely in Delaware County, although Mr. Ulrey has customers all over the State.

#### CREAMERIES.

The Sunbury Co-Operative Creamery Company was organized during the winter of 1892, and was chartered on January 28th of that year, with a capital stock of \$6,000 paid in. There were originally forty-three stockholders. The first Board of Directors was as follows: L. James Wilson, president; Milton Utley, vice-president; John Landon, William D. Miller, James Cockrell, Roswel Edwards and E. D. Palmer. J. H. Kimball, secretary and general manager; O. H. Kimball, treasurer. In addition to those who served as officers, the following appear on the charter as incorporators: Jasper Boyd, Thomas Andrews, W. P. Roberts and Kimball Sedgwick. After sixteen years' continuous service on the part of Messrs. Wilson, Landon, Miller, Boyd and Cockrell without compensation as officers, the Board of Directors for 1908 is as follows: L. James Wilson, president; William D. Miller, vice president; John Landon, Sam L. Rosecrans, Jasper Boyd, Edwin Phillips, James Cockrell, Kimball Sedgwick, secretary and general manager; Charles O. Armstrong, treasurer. This company is one of the most successful in the State of Ohio. It was established by farmers for farmers. The company acts merely as agent. The farmer delivers the milk to the creamery, and receives the net proceeds of the business after deducting the actual running expenses, including a "royalty or rental" (which goes to the shareholders) of five cents per hundred pounds on all milk received. The creamery began receiving milk May 2, 1892, taking in on that day 2,298 pounds. Milk, cream and all the products of the same, or of which these are an ingredient, and their by-products are handled and manufactured. The reputation of the creamery, however, has been established on the merit of its butter. From a small beginning, the terri-





tory from which the company draws its raw material has spread over the entire eastern half of Delaware County and into Morrow, Licking and Franklin Counties. From a total of \$8,965.31 in 1892, the business has grown to \$223,549.01 in 1907, and there is every prospect that it will reach the quarter million mark in 1908. The company has continually expended its surplus capital in extension and improvements, and today possesses one of the finest brick buildings in Delaware County, equipped with the most modern machinery and every facility for handling its materials and products in the most sanitary manner.

The Delaware Creamery Company at the northwest corner of Lake and Winter Streets, was established in 1901 by W. Z. Evans. Butter and condensed milk are the products manufactured, this being the only condensing plant in the county. A business amounting to \$75,000 was done in 1907, giving employment to from twelve to fifteen people.

The Ashley Co-Operative Creamery Company was incorporated in May, 1892. Benjamin Stitler was president and Chesley Wornstaff was treasurer of the company. The farmers could not be interested sufficiently to furnish milk enough to carry on the business profitably, so in October, 1895, the enterprise was abandoned.

#### LIME AND STONE.

The Scioto Lime and Stone Company is one of the flourishing and growing industries of Delaware County. The plant is located in Scioto Township on the east side of the river near the northern boundary of Concord Township. A spur runs from the plant to the Big Four Railroad. The company has the only hydrating lime machine in this part of the State. It has a capacity of 1,000 barrels of lime per day, and employs forty to fifty men in the busy season. Besides doing a large local business, the company ships extensively to eastern and southern states. H. E. Kendrick is the manager of the plant, having his office on North Sandusky Street, Delaware.

The White Sulphur Stone Company of Scioto Township was established in 1904 by Oliver Perry Bird and James Richey, under the firm name of Bird & Richey. At first they operated two stone quarries in Concord Township, but in 1906, Mr. Christian was admitted to the firm, and at that time they acquired eight acres of quarry land where they are now located a little west of White Sulphur station on the Big Four Railroad. They employ about twenty-five men, and do a large business in crushed stone, and also have contracts for filling about twenty miles of county turnpikes.

In Berkshire, Trenton, Harlem and Genoa Townships are to be found quarries of fine building stone, those of Berkshire and Trenton being of superior quality. On account of the poor facilities for shipping, these quarries have never been worked extensively. The first quarry in Trenton Township was opened at an early day by a Mr. Allison. Upwards of thirty years ago a large quarry was opened on the Landon farm on Big Walnut Creek. Williams & Knox opened another large quarry years ago. Many others were opened in different parts of the township, but largely for the personal use of the proprietors. The Sunbury Stone Company was incorporated in 1907 by Columbus capitalists, although some citizens of Sunbury have stock in the enterprise. They are working what is known as the Bunyan quarry, adjoining the Landon quarries.

Frank L. Campbell has a 12-acre blue limestone quarry on West William Street. This was opened originally by William Little, whose name figures prominently in the early history of Delaware. From him the quarry passed to George W. Campbell. After running the quarry for a long time, he sold to George Little, a son of William Little, and from him it passed to Frank Little Campbell, who is a grandson of the original proprietor, in 1896. Mr. Campbell employs about thirty-five men, and gets out about a thousand carloads of building stone annually, and as a by-product, between 600 and 700 carloads of crushed stone per year. The fine quality of this stone is indicated by the fact that Mr. Campbell saws it



into blocks. It is marketed mostly in Columbus, although it is shipped all over the State.

Wain Hazelton has about two and one-half acres of land situated in Delaware northwest of the Hocking Valley station. Here he has operated a stone quarry for about thirteen years. During the busy season he employs from forty to 100 men in his business. He contracts for turnpikes and city streets, and so far as is known, the first complaint has yet to be made regarding the quality of his work.

#### GAS MANUFACTURE.

Before success was finally achieved, several attempts were made by different parties to establish a plant for the manufacture of gas in Delaware. As early as 1856, Harvey P. Platt made a proposal to the Council and they granted him the use of the city streets, restricting the price of gas to the Corporation to \$3 per thousand cubic feet, and the price to citizens to \$4. In the latter part of the succeeding year, Platt having failed to fulfill his part of the contract, Israel I. Richardson and J. C. Evans were granted like privileges for the same purpose, the price of gas being made to city and citizens alike at \$4. These gentlemen were given until 1860 in which to complete their project, but they, too, failed, and the rights granted were revoked. During 1859, however, The Delaware Gas Light and Coal Oil Company was organized by William Stevenson, Joseph Atkinson, Jacob Riblet and others. These gentlemen were from Mansfield, Galion and elsewhere, and were granted the usual privileges on April 21, 1860, the price of gas being fixed at \$2 per thousand feet to the city, and \$3 to private consumers. The following men were the first officers of the company: Jacob Riblet, president; A. S. Caton, secretary; J. Atkinson, superintendent, and Charles Wottring, treasurer. They at once set about erecting their works on Estella Street. The first pipes put down were of wood, but in 1870, these were replaced by iron pipes, and the whole establishment enlarged. A new purifying house was built, a gasometer with a

capacity of 18,000 feet replaced the old one, and a new bench of five retorts added, making an effective force of eleven retorts. The company continued to extend its distributing system, and in 1888, built a gas-holder with a capacity of 36,000 feet. The following year a new office building was erected on Estella Street at a cost of about \$2,000. As the demand increased, the capacity of the plant was enlarged until it was 100,000 feet per day. On January 15, 1894, the name was changed to the Delaware Gas Company by an amendment to the charter, and in July, 1902, the charter was again amended so as to permit the company to distribute natural gas. This was the second gas company in the United States to make a change from the manufacture of artificial gas to distributing natural gas. The change involved great expense, but was made without inconveniencing the consumers in any way. The company owns one of the finest distributing plants in the State of Ohio. It comprises nine regulators and twenty-four miles of mains. It has 1,500 meters in use, and sells gas to the city and citizens at a net price of 27 cents per thousand cubic feet. The capital stock of the company is now \$120,000. Judge T. C. Jones was elected president of the company in 1877, and served until August, 1892, when he was succeeded by Chauncey Hills. Mr. Hills held the office at the time of his death, February 8, 1901, and was succeeded by Captain V. T. Hills, who served until January, 1904. Captain Archibald Lybrand was then elected to the position and served a year. Mr. T. C. Jones, who is now president and manager, was elected to the office in January, 1905. Mr. C. M. Converse became secretary and manager of the company in 1877, and was followed in 1888 by J. M. Armstrong. In December, 1891, he was succeeded by T. C. Jones, who held the office until he became president, and was succeeded by John L. Shaub, who is now secretary of the company. In 1902, the office building above referred to was converted into a workshop, and the offices of the company were removed to their present location on West Winter Street.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### BANKS AND BANKING.

#### *A History of the Banks of Delaware County—Past and Present.*

The citizens of Delaware County have been most fortunate in having the banking business of the community in the hands of men who have proven themselves not only honorable, but capable and conservative financiers. They have safely piloted the banks of this county through all the panics and financial storms which have periodically swept over the country, so that the history of banking in Delaware County has yet to record its first failure. In making this statement, we except, of course, the first attempt at banking which from the following account of its brief career, seems at this late date like a joke, while it illustrates the loose business methods of those early times. No one but the founders of this bank suffered by its untimely collapse, and their anguish, probably was largely mental.

The first bank in Delaware was organized about 1817, and was called the Bank of Delaware. It was a bank of issue. William Little was the principal stockholder; Moses Byxbe, Sr., was president, and Leonard H. Cowles was cashier. Mr. Cowles, who was a son-in-law of Moses Byxbe, Sr., was one of the earliest resident lawyers of Delaware, a graduate of Yale and a classmate of John C. Calhoun. The bank was opened in a building which stood on the northeast corner of Sandusky and William Streets, where the transfer station of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway now is.

After the bank had been in business a few days, Mr. Little concluded to examine its condition and assets. He went to the bank and asked the cashier what his success was, and receiving a favorable answer, asked the cashier

if he was loaning any money. "Oh, yes!" said the cashier, "Lots of it." Mr. Little then requested to see the notes. "Oh!" replied the cashier, "I didn't take any notes; I just charged the loans up on the books." Mr. Little, becoming suspicious that the institution was being run rather loosely, stepped into the back room, where he found the bills of the bank piled up on a table. He gathered them all up, wrapped them in a paper, put the bundle under his arm, and going into the front room, said to the cashier, "You may lock the door; this bank is broke." We commend that method of winding up the affairs of a bank without the vexatious delays of a resort to receivers and courts.

One of the bills of the bank, in some miraculous way, weathered the storms of pioneer days, and was found under the floor of the old Court House when it was torn down. It is now in the possession of Hon. John D. Van Deman, and through his courtesy we are able to show the accompanying photographic reproduction of this most interesting relic.

THE DELAWARE NATIONAL BANK. The following history of this bank, including the banks that preceded it, is given substantially as it was written by Mr. Sidney Moore, shortly before his death. The necessary data has been added to make the chronicle complete to the present time. On February 14, 1845, the General Assembly passed an Act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the State Bank of Ohio and other Banking Companies." Under the provisions of this Act, a Board of Bank Commissioners, consisting of Hon. Gustavus Swan



and others, met on March 18th, and organized a Board of Control, electing Mr. Swan as president, and Joseph Olds as secretary. On June 14, 1845, thirty-three persons organized the Delaware County branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with a capital stock of \$100,000. At subsequent meetings of the Board of Control, to and including June 19, 1845, applications to establish branch banks at seven cities and towns were filed. Among those making application, the one from Delaware was accepted by the Board of Control, and the Delaware County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio commenced business on October 12, 1845. At a meeting of the stockholders, Hon. Hosea Williams, William Little, B. Powers, W. D. Heim and C. Howard were elected directors. Judge Williams was elected president, and B. Powers, cashier. Sidney Moore, Jr., was appointed teller and bookkeeper. Judge Williams was president of the bank until the expiration of its charter in 1865. Mr. Powers served as director and cashier until 1855, when he resigned as cashier, and was succeeded by Sidney Moore, who filled the position until the expiration of the charter.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK was organized under the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to Provide a National Currency," etc., which was approved June 3, 1864. Articles of association for organizing this bank were signed January 6, 1865, and an election of directors was held on the 10th of the same month. Hon. Hosea Williams, B. Powers, W. D. Heim, H. G. Andrews and Sidney Moore were elected. Judge Williams became president, and Sidney Moore was appointed cashier. March 1, 1865, Hon. Hugh McCullough, comptroller of the currency, issued his Certificate of Authority to commence the business of banking, and on March 8th, the business of the old bank was transferred and assigned to the new organization. The charter granted at this time expired January 7, 1885, and was then renewed or extended for twenty years. The original Board of Directors served until 1867, when Mr. Andrews resigned, and John R. Hilliard was appointed in his place. The board as thus constituted continued until Jan-

uary 9, 1872, when John Wolfley succeeded Mr. Hilliard. No further change occurred in the personnel of the board until February 18, 1876, when Chauncy Hills was appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Williams on February 12th. On July 28, 1876, Hon. T. C. Jones became a director in place of B. Powers, resigned. On June 13, 1880, the same board was elected, except that V. T. Hills succeeded John Wolfley as a director. This board served until 1883. From that time until 1885, Messrs. C. Hills, T. C. Jones, V. T. Hills, Sidney Moore and Rev. John W. White composed the Board of Directors. Mr. White resigned in 1886, and W. Little took his place. No further change was made in the membership until the death of Hon. T. C. Jones, August 13, 1892. A. H. Jones was elected to the vacancy August 22, 1892, and no other change occurred in the board until September, 1900, when W. Little resigned. At this time E. I. Pollock was appointed cashier of the bank. In 1901, Messrs. C. Hills, V. T. Hills, A. H. Jones, Sidney Moore and H. J. McCullough were elected as directors. Mr. C. Hills died February 8, 1901, and on the 11th of March following, L. L. Denison was appointed in his stead. The death of Mr. McCullough, June 27, 1903, made the next change in the board, and E. I. Pollock was appointed as his successor, on August 17th. The Board of Directors as thus constituted was re-elected January 12, 1904. The charter of this bank expired on January 6, 1905, and at that time it went into liquidation.

THE DELAWARE NATIONAL BANK began business on January 7, 1905. The application for a charter for this bank was made November 7, 1904, and was signed by Sidney Moore, V. T. Hills, L. L. Denison, A. H. Jones and E. I. Pollock. The charter was dated December 7, 1904, and an election was held on the 10th of the following month, at which time the number of directors was increased from five to seven, and the following board was elected: Sidney Moore, V. T. Hills, L. L. Denison, E. I. Pollock, Lewis Slack, T. J. Griffin and J. L. Anderson. The board continued without change until the death of Mr.





Moore on May 27, 1907, the vacancy thus created being filled by T. M. Thompson, who was elected on June 10, 1907. The present officers of the bank are: V. T. Hills, president; L. L. Denison, vice-president, and E. I. Pollock, cashier.

The bank occupies a fine two-story building at 34 North Sandusky Street. This lot was deeded to the bank on February 13, 1868, by John R. Hilliard, the consideration being \$3,250. On the 17th of the following May, the president and cashier were appointed a committee to make all arrangements for the erection of a building suitable for the business. In 1886, the building was remodeled, including the erection of a new front, and at that time was entirely refurnished. In 1905, the building was again remodeled, a new addition built to the rear of the building, and the old vault replaced with one thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. When this bank opened in 1905, it made a new departure, in starting a savings department. The following statement of the affairs of this institution dated February 29, 1908, may be of interest:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts .....	\$440,256.16
United States and other Bonds .....	227,700.31
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures .....	22,500.00
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer .....	72,003.30
Cash .....	43,879.99
Total .....	\$806,339.76

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock .....	\$150,000.00
Surplus and Profits .....	36,955.87
Circulation .....	68,700.00
Due to Banks .....	948.25
Deposits .....	472,735.64
Bond Account .....	47,000.00
Total .....	\$806,339.76

The following is the list of officers and their terms of service: Presidents, Hon. Hosea Williams, January 13, 1865, until his death, February 12, 1876; William D. Heim, February 14, 1876, until his death, January 8, 1883; Sidney Moore, January 8, 1883, until

his death, May 27, 1907. He was succeeded by V. T. Hills, who is now president. Vice-presidents, Chauncey Hills, January 9, 1877, to February 8, 1901; V. T. Hills, January 13, 1892, until his election as president on June 10, 1907; L. L. Denison, who now holds the office, became vice-president on last named date. Cashiers, Sidney Moore, January 13, 1865, to January 9, 1883; William Little, January 8, 1883, to September 1, 1900, when he was succeeded by the present cashier, E. I. Pollock.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. While this is not the oldest bank in Delaware, it was the first national bank established in this city under the "Act of Congress to Provide a National Currency, etc." The present institution is built, as it were, upon the foundation of The Bank of Delaware, which was organized August 3, 1857, under the provisions of the law for incorporating State banks. The original stockholders were: Hon. H. Williams, B. Powers, P. D. Hillyer, Sidney Moore, Jr., C. A. Powers and W. E. Moore. These men, with the exception of W. E. Moore, constituted the Board of Directors. On August 10, 1857, Mr. Hillyer was elected president and C. A. Powers, cashier. The bank opened for business in what is now the Hotel Donavin block on North Sandusky Street. At that time the first floor was reached by a short flight of steps from the sidewalk. The application for the charter of the First National Bank was signed by seventeen persons. The charter was granted on February 23, 1864. Hon. Hosea Williams, B. Powers, H. G. Andrews, Isaac Day and Sidney Moore, Jr., composed the first Board of Directors. On January 16, 1864, the First National Bank took over the business of the Bank of Delaware, and on January 18th, B. Powers was elected president and W. E. Moore, cashier. J. E. Gould became cashier on February 15, 1876, and on January 8, 1884, he was succeeded by G. W. Powers. B. Powers resigned as president on February 16, 1880, and C. B. Paul was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Paul continued to serve as president until his death, January 11, 1901, and on January 17th, Hon. J. D. Van Deman, who is now



president, was elected to the office. The other officers of the bank at the present time are: M. Miller, vice-president; G. W. Powers, cashier; R. B. Powers, assistant cashier. The present Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. J. D. Van Deman, M. Miller, G. W. Powers, H. W. Jewell, W. M. Miller and L. W. Battenfield. Of the seventeen men who applied for the original charter of this bank, only three are now living—V. T. Hills, M. Miller and W. E. Moore.

The lot at 26 North Sandusky Street, on which the bank is now located, was purchased in 1865 for \$1,700, and the building was erected in that year. The bank began business in their new building on January 1, 1866. The building was remodeled in 1883, and plans have been made for the erection of an addition to the rear of the building this year, and a large vault embodying the latest improvements will also be built at the same time.

The following statement shows the assets and liabilities of the bank on February 24, 1908.

#### ASSETS.

Loans and Bonds .....	\$335,645.86
United States Bonds .....	100,000.00
Real Estate, etc .....	12,500.00
Cash and Exchange .....	112,856.35
Due from U. S. Treasurer .....	3,000.00
Total .....	\$564,002.21

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock .....	\$100,000.00
Surplus and Profits .....	23,494.50
Circulation .....	100,000.00
Deposits .....	340,507.71
Total .....	\$564,002.21

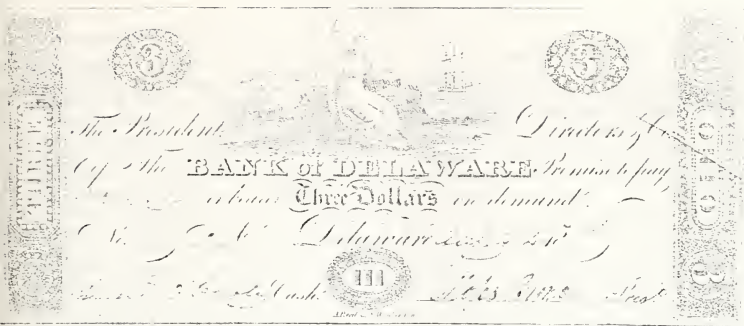
This bank has been justly distinguished for its conservative management. It has never passed its dividend, and in all the financial panics which have disturbed the country it has never failed to meet, on demand, all claims upon it. Depositors have felt that their money was as safe in the keeping of this bank as it would be in the vaults of the government.

THE DEPOSIT BANKING COMPANY. In

1867, as a result of the efforts of Henry A. Welch, a co-partnership was formed for conducting a banking business in Delaware, under the name of the Deposit Banking Company. The following men were members of the company: H. W. Pumphrey, William G. Williams, H. M. Carper, Hon. John D. Van Deman, E. R. Thompson, William Warren, Sr., Archibald Lybrand, John Brundige, S. P. Shur, J. J. Shur and Henry A. Welch. The bank opened for business in December, 1869. The business was continued as a co-partnership until May 14, 1890, when it was incorporated under the State Banking Law. The following are the names of the incorporators: S. P. Shur, Prof. W. G. Williams, H. A. Welch, R. G. Lybrand and Samuel Lybrand. At the first election after the incorporation, the following officers were elected: S. P. Shur, president; H. A. Welch, vice-president; N. P. Ferguson, cashier; R. R. Welch, assistant cashier. The following named gentlemen have filled the various offices of the bank down to the present time: Presidents, H. W. Pumphrey, John Mendenhall, Archibald Lybrand and S. P. Shur, who now fills the office. Cashiers, H. A. Welch until 1896; N. P. Ferguson, Fred T. Jones, and from 1898 to April 1, 1908, R. M. Avery was cashier. The latter was succeeded by A. S. Conklin. H. W. Jones is the present assistant cashier. The present board of Directors comprises the following gentlemen: S. P. Shur, president; Christian Riddle, vice-president; R. M. Avery, cashier; R. G. Lybrand, E. J. Healy, W. M. Heseltine and A. S. Conklin. Since its incorporation, the bank has been paying interest on time deposits. The bank has a capital, \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$37,300; deposits, \$414,600; cash and due from banks, \$138,700; loans, \$316,400; Delaware County and City bonds, \$32,858.

THE DELAWARE SAVINGS BANK COMPANY which is the oldest savings bank in the county, is patterned after The Fremont Savings Bank, in which President Hayes was largely interested. He recommended something of the kind for his native city, and with this in view, the following gentlemen, Chauncey Hills, H. J.





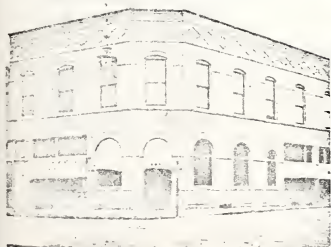
THREE DOLLAR BILL  
(Issued by the Bank of Delaware in 1818)



THE OLD BARNES HOMESTEAD  
(Now the Residence of Prof. W. W. Davies, Delaware)



RESIDENCE OF V. T. HILLS, DELAWARE



MASONIC TEMPLE, ASHLEY



HIGH SCHOOL, ASHLEY



McCullough, V. D. Stayman and J. L. Wolfley, incorporated The Delaware Savings Bank Company, on February 19, 1890.

The bank opened for business on July 27, 1891, with the following directors and officers: C. Hills, H. J. McCullough, John Powell, B. W. Brown, F. P. Hills, H. M. Perkins, J. H. Grove, Charles Brundige and R. K. Willis. H. M. Perkins, president; B. W. Brown, vice-president; C. O. Little, cashier. A new field seemed to have been opened up, and the bank immediately started on a prosperous career. The opportunity to make large or small deposits that could be withdrawn at any time, was immediately taken advantage of by a great number of Delaware County's thrifty people. Many of the thousands of accounts which have been opened with the bank are in the names of children, some of whom, today, have reached the age when they can realize what foresight their parents displayed years ago.

This bank has paid to its depositors over \$130,000 in interest since its organization, and its deposits have steadily grown, until now they are larger than the deposits of any bank in the county. The present officers and directors of the bank are: Dr. A. J. Lyon, president; Prof. C. B. Austin, vice-president; F. P. Hills, cashier since January 1, 1892; W. H. Bodurtha, assistant cashier. Besides the president, vice-president and cashier, the following men are members of the Board of Directors: Charles Brundige, Hon. B. F. Freshwater, Colonel J. M. Crawford, W. Siawaker, T. C. Jones and J. E. McCullough. The following is the statement of the bank's assets and liabilities on February 29, 1908:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts .....	\$441,770.19
Bonds .....	98,127.25
Cash .....	32,599.33
Due from Banks .....	75,697.18
Furniture, Fixtures and Real Estate .....	4,450.00
Total .....	\$652,553.95

#### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock .....	\$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits .....	34,795.16
Deposits .....	567,848.79
Total .....	\$652,553.95

THE FARMERS BANK, Sunbury, Ohio. This bank was organized in October, 1872, with a capital of \$50,000. The original stockholders were E. Kimball, John Hall, Alanson Knox, George Armstrong, George Grist, E. R. Thompson, O. D. Hough and B. Moore. The first officers were: Elias Kimball, president; W. A. Thompson, cashier. The directors were Elias Kimball, E. R. Thompson, Alanson Knox, O. D. Hough and B. Moore. Mr. Kimball died soon after the organization of the bank, and was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Moore. In 1875, Mr. O. H. Kimball became cashier. We have been unable to secure a connected history of the bank since the last named date, or a statement of its financial condition for publication. The following gentlemen are the present officers: John Landon, president; J. J. Stark, vice-president. These gentlemen, with C. W. Parton and G. J. Burr, are the directors. Owen A. Kimball is cashier.

THE BANK OF ASHLEY was established in 1884, and is owned by the private banking firm of Sperry & Wornstaff. It has resources of \$150,000. Both members of the firm are men of wealth. Mr. Sperry devotes his entire time to the banking business, while Mr. Wornstaff's time is occupied in looking after his large farming interests.

THE FARMERS SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, of Ashley, is a State bank, incorporated August 26, 1904. It was opened for business on February 9, 1905. It has a capital stock of \$25,000, and on August 7, 1907, its deposits were \$128,943.56. The following gentlemen are the officers of the bank: President, W. Slack; vice-president, T. J. Cole; cashier, F. E. Whipple; assistant cashier, F. J. Riley. Directors: W. Slack, J. F. Wilt, H. B. Blair, T. J. Cole, B. F. McMaster, Isaac Clark, R. D. McGonigle.

THE BANK OF GALENA COMPANY, of Galena, was incorporated in January, 1902. Its capital stock is \$50,000, and its cash capital paid in is \$25,000. The following are the directors and officers of the bank: William D. Miller, president; John H. Dustin, vice-president; J. J. Adams, cashier; George W. Bright,





Charles Horton, Edward Hall and W. F. Bennett.

THE OSTRANDER BANKING COMPANY, of Ostrander, Ohio, was organized in March, 1903, under the banking laws of Ohio. W. H. Carr is president, and William Harris is cashier. The directors are W. H. Carr, J. C. Maugans, Marion Kirkland, H. W. Rittenhouse and J. I. Adamson. The resources of the bank amount to \$141,000. Since its organization, the bank has had a healthy growth and gives substantial promise for the future.

**BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.** As far as the records show, the first association incorporated in Ohio was "The Delaware Building Association" of Delaware. The articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of the State on February 20, 1867. There were few such institutions in the State at that time, and these were modeled on the German plan. Building and Loan Associations soon became very popular in the cities of Ohio. The original idea was to furnish cheap money, on long time, to poor people, thus enabling them to purchase or to build homes, or to pay off indebtedness on homes already acquired. Hundreds of people in Delaware have reason to bless these beneficent institutions. Nothing ever gave a greater stimulus to the building of homes in our city than the old Delaware Building Association.

The plan on which the association was based has been brought to the attention of Hon. J. D. Van Deman by a citizen of Dayton. He studied the plan, and with the aid of Mr. C. E. Hills, who was always a leader in all public enterprises, a Building Association in Delaware was started. A charter was obtained, as already started, and Messrs. Van Deman and Hills canvassed the city for stock subscriptions. It is said that during this time, there was more figuring in interest and weekly payments, and calculating when the association would probably pay out than was ever seen before; the fences about town were covered with figures. The full amount of stock was soon subscribed, and the association opened its doors with Hon. John D. Van Deman as president, and John J. Glover, now in the De-

partment of Justice, at Washington, as secretary.

The money was put up at auction, and loaned to the bidder offering to pay the highest premium above the rate of interest. The association was successful from the beginning, and being on the terminal plan, it paid out in a little over seven years. Many a family had a home through this institution who would always have been homeless were it not for its methods.

When the association expired by limitation, all the stockholders met in Templer Hall: the president cancelled all the mortgages and delivered them to the stockholders, who thus had their homes free from incumbrance. Other associations followed, but the first was the most successful of them all.

There are now two building and loan associations in Delaware, but their plan of organization and operation are quite different from the one we have just noted. Money is no longer put up at auction, nor are shares sold on the terminal plan. Money is loaned on mortgages in the regular way, at a stated rate of interest, the mortgagor having the privilege of paying any part or all of the principal at any time.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY was incorporated in October, 1885, by J. Hipple, James M. Jones, John Donahue, Hon. F. M. Marriott and H. L. Baker. At first its capital stock was \$800,000; this was later increased to \$1,000,000, and when this was all subscribed, the stock in 1905, was increased to \$2,000,000. When the company started, it did business like any other building and loan association of those days, charging a legal rate of interest, and in addition, by putting the money up at auction, it secured a premium, which amounted to extra interest. A good many years ago this plan was abandoned, and a fixed rate of interest (seven per cent.) was charged. In November, 1899, the rate of interest was fixed at six per cent., and this rate has remained unchanged to the present time.

The Board of Directors consists of nine members, three of whom are elected each



year by the stockholders for a term of three years. This board manages the affairs of the company. In October, 1907, there were 1,644 members, and their deposits amounted to \$345,000. The value of loans outstanding was \$354,971.09. The reserve fund for contingent losses was \$12,179.85.

The present officers of the company are: C. Riddle, president; R. G. Lybrand, vice-president; H. C. Clippinger, secretary; E. F. Young, assistant secretary, and R. M. Avery, treasurer. The following gentlemen constitute the present Board of Directors: C. Riddle, R. G. Lybrand, W. Kurrley, R. J. Pumphrey, J. G. Hoffman, James Ousey, J. H. Cunningham, J. E. Campbell and T. J. Griffin.

The company loans only on first mortgages on city and farm lands in Delaware County. Settlements are made semi-annually, and all sums paid in excess of the interest due are applied on the principal. The careful management of this company is indicated by the fact that it owns no real estate.

THE FIDELITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION AND LOAN COMPANY was incorporated January 19, 1887, by H. J. McCullough, H. A. Welch, J. D. Van Deman and William T.

Gessner. At that time the capital stock was \$400,000, and on June 9, 1890, this was increased to \$1,000,000. The present Board of Directors is composed of the following gentlemen: D. H. Battenfield, Dr. W. P. Caldwell, Harry L. Clark, Robert J. Cox, M. Miller, Eugene P. Nash, F. J. R. Pfiffner, V. D. Stayman and John D. Van Deman. The officers are: D. H. Battenfield, president; V. D. Stayman, vice-president; Frank S. Watkins, secretary; R. B. Powers, treasurer. So careful has the management of this company been in making loans that at the present time it holds no real estate. This company is the only one in Delaware that loans money to build. The purposes of the company are well stated in the following paragraph, which we quote from its prospectus:

"It is the purpose of the company to place the resources of the investors at the disposal of the borrowing classes upon a safe, sound and equitable basis, affording the investor absolute security and a reasonable rate of interest, and the borrower convenient facilities for paying both interest and principal, with every safeguard that human ingenuity can suggest thrown around both."



## CHAPTER IX.

### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

*The Ladies' Christian Union—Delaware County Infirmary—Children's Home of Delaware—Home for the Aged—Jane M. Case Memorial Hospital—Girls' Industrial Home.*

#### THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.

The Ladies' Christian Union, the oldest charitable organization in Delaware, had its beginning in response to the cry of a babe born in February, 1869, to a mother so poor that she could provide no clothing for its coming. This sad case came to the attention of James Janison and Judge M. L. Griffin, who were then trustees of Delaware Township. They consulted with Mrs. T. B. Williams, whose ready sympathy aroused her to immediate action. She set out to call upon Mrs. C. C. Chamberlain and Mrs. W. P. Reid, two ladies whose names, during their lives, were identified with every charitable and public-spirited movement in this city. Mrs. Williams met these ladies on the sidewalk in front of Mrs. Chamberlain's residence and made known her errand. Mrs. Chamberlain at once said, "We ought to call the ladies together and organize a society." So, on the following Sunday, the clergymen of the city, at the request of the ladies, announced from their pulpits that all ladies who would be interested in organizing a society for charitable work were invited to be present at a meeting called for that purpose at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Chamberlain on a certain day of the following week. Mrs. Chamberlain's home was located on Sandusky Street where the Delaware Hardware Company now does business. Her parlors had already become historic, not only socially, but as the place where many a religious and benevo-

lent enterprise had had its birth—becoming, finally, a very "storm center" of woman's patriotic word and work, as she kept brightly burning the home fires 'mid the stormy days of '61-'65. The meeting was largely attended, and an organization effected, of which Mrs. Joanna Murray was elected president, Mrs. Abram Thomson, first vice-president; Mrs. Hosea Williams, second vice-president; Mrs. Charles McElroy, secretary; Mrs. W. F. Whitlock, treasurer. At the following meeting, the name of the organization was suggested by Mrs. Abram Thomson, and was adopted. The make-up and work of the Union is reflected in its name—"Ladies" denoting its womanly character—"Christian" the spiritual as well as temporal work contemplated—"Union" its cosmopolitan or undenominational character. Soon after, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and these have undergone but little change during the nearly forty years of good work accomplished by this society. The object of the Union is to help, mainly, sick women and children, or families where the husband and father is sick or disabled for work. Clothing, food and such other helps as the circumstances may require are provided, but money is never given, the Ward Workers making such purchases as may be necessary. An important feature of the work is keeping children warmly and decently clad, so they can attend the public schools. Some years the money expended has amounted to \$400, but in recent years it has averaged about \$150, be-



sides clothing, food, etc., which has been donated to the Union.

For seven years the treasury was replenished by membership dues, public and private donations, and an annual dinner that usually netted from \$300 to, at one time, \$600. The most largely attended dinner was that at which Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then governor of Ohio, and Mrs. Hayes, were the guests of honor. Later the payment of membership fees was discontinued, and while the Union has never been without money, and its wardrobe has never been empty, there came at one time a falling off in its financial resources that caused some anxiety on the part of its officers. The day is well remembered by some of the older workers, when General J. S. Jones stopped one of their number between the Court House and Jones' Block, and said: "Did you know that there was a law authorizing the levying of a special tax for the poor of a city the size of this? The machinery of your 'Christian Union' is in good working order—only money lacking; why not avail yourself of this help that the law provides?" The law referred to provided for a tax to be voted by the people, not to exceed three-fourths of a mill, the fund so raised to remain under the control of the City Council, and to be distributed by a committee appointed by the Council, and making to it monthly reports. In 1876, a vote having been carried at the spring election to levy this tax, the Council so ordered, appointing as its committee three ladies from the Christian Union; and from that time funds flowed into its treasury. About this time it was deemed advisable to incorporate the Union under the laws of Ohio. Later this support from the city was withdrawn, and since that time, the Union has depended for the means to carry on its work upon donations of money, clothing, food, etc. For many years before her death, one of the benevolent ladies of Delaware sent the Union \$50 every Christmas, and many times provided a Christmas dinner for every family which it was helping.

The Union has always had the co-operation of the city officials, the township trustees, and the truant officer, by whom cases are often referred to the workers.

Meetings are held once a month, except in times of especial need, when they are held twice a month. At first, the meetings were held in Mrs. Chamberlain's parlors, and afterwards at the homes of the different officers; later the Union was given the use of a room in the Court House, and when the needs of the county made it necessary to withdraw this privilege, a room was provided in the City Hall, where the members met until the Masonic Temple was completed. The Union then moved into a room in the Temple which had been especially adapted to its need, and which had been conveyed to the organization by a perpetual lease given by Mr. Sidney Moore, and Mrs. Moore, by whom the building was erected and presented to the Masonic order.

The following are the names of the ladies who have filled the different offices since the organization of the Union, though at this time we are not able to give them in chronological order. Presidents, Mrs. Joanna Murray, Mrs. Abram Thomson, Mrs. T. B. Williams, Mrs. F. Merrick, Mrs. J. C. Evans, Mrs. James Barnes, Mrs. W. P. Reid, Mrs. W. O. Semans. Secretaries, Mrs. Charles McElroy, Mrs. William Little, Miss F. Perkins, Mrs. T. C. O'Kane. Treasurers, Mrs. W. F. Whitlock, Mrs. J. W. Lindsey, Mrs. John A. Little, Mrs. W. W. Davies.

From the beginning, there have been two visitors appointed for each ward of the city. It is the work of these ladies to discover the needy cases, visit them and report the result of their investigations and efforts to the organization. It should be stated here that no one connected with the Ladies' Christian Union receives any remuneration, except that blessedness which comes from giving both time and substance to those in need. We are unable to give a complete list of the ward visitors from the beginning, but among them are the following: Mrs. T. B. Williams, who is the oldest ward visitor; she has worked continuously in the East Ward from the beginning. Mrs. W. O. Semans was a ward visitor continuously from 1872 until within a short time, when the condition of her health made it necessary for her to give up a little of the more arduous work; Mrs. J. J. Shur, Mrs. Loofbourrow,





Mrs. Charles Crawford, Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mrs. George Eaton, Mrs. H. M. Carper, Miss Matilda Dickinson, Mrs. T. F. Joy, Mrs. E. Butler, Mrs. Dr. Goldrick, and many others.

The present officers of the organization are: Mrs. W. O. Semans, president; Mrs. N. Wagner, vice-president; Mrs. W. M. Semans, secretary; Mrs. W. B. Patton, treasurer; Mrs. W. W. Davies, assistant treasurer. Ward Visitors: Mrs. C. B. Austin, Mrs. T. D. Tharp, Mrs. W. B. Patton, Mrs. J. Markle, Mrs. N. Wagner, Mrs. T. B. Williams, Mrs. C. W. Wiles.

While the work of the Ladies' Christian Union has been unostentatious, the amount of good it has accomplished will never be known this side of eternity. It has the approval and support of every public-spirited and generously disposed person. Wherever there is need, there these unselfish women are found ministering to it with words of cheer and solace for the mind, and physical necessities and comforts for the body, given with an intelligent sympathy, and regardless of the personal sacrifices that may be involved. They cannot fail to hear the words: "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you. \* \* \* for I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and yet visited me."

#### DELAWARE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The early pioneers of Delaware County were, as a class, energetic and industrious, thrifty, self-reliant and provident; among them pauperism was practically unknown. As time went on, however, and the population increased, families were found who became objects of charitable consideration. Some of these were adventurers who had been attracted hither by the apparent prospects of wealth without work; others were thriftless or imprudent; then there were those who were mentally or physically incapacitated for the battle of life, and some who were victims of misfortunes. Kind-hearted neighbors and friends

cared for cases of this kind until the burden became too great to be borne by private individuals, and so, in 1852, we find the county commissioners, Ezra Olds, O. D. Hough and Joseph Cellars, appointing three directors to see what provision could be made for the care of these unfortunates. The directors, Horatio P. Havens, Amos Utley and William M. Warren, interviewed many of the leading citizens, and it was finally decided to purchase a farm and erect suitable buildings for the care of the destitute.

In 1854, the Joseph Blair farm, consisting of 113½ acres of land in Brown Township, and located about half a mile west of the village of Eden, and five and one-half miles northeast of Delaware, was purchased. A substantial brick building was erected, forty by 140 feet in dimensions. The wings on the east and west sides of the main building are each forty feet long and two stories high. These wings, and the rear of the main building, are used by the inmates, while the front of the house is used by the superintendent and his family. There is a large basement under the entire building. On the first floor is the store room, wash room, kitchen, dining rooms, pantries, and a few bed rooms. The second story is divided into sleeping apartments.

When this farm was first purchased, the wisdom of the commissioners in selecting this location was called in question. For the larger part of the year the place was almost inaccessible, owing to the condition of the mud roads leading to it. Part of the farm was covered by water, and much of the rest of it was swamp and forest. The buildings on the farm were not worth considering for the purpose for which the farm was purchased. But this description does not apply to the farm as we find it today. Much of the land has been cleared and tilled, giving the county a farm of great fertility, adapted to raising fruits and vegetables as well as general farm crops. An excellent orchard was planted, and this provides a large part of the fruit consumed. Everything is done to make comfortable the unfortunates who are dependent upon the charity of the county in their declining years.



Up to 1856, no special provision had been made for the care of the insane, and as these wards of the county increased in number, it became necessary to provide suitable quarters for them. Accordingly, a stone and brick building was erected in the rear of the infirmary. Heavy iron bars guarded the windows, which were set high up in the walls, and the cell doors, which opened into small hallways, were protected with iron gratings, firmly secured by a wooden door on the outside. This pen-like affair was far from comfortable, and as it was unsatisfactory in other ways, it soon was deemed necessary to replace this with a larger building, better adapted to the care of the insane.

The Legislature, during the session of 1874-75, passed an act which authorized the commissioners to levy a tax, and the directors to build "a prison for the insane." A large and commodious brick building, 50 by 30 feet in dimensions and two stories high, was erected at a cost of \$10,000. Under the building is a good basement, which is used as a furnace room. The building is fire-proof, and is provided with every necessary comfort and convenience. Large hallways run through the center of each of the floors from one end of the building to the other. The cells, built of stone and brick, are eight feet by ten, and open off these hallways on either side. The doors are of iron, and the windows are heavily barred. In 1903, a law was passed requiring all insane persons to be sent to the State Asylum. Since then, the building has been used only as a place of detention for insane persons, until such time as they could be taken to the State Asylum. Because of its superior conveniences, a number of the older inmates of the Infirmary are now housed in this building.

There are two capacious barns on the farm. The new barn, built in 1895, is forty by seventy feet in dimensions. About forty-five head of cattle are kept; sixty hogs are fed, of which about forty-five are butchered annually. In 1907, the crops were short, excepting hay. The following were the quantities raised: Wheat, 500 bushels; oats, 700 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels. About 150 tons of hay are

raised each year, of which about five carloads are sold each spring. In 1870, it became evident that the farm was too small, and 105 acres of land were purchased from John L. Thurston. In 1905, fifty acres of land were added to the farm on the east, making a total of 268½ acres now in the place. Only a very small number of the inmates of the Infirmary are able to lend any assistance in the farm work.

The Infirmary is in charge of a Board of Directors, who are elected by the people. They employ a superintendent to manage the farm, the buildings and the inmates.

The following gentlemen have served as superintendent: Eli Jackson, 1852-55; Mr. Meeker, 1855-58; George Hall, 1858-60; John L. Thurston, 1860-66; John Heverlo, 1866-67; James Green, 1867-68; John A. Caruthers, 1868-74; John Heverlo, 1874-76; N. Glass, 1876-80; John Longwell, 1880-85; N. A. Coleman, 1885-89; George Coyner, 1889-92; A. Linn, 1892-1901; April 1, 1901, the present superintendent, Mr. C. O. Domigan, took charge of the Infirmary.

The following items from the last annual report will be of interest. At that time there were sixty-eight inmates in the institution. The largest number ever cared for at one time was ninety-seven, while the average runs between sixty and eighty. The proportion of men to women is usually two to one.

#### FROM REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1907.

Salary of superintendent .....	\$ 86.00
Wages of other employes .....	1429.60
Medical attendance at Infirmary .....	62.50
Minister .....	10.00
Stock .....	925.00
Groceries and provisions .....	2030.27
Fuel and lights .....	991.47
Clothing and shoes .....	308.90
Coffins and funeral expenses .....	76.75
Furniture .....	35.55
Feed for horses, cattle and hogs .....	415.44
Ordinary repairs .....	1872.38
Drugs .....	254.00
All other ordinary expenses .....	593.34

Total current expenses of Infirmary .....\$874.20



Received from Dow law tax and cigarette tax .....	\$3828.88	
Received from levy for poor fund...	6045.32	9874.20

## \* OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Physicians' fees .....	\$ 258.20	
Food, fuel, clothing .....	3443.32	
14 parents and 45 children helped.		
Total .....	\$3701.52	

Received from sale of farm products and stock	\$2951.76	
Received from sale of other articles .....	2.97	
Received from expenses of inmates paid by themselves or their friends .....	534.00	
Received from all other sources .....	5.00	

Total amount paid into County Treasury.....	\$3493.73	
Net Expense, exclusive of permanent improvements during year ending August 31, 1907, \$8001.82. Number of inmates: Male, 44; Female, 24. Total 68.		

## CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

Number of insane .....	17	
Number of idiotic inmates .....	1	
Number disabled by old age .....	38	
Number disabled by disease .....	2	
Number disabled by loss of member or members....	2	
Number disabled by deformities .....	2	
Number disabled by blindness .....	4	

## NATIVITY.

Number of inmates born in Ohio .....	50	
" " " " other states .....	3	
" " " " foreign countries .....	15	

## INVENTORY.

Estimated value of land .....	\$12,250.00	
" " " buildings .....	36,000.00	
" " " furniture .....	1,300.00	
" " " machinery .....	2,200.00	
" " " live stock .....	2,800.00	
" " " agricultural implements,		
tools, etc. ....	550.00	
Total .....	\$55,100.00	

## THE CHILDREN'S HOME OF DELAWARE.

The Children's Home of Delaware is really the child of the "Ladies' Christian Union," a benevolent society representing all churches, which has for its object the care of the poor of this city. The constant experience of the workers of the "Union" during its early years deeply impressed upon their minds the need of

some way to rescue innocent children from homes of sin and ignorance—children, helpless, and with almost hopeless futures. Out of the needs of these innocent children came, finally, the thought of a Children's Home. At this time, more than a quarter of a century ago, there were but few children's homes, and these, with kindergarten work, were little understood; so we can look back with most charitable thought to the really conscientious questionings that met this work the first year or so, regarding not only its practicability, but also the moral feasibility of establishing this Children's Home in Delaware.

Some of the chief arguments raised against this enterprise were: "Institutionizing children"—taking children from parents and thus "rending the most sacred of relationships"—the prophecy most often repeated in discouragement being, that parents would not give up their children—that only unlawfully born children would ever come to fill this Home, thus making of it simply a "Foundling Hospital," to relieve unworthy mothers of burdens, and thus, instead of benefiting the public, encourage the "Social Evil." After much earnest thought and discussion had been brought to bear on the momentous question, the final, crucial hour came. It was a band of noble women who gathered in an "upper room" of the Court House at Delaware in the early months of 1881, and with faith alone in God as its christening, launched on such an uncertain sea, this life-boat of rescue. Soon after, on April 19, 1881, a preliminary meeting of women and pastors of the various churches was held to consider the question of formally organizing this Children's Home, as decided upon by the ladies of the "Christian Union," and Mrs. Abram Thomson was asked to present to the meeting the object to be considered. This was done, and then the first question before the meeting seemed to be, What shall be the plan of organization? Two plans were presented: First, a city or county home, to be supported by private contributions and to be under private management; second, a county home to be organized under the statute providing for "County Children's Homes."

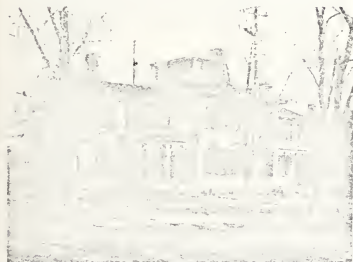




DELAWARE COUNTY INFIRMARY.  
BROWN TOWNSHIP



INSANE WARD—DELAWARE  
COUNTY INFIRMARY



THE HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, DELAWARE



THE JANE M. CASE MEMORIAL  
HOSPITAL, DELAWARE



DELAWARE CITY LIBRARY



DELAWARE CHILDREN'S HOME, DELAWARE





After a general discussion of these plans, a committee was appointed to consider the entire question. This committee was composed of Mrs. John Little, Mrs. Abram Thomson, Mrs. William P. Reid, Mrs. Eugene Powell and Mrs. J. W. Icenberger. At a meeting held on April 27, 1881, the report of the committee was presented and accepted, being in substance as follows: First. The name of this corporation shall be "The Children's Home of Delaware." Second. That it shall be maintained by private and public subscriptions and donations. Third. That it be organized at present as a City Home, with the hope expressed that abundant support will soon widen it out into a County Home. Fourth. It shall be located within the city limits, at such place as its trustees may arrange, and near enough for its children to attend public schools and churches.

A constitution had also been prepared, and with slight changes was adopted. The officers were to be a Board of Trustees, consisting of three gentlemen and ten ladies, and a Board of Managers numbering twenty-four. Mrs. Abram Thomson was elected President, and to a history written by her we are indebted for a large part of this sketch. Mrs. Thompson passed to her reward April 23, 1903, and at this point we will digress to quote from a tribute written by the present president of the Home, Mrs. K. B. Shaffer, which appeared in the *Delaware Gazette*, April 27, 1903:

"In the coronation of Mrs. A. Thomson, Delaware loses one of its most queenly women, the Children's Home its mother, and a multitude of people a friend and companion. The life of this noble woman has stamped itself upon the well-being of the community, and her deeds of love and kindness live in the hearts and lives of those who knew her and loved her. \* \* \* Mrs. Thomson was ever ready to lend a helping hand to any cause that was for the uplifting of humanity. Twenty-two years ago today, Mrs. Thomson was elected president of the Children's Home Association of Delaware. She was the leading spirit that led to the organization of the Association, and through all the years that fol-

lowed, she gave the best of her life's service to the building up of this institution for helpless children. No sacrifices were too great for her to make, and nothing was too good for her to lay at the feet of the little ones she had under her fostering care. The Home was the pride of her heart, her 'well-beloved,' and the one thousand or more little ones who have been nurtured and cared for, rise up to call her 'blessed.'"

Vice-presidents were elected—one from each of the churches, and the following are the names of the other officials elected at that time: Mrs. C. H. McElroy, secretary; Mrs. W. G. Williams, treasurer. The trustees were: Mrs. J. W. Icenberger, Mrs. Thomas F. Joy, Mrs. W. O. Semans, Mrs. Wm. P. Reid, Mrs. V. T. Hills, Mrs. J. D. VanDeman, Mrs. Rachel Carter, Dr. F. Merrick, Judge T. C. Jones, Sidney Moore. The Board of Managers was elected as follows: Mrs. John Little, Mrs. C. C. Chamberlain, Mrs. E. T. Butler, Mrs. M. D. Covell, Mrs. J. J. Glover, Mrs. Eugene Powell, Mrs. John Armstrong, Mrs. J. F. Curren, Mrs. T. C. O'Kane, Mrs. Z. Hammond, Mrs. James Slough, Miss Lydia Mitchell, Mrs. William Bowyer, Mrs. E. E. Neff, Mrs. A. D. Hawn, Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. A. S. Clason, Mrs. H. M. Carper, Mrs. R. B. Cowan, Mrs. P. Heiby, Mrs. J. Markle.

An investigation as to the number of children needing the help of the home was made, and it was discovered that twenty-six children had been in the infirmary during the previous two years, and thirty-two children had been found in homes that were worse than no homes, with no hope for their future, if left amid such environments.

From the trend of the meetings of the trustees held up to this time, it was plain that the gentlemen of the Board, while most respectful and deferential, were, and conscientiously so, not in sympathy with the work. They doubted if money could be raised to support a Home—advised delay in incorporation, or any attempt to organize a Children's Home—thought the whole thing impracticable, and concluded by offering their resignations



and retiring from the work. How true it is, that woman's faith and woman's enthusiasm so often outstrip man's more slow conclusions—reaching, intuitively, results finally approved equally by both. At the next meeting of the Board, the resignations of the gentlemen were accepted, and the resignation of the ladies remaining on the Board were presented, but acceptance of the same was positively refused. This meeting was soon followed by another at which the ladies voted unanimously against incorporating the enterprise. The outlook was truly discouraging—a treasury without one dollar in it, and with nowhere to look for needed supplies—without the prestige of success, and public confidence yet to be won—so many faint hearts among their own number growing discouraged and walking no more with them—the air all around full of doubts and questionings as to the actual need of undertaking so great a work.

In May a dying mother in North Delaware left her two little children to this prospective "Children's Home." Again, in June, a little girl, ragged and neglected, but with a sweet face, came to the home of the president, holding in her hand a note, written on the yellow fly-leaf of some old book, which read thus: "Mrs. ———, I am going to die, and I hear there is going to be a Children's Home—when it is built will you take my little children?" There were four of these, one a little babe. The hand that wrote this badly spelled and written note, it was learned soon after, was even then growing cold in death. Was not God thus speaking through the lips of these dying mothers to discouraged hearts bidding them go forward and establish a Home?

The six children were cared for by the "Christian Union" during the summer months, temporary accommodation being provided for them in the homes of some of the big-hearted women whose sympathies were with this work. The youngest of the children, a baby boy, died in July.

As the winter of 1881-82 approached, interest seemed once more to revive in this Children's Home. Meetings of the Board of Trustees, which had never been formally dis-

banded, were again held, and "incorporation" was once more pressed as a necessary measure, and seemed to be more favorably regarded. The Boards of Commissioners and Infirmary Directors were interviewed and found to be in fullest sympathy, giving their endorsement and promise of assistance. The county solicitor gave his opinion that a portion of the "special tax fund," provided for the "Ladies' Christian Union" could be used for the support of these children, but not to rent or to purchase property. Only a small amount of this fund, however, was ever used in the support of this Home. A law prohibiting children being kept in infirmaries made help from Infirmary directors now possible, they promising to board all such children at this Home, paying per week as much as it would cost at the infirmary to keep them, \$1.70 per week. The commissioners promised to pay the rent of such a home and coal bills, allowing for this purpose \$33.00 a month. The city was thoroughly canvassed, and some \$600.00 was raised, which, with membership dues and this help promised, made it seem practical in December, 1881, to open a temporary Home on Union Street. Two sisters, Mrs. Slough and Mrs. Wise, took charge, the Home opening with ten children, six of whom were from the Infirmary. Of these Infirmary children, two beautiful sisters, twins, some months old, were early adopted into loving homes, in the pure atmosphere of which they have grown up into equally beautiful girlhood and womanhood, making glad today the hearts of proud foster-parents.

On January 2, 1882, the following ladies appeared before Owen L. Davis, notary public, and signed papers of incorporation: Delia L. Williams, Sarah W. Thomson, Elizabeth Butler, Abigail M. Semans, E. J. Richardson, Caroline McElroy, Lettie S. Joy, H. A. Reynolds, Louise F. Powell, E. J. Icenberger. Two days later these papers were filed with the Secretary of State at Columbus. This act of incorporation seemed to give new life and dignity, and to win a public confidence hitherto lacking.



And now, having been successfully started once more in its work of child-saving, it will be wise to compress into a brief space the history of the succeeding nine years of "The Children's Home of Delaware," until March, 1890, when it was permanently located in its own beautiful home. Soon after the incorporation, a few changes were made in its constitution: The number constituting its Board of Trustees was changed from thirteen to ten, thus eliminating what had certainly, in this case, proved to be the unlucky number; its name, too, was changed to that of "The Delaware Home for Children and Aged People" so as to widen the scope of its work. But this was early felt to have been a mistake, although seven worthy old ladies, who were not properly subjects for the Infirmary, were tenderly cared for the first few years, until from want of room the work had to be abandoned in the year 1885, and the original name, "Children's Home of Delaware," was restored.

It may be well to preserve as part of this history, and as having been vital, perhaps, in the successful founding and subsequent career of this Home, three planks in the principles governing it that never appeared in constitution or by-laws, but which were generally understood and religiously observed. Failing in the start to gain the support and influence of the men, the management realized that if it developed at all, women alone must lay both corner-stone and cap-stone—be their own builders and assume all control. Realizing that in the make-up of this society all religions and church creeds would be represented, it was early seen that any conflict of these creeds or discords of religion must be carefully avoided. So Plank No. 1 was unconsciously recognized, wrote itself on hearts alone, and read thus—"We will take our religion with us to this work, but we will carefully leave our 'creeds' at home." Plank No. 2 was adopted by a rising vote: "Whereas, we believe it to be the curse of rum more than any other cause that has made homeless these children of our Home; with many of them, perhaps, inheriting these appetites, thus requiring more than

usual care and protection—and that as a Christian association we are responsible for their moral as well as physical welfare, therefore Resolved: That the use of no form of intoxicants be ever permitted in our Home, either as a beverage or in the preparation of food; and that we also assume the responsibility of excluding it as a medicine, believing that He who remembers the 'Little sparrow as it falls,' will not forget these, His little ones, but will bless the use of other means when sickness requires. Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on our minutes as a living protest against this greatest of all evils."

"Plank No. 3. It was always understood that the doors of our Home were always open with warm welcome to the public at large; the line was drawn alone on one individual—a maiden lady of uncertain age, that fortunately or unfortunately, had drawn upon herself this prejudice of the managers of the Home. This may have seemed a strange prejudice, as this person was ever an unusually welcome guest at all other penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions of the State, and where, too, she has often banqueted on state occasions, and really seemed to hold unlimited and dominating power. But nevertheless, Miss 'Ticks'—Miss 'Polly Ticks'—so well known and popular elsewhere, has never been invited, received or allowed admittance in this Home, managed by women. And thus have ever been excluded 'Church Creeds,' 'Intoxicants,' and 'Politics.'"

In establishing the governing principles of this Home, and knowing how often abuses had crept into institutions of this kind, with children as the sufferers, it was early decided that "Love, instead of the Lash," must be the corrective force employed. And in the first "Rules and Regulations of the Household," this rule was placed: "Corporal punishment can only be inflicted in extreme cases, and alone by the Matron when lighter punishment has failed." This principle of the fullest protection to these helpless children has always been acted upon.

On the first of April, 1882, the Home was removed from its temporary quarters on Union



Street to the Bixby home on East William Street. The rent, \$25.00 a month, was paid by the commissioners, with additional money for coal. The different rooms were comfortably furnished by individuals and churches. Miss Lucinda Joy became the first regular matron, April 1, 1882. During the months preceding the first annual meeting in April, 1882, Mrs. Thomson, on account of domestic duties, finding it necessary to resign her office as president, Mrs. W. G. Williams was elected to fill the vacancy, and Mrs. Thomson was prevailed upon to accept the treasurership, which office had been filled by Mrs. Williams, and which involved less time and responsibility. Mrs. McElroy had also resigned as secretary and Mrs. Eugene Powell had taken her place. These changes were ratified at the annual election, April 25, 1882, with the exception that Mrs. A. M. Semans became secretary. With a few changes in each, the old boards of Trustees and Managers were also re-elected.

At the annual meeting held in 1883, the treasurer's report showed as receipts for the preceding year, \$3,001.63; expenses, \$2,427.19; balance in treasury, \$574.44. The president, secretary and treasurer were re-elected. Increasing responsibilities in connection with other lines of work made it necessary for Mrs. Williams to tender her resignation, which was with great reluctance accepted. Her loss to the association was regarded as serious, Mrs. Williams having been a power during its formative period in bringing into shape and successfully starting this child-saving enterprise. Mrs. Semans positively refused to accept the office of president to which she was elected, so Mrs. Thomson was again pressed into service as president for the remainder of the year, and Mrs. J. W. Lindsey was elected treasurer. Mrs. Lindsey continued to perform the duties of this important office with efficiency and faithfulness for eighteen years, until ill health compelled her to resign in September, 1901.

In 1884 the same officers were re-elected, with the exception that Mrs. Eugene Powell became secretary. In November Mrs. Thomson was again compelled to resign, and Mrs.

John A. Little was elected to fill out the unexpired term.

The same officers, with boards of Trustees and Managers were re-elected in 1885, and the incidents of removing the Home to the Cummins house on North Liberty Street, where it remained until firmly anchored in its present location, and the necessary abandonment of the work for aged people, were all that marked especially the history of the Home that year. In April, 1886, another change was made necessary owing to the failing health of the beloved Mrs. Little, under whose firm but efficient and gentle leadership the Home had more and more won public confidence and favor. During these years the number of children had increased to an average of about forty, and the hearts and hands of the committee on "Placing Children" were kept busy in finding homes for so large a number. This finding right homes was ever regarded as the most important part of the work—the placing these children where each character, so carefully studied while under the care of the Home, would find as far as possible its fittest environment—the Home being regarded only as the place to do the necessary preparatory work of fitting these little ones, both to merit and to hold the more permanent homes found for them. Usually these children are placed in homes in the county, where the Society can, through committees visiting them, keep in touch with their treatment and surroundings. Notwithstanding the favorable public sentiment won during these years, up to this time a constant battle was being waged from time to time to keep the wolf from the door, and make ends meet in financial support of the Home.

In the resignation of Mrs. Little and the discouragement that followed, Mrs. Thomson was again persuaded to come back to her old place as president, and Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Lindsey, as secretary and treasurer, respectively, were elected in 1886, and these again in 1887. In April, 1888, Mrs. Powell took the office of president, once more vacated, and Mrs. Henry A. Welch took Mrs. Powell's place as secretary.





So poorly adapted to the wants of this large family were the rented houses that had been occupied up to this time, and so circumscribed was the room, that it seemed impossible to establish the order and discipline so necessary in the development of young lives whose chief need is this sort of training. And so, during all these years, the need of a permanent home so adapted to its wants that all of the great possibilities of this enterprise might be realized, pressed more and more upon the hearts of the management. Years had passed without seeming to come any nearer the realization of this wish, until in the summer of 1889, discouragement seemed to resolve itself into despair through the resignation and removal from the city of the president, Mrs. Eugene Powell, who from the inception of the work had been an inspiration to it. After once more recalling Mrs. Thomson to the presidency, a committee was appointed on June 5, 1889, to see what steps could be taken toward securing a permanent home. Mrs. Henry A. Welch, Mrs. Rachel Carter, Mrs. J. W. Lindsey and Mrs. Thomson composed this committee. They found in the Board of County Commissioners most stanch and sympathizing friends, ready to help to the fullest extent the law allowed. In their law-abiding devotion to the county's interests, no less than in their brave stepping out into this new field of rescue to the perishing, J. L. Thurston, S. J. Mann, and M. Field wrote each his name with most honorable mention on the county's history.

A law, seemingly lost under the legislative debris of twenty years, was resurrected by this committee of women. Under its provisions the commissioners of a county were permitted to assist a charity of this kind to the extent of \$6,000 in buildings. The Potter property, just north of the city, beautifully located for this purpose, and with seven acres of ground, improved at an expense of \$20,000, was offered to the committee for less than half of its real value, \$8,500.00. So lost and seemingly forgotten had this law become that much and quite distinguished legal talent was exercised in trying to influence the commissioners against acting under it. So persistent were

the efforts in this direction that had it not been for the courageous and gallant fight made by Gen. J. S. Jones and Hon. George W. Carpenter, prosecuting attorney, in defense of the law, and the perfect legality of the commissioners' acting under it, the case would have been lost. As soon as the commissioners were assured that they could safely act, they encouraged the trustees of the Home to secure the property, the commissioners assuaging \$6,000.00 of the purchase money, the trustees expecting to mortgage the property for the remaining \$2,500.00. In March, 1890, this valuable property was transferred by the owner, Mr. Robert Neal, of Columbus, to the trustees of "The Children's Home of Delaware"—Mr. Neal making to the ladies a donation of \$200.00. Kind friends now came to the relief of the women in the large debt they had assumed. The whole-souled Judge Jones (one of the doubting Thomases on the original Board of Trustees, but nevertheless, a stanch friend of the Home for twenty years) was the first of them. A petition gotten up by him, with the assistance of Mr. E. E. Neff and Mr. J. P. Thompson, was circulated, and a bill for \$2,500.00, with \$500.00 added for repairs was gotten through the Legislature by another stanch friend, R. K. Willis, then member from this district. The "Committee on Permanent Home" having done its work, was discharged, and in March, 1890, the large and now happy family was moved into its truly beautiful home, which was formally dedicated the following September. At this time, the following boards of Trustees and Managers were in charge of the Home:

## TRUSTEES.

Mrs. A. Thomson,	Mrs. R. Reynolds,
Mrs. R. Carter,	Mrs. J. M. Crawford,
Mrs. H. A. Welch,	Mrs. J. F. Shaffer,
Mrs. J. W. Lindsey,	Mrs. H. L. Baker,
Mrs. E. E. Neff,	Miss McCullough,
Mrs. J. D. Van Deman,	

## MANAGERS.

Mrs. R. Lybrand,	Mrs. H. G. Sheldon,
Mrs. J. J. Shur,	Mrs. P. Heiby,



Mrs. J. Markle,	Mrs. L. A. Luttgen,
Mrs. J. L. Thurston,	Mrs. J. Snodgrass,
Mrs. T. M. Byers,	Mrs. Elmer Hills,
Mrs. V. T. Kingman,	Mrs. Geo. Eowers,
Mrs. V. D. Stayman,	Mrs. Duvall,
Mrs. Jno. P. Thompson	Mrs. J. P. Wintermute
Mrs. Dr. Constant,	Mrs. Wm. Cutler,
Mrs. Bachelder,	Mrs. Huff,
Mrs. D. Plotner,	Mrs. J. R. Brown,
Mrs. Seymour Harrold,	Mrs. L. Wolfley.

The total number of children cared for in these nine years was 168; returned to parents, thirty-seven; placed in homes, seventy-one; returned to other counties and placed in asylums and hospitals, sixteen. The expense of keeping up the Home averaged each year \$2,000.00, or a total expenditure of \$17,171.74. This property now purchased by consent of Board of Commissioners, was deeded direct to Trustees of the Children's Home, to be held by them so long as it was used for the purpose of a Children's Home. When not so used, the property to revert back to the county. On the removal of the Home to its new quarters, Gen. J. S. Jones made arrangements to board at this Home, and thus assist in its support, children from the overcrowded quarters of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Home" at Xenia. The management deciding at the same time to board children from other counties where there were no Children's Homes. The Association, thus newly equipped, seemed endowed with a new life, as it started out on a future so full of possibilities.

The chief incidents of note during the following years, '91, '92, '93, were: In September a lot was kindly donated by the cemetery trustees, with the understanding that as soon as the Association was able, a suitable monument would be erected. Such a monument was placed in February, 1895, at a cost of \$135.00. In September, 1891, an Advisory Board of three gentlemen was decided on, with by-laws to that effect. Gen. J. S. Jones, Rev. J. F. Shaffer, D. D., and Mr. E. E. Neff comprised this Board. In May, 1892, the need of remodelling and adding more room to the building so as to accommodate the largely increased

family, now numbering from fifty to sixty, resulted in the appointment of a committee—Mesdames Baker, Welch, Lindsey and Thomson—to secure means somehow for this purpose. A few months later, by compromising a law-suit with the Short Line Railroad, a right-of-way, taking 168 feet from the northeast corner of the yard, was conveyed to the railroad for \$3,000.00, and this sum was applied to the new building, the county commissioners promising to supply the balance of the necessary money. In December, a kindergarten was started. This was suspended while the Home was being remodelled, and since that time it has seemed impractical to renew it. In January, 1893, a handsome donation of books from Mrs. W. C. Ginn became the nucleus of a library, christened the "Ginn Library." Mrs. Ginn was an active member of the Board of Managers, who for two or three years gave an hour each week to the children of this Home in interesting talks or lectures on familiar subjects.

The work of remodelling the Home was completed in the fall of 1893 at an expense of \$7,369.13, and dedication exercises were held November 1, 1893.

Two delegates have been sent each year to represent the Home at the Annual Meetings of the "Associated Charities," so that the broadest and most intelligent thought might be given to the management of this child-saving work.

By August, 1895, the work of placing the large number of children that were coming into the Home became so great that it was decided to appoint an agent, not only to find such homes and adjust the children to them, but to visit the children and keep the Association in touch with them. Mrs. J. W. Lindsey was appointed to this work which she has performed ever since in a most efficient manner.

On the night of February 19, 1896, an intensely cold night, the thermometer registering twelve degrees below zero, this beautiful Home was entirely destroyed by fire. The family of fifty children, some of whom were quarantined with scarlet fever, were carried





CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING



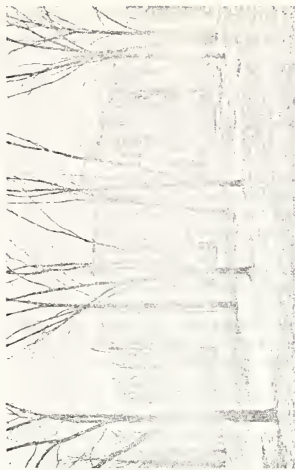
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



COTTAGE No. 8



HONOR COTTAGE



ASSEMBLY HALL

FIVE VIEWS OF THE GIRL'S INDUSTRIAL HOME, CONCORD TOWNSHIP



out of the burning building in their night clothes, and with only such wraps as could be hastily caught up, to shelter elsewhere. Heroic action by matron, employes and citizens that hastily gathered from near and far saved without hurt the lives of these helpless little children. The Opera House was thrown open, and here the children were soon gathered and made comfortable for the time. The Wilson home in South Delaware was finally secured, and here the children were comfortably quartered until the Home was rebuilt, ample insurance having been carried to do this. So fully has this once-questioned charity established itself in the confidence of the citizens that about \$500.00 was received from different societies and individuals, besides groceries, provisions of all kinds, clothing and bedding in abundance.

The following ladies composed the boards of Trustees and Managers who bravely at this time met the disastrous work of the fire fiend, and with the help of almost the entire citizenship of Delaware, warmed, fed, clothed and housed the fifty little children turned out of home in the cold of that night.

## TRUSTEES.

Mrs. A. Thomson, President;  
 Mrs. J. F. Shaffer, Vice-President;  
 Mrs. H. A. Welch, Recording Secretary;  
 Mrs. J. D. VanDeman, Cor. Secretary;  
 Mrs. J. W. Lindsey, Treasurer;  
 Mrs. E. E. Neff, Historian;  
 Mrs. H. L. Baker,  
 Mrs. Wm. Cutler,  
 Mrs. D. Plotner,  
 Miss Mary McCullough.

## MANAGERS.

Mrs. Ed. Semans, Mrs. J. Markle,  
 Mrs. Robert Lybrand, Mrs. W. C. Ginn,  
 Mrs. T. M. Byers, Mrs. Dr. E. M. Hall,  
 Mrs. Prof. Hormell, Mrs. L. A. Luttgen,  
 Mrs. N. F. Overturf, Mrs. J. P. Wintermute,  
 Mrs. J. M. Crawford, Mrs. P. Phillips,  
 Mrs. J. Snodgrass, Mrs. W. H. Hague,

Mrs. L. B. C. Lahr, Mrs. Dr. McDowell,  
 Mrs. V. T. Kingman, Mrs. J. J. Shur,  
 Mrs. Prof. Stevenson, Mrs. S. A. Moore,  
 Mrs. Geo. W. Powers, Miss Cummins,  
 Mrs. H. M. Loofborrough,

In December, 1896, the commissioners appropriated \$660.00 for a new barn, and in May, 1897, \$150.00 was allowed for sewerage by the same Board. In September, 1897, the old boards of Trustees and Managers, with a few changes were re-elected. Mrs. H. A. Welch, after long and faithful service gave up the secretaryship, and Mrs. Anna Joy Halliday was elected in her stead. Mrs. Welch, however, remained on the Board of Trustees as chairman of the "Building and Grounds Committee."

The year 1898 was marked by no special incidents other than some changes in the boards of Trustees and Managers. In April, 1899, eighteen acres of pasture land were purchased, it being necessary to keep quite a number of cows to supply milk for so many children. \$1,100.00 was the price paid; \$700.00 of this coming from the treasury, the balance being borrowed from the bank for a short time.

At the annual meeting, in September, 1899, the constitution was changed reducing the number of managers from twenty-four to eighteen, and restricting the voting power to the members of boards of Trustees, Managers and Advisory Board of Women from Townships. At this election the old officers were continued, except that Mrs. H. A. Welch became historian and corresponding secretary in place of Mrs. Van Deman, resigned.

In August, 1900, a cold storage and ice-house was built at a cost of \$549.29.

At the time of writing this brief sketch of the Home, it has accommodations for about sixty children, though the average number of inmates is about forty-five. The Association owns thirty-six acres of land in Delaware, keeps five cows and a horse, raises garden truck and poultry and a large part of the meat consumed in the Home. The present officials of the Home are as follows: President, Mrs.





J. F. Shaffer; vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Hall; recording secretary, Mrs. J. W. Nelson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. A. Welch; treasurer, Mrs. Fred Bauereis. Trustees: Mrs. C. A. Walker, Mrs. J. Markle, Mrs. V. T. Kingman, Mrs. N. F. Overturf. Managers: Mrs. J. W. Lindsey, Mrs. J. P. Wintermute, Mrs. E. I. Pollock, Mrs. P. Heiby, Mrs. L. Lewis, Mrs. I. B. C. Lahr, Mrs. G. G. Gallo-way, Mrs. Wm. Cutler, Mrs. H. C. Clippinger, Mrs. C. W. Wiles, Mrs. Paul R. Hickok, Mrs. N. Wagner, Mrs. S. B. Brown, Mrs. F. Albright, Mrs. L. L. Denison, Mrs. M. J. Ross, Mrs. T. M. Byers, Mrs. F. A. Owens, Mrs. C. C. Steadman.

Delaware County may well be proud of its "Children's Home!" And what shall we say of the noble Christian women to whom the community is so deeply indebted for this beneficent institution? Some have already been called to hear the words: "Well done, good and faithful servant;" others remain, still identified with the work which has claimed their heart and hand these many years. Indifference, opposition, obstacles apparently insurmountable, they have overcome. Inspired by the crying needs of the little ones, with faith in the children's God, and working with the energy of conviction, they have built a lasting monument to woman's higher intelligence, sympathy, love and devotion.

#### HOME FOR THE AGED.

The need for a home for worthy old ladies, who are not properly subjects for the County Infirmary, was recognized many years ago by the Delaware women who were foremost in philanthropic work. The first step in making a provision of this kind was taken in the early '80's, when the name of "The Children's Home of Delaware" was changed to that of "The Delaware Home for Children and Aged People," and a number of worthy old ladies were admitted. It was soon felt, however, that a separate home should be provided for the aged, and in 1885, the growing work among the children made it necessary, for the time being, to abandon the work of caring for the

aged at the Children's Home. This was a keen disappointment to Mrs. Abram Thomson, the founder of the Home, and to the other benevolent women who were interested in the work. They were not disheartened by this setback, but were strengthened in their desire and determination to establish an institution devoted exclusively to the care of the aged.

Mrs. Elmer Hills was the leading spirit in the movement which resulted in establishing the present Home; closely associated with her in the early work of arousing interest in the enterprise were Mrs. Martha Lybrand and Mrs. Ella Battenfield. Meetings were held from time to time in the homes of different ladies; and beginning March 10, 1892, interest had reached a point where meetings began to be held at frequent intervals. The clergymen and leading business men of the city were invited to confer with the ladies regarding the project. A meeting was held in a vacant store-room; besides the ladies and the ministers only two or three business men were present. It can hardly be said that the enthusiasm of the men ran high. The ministers plied the women with such questions as these: "Where are the old ladies to come from?" "How many have you in view?" "How much money have you to start with?" "How much would be required to start such a home?" The effect of their wise counsel was so disheartening that, for the moment, many of the ladies felt like abandoning the enterprise; but courage revived, for those engaged in this work were inspired by their noble cause with a zeal that could not be quenched. A committee was sent to the Home at Columbus. There they were given much good advice, and learned that the Columbus institution was started without a dollar, and in spite of the apathy of those from whom the organizers naturally expected moral and financial support. Upon hearing the report of this committee, the Delaware ladies voted unanimously to push ahead. An organization was formed, and a committee appointed to look for a suitable house. After searching for a week without finding a place such as was desired, Mr. Elmer Hills offered the free use of his large house on North



Franklin Street for three months, as it was thought that in that time results would show whether the experiment would prove a success or a failure. If, at the end of the trial period, it was decided to go on with the work, the Association was to lease the property for five years. The Home was established here on July 4, 1892, with three old ladies from the Infirmary, the directors of which promised to pay one dollar a week for the board of each.

The first regular meeting of the Association at the Home was held on July 12th, and at that time, Mrs. J. L. Wolfley, who has held the office continuously ever since that time, was elected treasurer.

The Home was furnished by the different churches—one furnishing the parlor, another the dining room, others the chambers, etc. Many liberal-hearted citizens also contributed to the good work.

The wisdom of incorporating the Association soon became apparent, and March 1, 1893, papers of incorporation of "The Home for the Aged" of Delaware were issued at Columbus, in which the names of the following ladies appear as incorporators: Mrs. Susan Hills, Mrs. Martha C. Lybrand, Mrs. J. L. Wolfley, Mrs. Frances I. Gill, Mrs. Isabella Riddle, Mrs. Elizabeth Ufford and Mrs. Abigail M. Semans.

The following ladies comprised the charter members and the original officials of the Association: President, Mrs. Elmer Hills; First vice-president, Mrs. A. R. Carter; second vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Gill; third vice-president, Mrs. R. Parsons; secretary, Mrs. A. Lybrand; treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Wolfley. These officers and the following ladies constitute the Board of Trustees: Mrs. Abigail Semans, Mrs. Eliza Perkins, Mrs. Chauncy Hills, Mrs. Christian Riddle. Board of Managers: Mrs. Eva Thompson, Mrs. Will Smith, Mrs. W. W. Davies, Mrs. W. R. Carpenter, Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. B. W. Brown, Mrs. Edward Welch, Mrs. F. A. Hyatt, Miss M. Dickinson, Mrs. Sidney Moore, Mrs. John Hills, Mrs. E. Ufford, Mrs. Frank Marriott, Mrs. G. Mathews, Mrs. F. Rutter, Mrs. Woodlawn, Mrs. F. Chamberlain, Mrs. Lucy Patton, Mrs. L.

Battenfield, Mrs. Helen Jaynes, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. J. H. Dunlap, Mrs. W. S. Little, Miss Fidelia Perkins, Mrs. John Armstrong.

In 1897 the Infirmary directors were prevailed upon to furnish coal to the Home, and since that time have continued to pay the fuel bills. Natural gas has been used for the last couple of years for heating purposes.

In 1901, and indeed before that, it began to be felt that the Home was too small for the ever increasing demands made upon it, and the question of erecting a building received earnest consideration. A number of building lots were kindly offered by public spirited citizens and by the People's Building Association. Before any definite action had been taken in regard to building, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Moore offered the Board of Managers a ninety-nine-years' lease of the property the Home now occupies, with the privilege of the lessee to purchase the property at any time for a certain price. The conditions attached to this generous offer were that the Association put the building in perfect repair, pay the taxes and that it shall never be put to any other use than as a home for aged people. This offer was eagerly accepted. There are twenty rooms in the house, giving accommodations for fourteen or fifteen inmates, besides the matron and help. As far as they are able, the inmates are required to help in the necessary household work. Including boarders, there have been admitted up to this time thirty-eight aged ladies, and there have been twenty deaths. At present there are twelve inmates of the Home, and there is usually a number on the waiting-list to gain admission. Ladies fifty years of age or older, who have resided one year in Delaware County, are eligible, the fee being \$300.00 for women between the ages of fifty and seventy, and \$200.00 for those over seventy years of age. Aside from these fees, the Home depends for its maintenance upon the generosity of the public, its principal source of income being a large dinner given annually to the alumnae of Ohio Wesleyan University; more or less money is also received from Harvest Home bags, entertainments,



book collections, etc. The Home has received financial assistance beyond what its founders dared hope for; yet there is still much work to be done, in which every dollar given by a generous public will find a worthy and charitable use.

The present officers of the Home are: Mrs. Christian Riddle, president; Mrs. John Cowgill, first vice-president; Mrs. Martin Miller, second vice-president; Mrs. J. H. Gardner, third vice-president; Mrs. Lewis Slack, secretary; Mrs. J. L. Wolfley, treasurer. The Board of Trustees includes the foregoing officers and the following ladies: Mrs. Abigail Semans, Mrs. Sidney Moore, Mrs. H. C. Thompson, Mrs. F. A. Hyatt. The Board of Managers is composed of thirty-four ladies chosen from the different churches of the city.

#### THE JANE M. CASE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Jane M. Case Memorial Hospital, so named in honor of the donor, is an institution such as few cities of the size of Delaware can boast. It has been said by visiting physicians to be the most successful institution of its size and kind in the country.

Mrs. Case was a widow, whose husband had been a practicing physician of Columbus, and who, for a time, was associated with Dr. John A. Little of Delaware. After her husband's death, Mrs. Case made her home with her son, who was a practicing physician in Cleveland. The climate of that city did not agree with Mrs. Case, so in 1888 she came to Delaware, where she resided until her death in 1904. In her will, after making certain bequests to friends and relatives, she provided that part of her estate be devoted to benevolent or charitable purposes, and appointed trustees to carry out her intentions. Dr. A. J. Willey, her attending physician, having been a witness to Mrs. Case's will, and conversant with its provisions, went, soon after her death, to the trustees of her estate and presented the claims of Delaware for a hospital. His suggestions received favorable consideration. At this point, it ought to be said that Delaware is deeply indebted to Dr. Willey for his prompt

action in this matter, and for the time and effort he devoted so unselfishly to this cause. The first time Dr. Willey saw the trustees, he proposed the purchase of the present property. Dr. W. H. Hague and Hon. F. M. Marriott were called upon for assistance and counsel, and it was decided to purchase the Edwin G. Lybrand homestead on the southwest corner of Franklin and Winter Streets. Dr. Willey was asked to secure an option on the property, which authority he delegated to F. M. Marriott, by whom the option was secured. The property was purchased August 1, 1904, by Guy H. Buttolph and Ellen G. Whiting, trustees of Mrs. Case's estate at a cost of \$8,500, and by them was transferred to the trustees of the Jane M. Case Hospital Association on December 23rd of the same year.

On August 10, 1904, the Jane M. Case Hospital Association was incorporated by V. D. Stayman, Frank M. Marriott, Arthur H. Jones, Christian Riddle and W. H. Hague. The objects of the Association are: (1) To provide medical and surgical aid and nursing for sick and disabled persons, free of expense to those unable to pay, and at a cost to those who are able to pay the amount to be determined by the trustees. (2) To instruct and train suitable persons in the duties of nursing and attending upon the sick. The first meeting of the Association was held August 15, 1904, and the following trustees were elected for life: V. D. Stayman, president; Dr. W. H. Hague, vice-president; Frank M. Marriott, secretary; Christian Riddle, treasurer; Arthur H. Jones, C. C. Stedman and Stephen Potter. Besides the Board of Trustees, there is an Auxiliary Board of not less than thirty ladies, residents of Delaware, to assist the Trustees in raising funds for the maintenance of the institution. Knowing that failure had marked the history of so many other small hospitals, great care was exercised to secure an organization that would prove permanent and insure the success of the Hospital after it was started. The institution has been kept out of politics and free from the turmoils of religious strife, nor is it under the domination of any individual. The staff comprises nearly all the



physicians in Delaware County. Dr. W. B. Hedges has been chief of staff since the organization of the Hospital. In the summer and fall of 1905, the old building was entirely remodelled and a new addition was built at an expense of \$9,000.00. While ways and means of furnishing the Hospital were being discussed, Mr. S. S. Blair kindly came forward with an offer to do this for an advance of ten per cent. on the cost of the furnishings, and to carry the account until such time as the trustees were in a position to pay it. Altogether there are twenty-two rooms, including a fully equipped operating-room, nine rooms for private patients and three wards, one each for men, women and children, having a total of fourteen beds. Each of the following churches and individuals furnished a room: William Street M. E. Church, St. Paul's M. E. Church, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Case was a member, furnished the room which Mrs. Case had occupied for about three years while she boarded at that house; St. Mary's R. C. Church, First Presbyterian Church, Asbury M. E. Church, Epworth League of Lewis Center, M. L. Wolff; the women's ward was furnished by Zion's Reformed Church in memory of their late pastor, Rev. L. B. Lahr, D. D.; J. F. Dodd furnished the ward known as the "Ruth Children's Ward." Dr. J. K. James presented the Hospital with a United States Observatory clock, which he maintains at his own expense.

The trustees recently purchased the most modern high pressure sterilizer that money can buy. On July 21, 1906, the Hospital, fully furnished and equipped for the reception of patients was opened with an efficient chief nurse and a competent corps of assistant nurses, eight in number. The training school for nurses gives the standard three-year course. An electric elevator and a dumb-waiter were installed in the fall of 1907 by the Ladies' Auxiliary Board. They provide and make all the linen used in the Hospital. They have also assumed and paid a note for \$1,500.00 which the Association owed. One of the unique ways by which they secure funds is known as "tag day." On this day, which comes once

a year, the ladies sally forth into the street and tag every pedestrian they meet, allowing none to escape until he has paid for his tag by contributing to their Hospital funds. \$2,000.00 a year is paid by the county toward the maintenance of the Hospital, there being a legislative enactment making it possible to raise this sum by taxation. The annual meeting of the Association is held the last Monday in January of each year.

A number of changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees have occurred: Arthur H. Jones removed from the city, and Dr. A. J. Willey was elected in his place; V. D. Stayman resigned, and S. S. Blair was elected to fill the vacancy; upon the death of Dr. Hague, R. K. Willis was elected a trustee, and is now president of the Board.

From the report issued in January, 1908, we learn that during the seventeen months since the opening of the Hospital, 216 patients have been admitted. The average cost of caring for each patient, not including wear and tear on fixtures and furnishings, was \$11.05 per week. Of these cases, 110 were medical and 106 were surgical. There were sixty-three charity cases, whose treatment covered a period equal to 191 weeks for one person.

#### THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Girls' Industrial Home, one of the benevolent and reformatory institutions of Ohio, is situated upon the west bank of the Scioto River, in Concord Township, about ten miles southwest of Delaware. The nearest railroad station is Hyatts, on the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo road, three and one-half miles distant. There is an excellent pike between the home and the city of Delaware. The telephone between the Home and Delaware was the first long-distance 'phone installed in Ohio.

A location more beautiful or better suited to an institution of this kind would be difficult to find. There are 189 acres of land in the property. The campus surrounding the buildings is covered with beautiful shade trees, many of which are of the original forest. The





white sulphur spring is practically inexhaustible, and is used constantly and almost exclusively for drinking. It is unsurpassed by any of the most healthful waters at the most popular public resorts of the country. The property itself has an interesting history, dating from 1820, when Davis & Richards bored a well here, about two and one-half inches in diameter, in the hope of finding salt. The well was sunk 460 feet, the last ninety feet being through solid rock, when the augur suddenly dropped about two feet, and up gushed with great force a stream of strong white sulphur water. The water is pure, and is supposed to be driven by its own gas; it has a temperature of fifty degrees. Davis & Richards considered they had made a failure, and left the well unfinished. Nothing further was done in the way of development until about 1842, when a man named Nathaniel Hart, bought the land of the owner, Christopher Freshwater, erected a large building and several cottages, and from that time on it became widely known as a watering place and exceedingly popular. Mr. Hart sold the property to Andrew Wilson, Jr., who conducted the enterprise until 1865. As the patrons of the place were largely southerners, the war badly crippled the enterprise, and the hard times at the close of the war, as well as the feeling then existing between the North and the South, made it impossible for Mr. Wilson to continue the business on the large and profitable scale to which he had been accustomed, so in 1865 he sold out to Col. John Ferry. The new owner, at considerable expense, enlarged, remodelled and refurnished the house, besides building an addition to it; but it seemed as if the place were doomed as a resort, and after a year or two the venture was abandoned.

Seeing this fine property going to ruin and decay, a number of public-spirited and benevolently disposed citizens of Delaware County petitioned the Legislature to establish here a home for unprotected girls. May 5, 1869, the General Assembly passed an act creating the institution and a Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Prof. F. Merrick, Abram

Thomson, M. D. Leggett, Clark Waggener and Stanley Matthews. The Board met and organized at Columbus on the 29th of May. The property was purchased for \$55,000.00 on the 21st of July following, and the Home was formally opened on the 15th of October of that year. The institution was then called "Reform School for Girls;" but in 1872, by a special Act of the Legislature, the present name was adopted.

The buildings consisted of a three-story frame hotel, with a stone basement, situated on the ground now partially occupied by Cottage No. 6, and facing the east (as does the present alignment of brick cottages); south of the hotel, and ninety-five feet distant therefrom, stood a two-story frame building known as the Mansion House. A short distance south from this house was the beginning of a row of cottages, which extended south to the present site of Cottage No. 2. This line of smaller buildings, known as "Cottage Row," was composed of eight frame structures; four two-story, and four one-story buildings; all of these, from the hotel to the last cottage on this alignment, were connected by a covered wooden promenade. South of this row of cottages stood a two-story frame chapel. Southeast of this building, and about seventy-five feet distant therefrom, stood another row of frame cottages known as "Southern Row," running east and west and facing the north, consisting of two double frame buildings, located on the ground which was later occupied by Cottage No. 7. These, together with the bath-house, bowling alley, and the "Burnett House," constituted the tenements that passed to the State.

These buildings were all dressed in white paint, with green blinds, which lent a peculiar charm to the beautiful grounds that had been tastefully laid out and set with groves of young indigenous and exotic trees.

On the 19th of November, the superintendent, Dr. John Nichols, made his first report, which shows that six girls were enrolled as pupils in the new school. We also glean from that report that the buildings, though beautiful and extensive, did not possess every



requirement necessary for comfortable winter quarters. This was evidently understood at the time of the purchase, as the whole premises had been designed and the buildings constructed for summer use only; but with hasty repairs on some of the more substantial houses, they were made tenable against the approaching storms of winter. However, just as those connected with the work began to feel secure in the permanency of their plans, the Legislature passed an Act, April 14, 1870, which seemed to transfer to the Board of Managers of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home, all of the premises so recently purchased by the State for the establishment of the State Reform and Industrial School for Girls, save and except the "Burnett House," and five acres of land adjacent thereto. After some correspondence between the officials of the two institutions, the matter was finally submitted to the attorney-general for his opinion, the result of which left the trustees of the Reform and Industrial School in possession of their purchase.

On February 24, 1873, while a deputation from the Legislative Committee was making its annual visit to the Home, and while in the very act of commenting favorably concerning the satisfactory workings and prosperity of the institution, fire suddenly broke out in the old Mansion House, which was soon destroyed, together with the chapel and superintendent's home. The larger buildings were attacked, but enough were saved of "Cottage Row" and "Southern Row" to furnish crowded accommodations for the officers and pupils of the Home.

During the session of 1872-73, the Legislature appropriated \$24,000.00 for the erection of two new brick buildings, which are now known as Cottages Nos. 1 and 3. They were the first brick structures erected on the farm. The "Administration," or "Central Building," as it is sometimes called, from its location, was built at a cost of \$25,000.00, and was completed, ready for occupancy in May, 1874. Here the business of the institution is transacted and the superintendent and his family reside. In 1875, "Cottage No. 2," sometimes

known as the "Fire-proof" Cottage, was built on the site formerly occupied by the old frame chapel. This was the fourth brick building, including the "Central," in the order of construction by the State. It is now being enlarged and remodelled. "Cottage No. 6," although the fifth in order of construction, was completed and ready for occupancy in January, 1878. It cost, including gas fittings and water pipe, \$12,500.00, and was built on the ground occupied by the old frame hotel which was destroyed by fire in 1873. It is the northerly terminus of the row of brick buildings that face the east.

The buildings now known as Cottages Nos. 4 and 5 were completed and ready for use in the month of June, 1880. They were paid for out of an appropriation of \$25,000.00 made by the Legislature. In order to secure a proper location for them, the three old frame cottages standing between the Administration Building and Cottage No. 2, were removed to the east line of the road running north and south through the farm, where they now stand, the only relics (except the "Burnett House") of the "beauty and glory" that adorned the grounds of this once famous watering place.

Work on the erection of "Cottage No. 7" was begun early in 1881, but the structure was not completed until the spring of '82. It cost, including pipes for steam heat, \$15,500.00. It was located on ground formerly occupied by what was known as "Southern Row," and faced north. This building was destroyed by fire on July 21, 1904. In 1907 it was replaced by an attractive building, known as "Honor Cottage," located just in the rear of the site where No. 7 stood. The building cost about \$32,000.00, and the furnishings about \$6,000.00 more. It was opened on November 15th and occupied by the sixty-six girls having the highest rank in the institution.

"Cottage No. 8," which faces south, is located on an elevated piece of ground about 200 feet northeast of "Cottage No. 6." It was completed in the fall of 1888, at a cost of \$13,954.14, and was at that time used as the "Honor Cottage."



All the buildings described above are two stories in height above the foundations, except one wing on "Cottage No. 8," and the Administration Building, which has a tall mansard roof on the main part of the structure.

A visit to the institution is necessary in order to gain even a fair conception of its magnitude and importance. At present there are 507 girls here, and these together with the officials and employes make a total population of about 550. The pupils of the institution are housed in the eight "Cottages," just described. It should be understood that these "Cottages," so called, are very large and spacious buildings. Those living in each cottage are under the direct care of the matron, house-keeper and cottage school teacher.

In the rear of the Administration Building is the chapel, where religious exercises are conducted. The Sunday services consist of Sabbath school at 10 A. M., which is followed by public worship and preaching by Rev. W. F. Whitlock, D. D., who has been chaplain of the institution for many years.

Instruction is given at the "Central School Building," which was erected in 1897, at a cost, including furnishings, of about \$25,000.00. It contains eleven rooms. Besides the eight grammar grades, there is a two-year high school course, in which such branches, including bookkeeping, shorthand and type-writing are taught, as will be most useful to the pupils when they have left the home. Instruction in vocal and instrumental music is also given under the direction of a competent teacher.

A "Technical and Industrial Building" is being constructed, which will cost, including furnishings and fixtures, about \$15,000.00. Domestic science, dress cutting and sewing, fancy needle-work, basketry—in fact, all classes of industrial work, many of which are already taught at the institution, will be taught in this building. The instruction will be under the direction of a graduate of Pratt Institute or some similar school of equal standing. The Home has a library which now amounts to about 2,000 volumes. The ladies' clubs throughout the State have shown much inter-

est in this department of the Home by giving book showers and supplying other valuable literature.

Assembly Hall was built in 1904, for the accommodation of the population of the institution, at a cost of \$25,000.00. Besides the spacious auditorium, the building contains a bathing pool, hot and cold shower baths, dressing rooms and toilet rooms. It is the intention to equip a gymnasium in the building in the near future.

There are a number of other buildings that should be considered in this connection. In 1878 a brick pump and boiler house was erected for the purpose of supplying the buildings comprising the institution with water. For this purpose the Legislature had appropriated \$25,000.00. The same year a gas plant was established from an appropriation of \$3,000.00. In the winter of 1883, the building and gasometer, with its attachments were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt from an appropriation of \$1,050.00 for this purpose made by the Legislature. This was replaced in 1898 by the present splendid acetylene gas plant.

The next building erected was a boiler house, in which was placed a battery of boilers for the purpose of heating the buildings from one central point. This building was completed in 1882, but did not seem to answer all the requirements of the Home. The Board of Trustees, being impressed with the importance of a system of water-works, both for protection from fire and to supply water for domestic purposes, requested in their annual report of 1882 an appropriation of \$20,000.00 for this purpose, and on April 17, 1883, secured the following: "For change of steam-heating and water-works, \$24,000.00." The power or engine and boiler-house was located on the river bank. The boiler and other machinery were transferred to the new location, and the present system of steam-heating and water-works was completed early in 1884. With little expense, the old boiler-house was converted into a general laundry. Recently this has been equipped with the most modern



laundry machinery for the convenience of the pupils, by whom all laundry work is done.

The building erected in 1888 as a Hospital, at an expense of \$3,000.00, is now used as a Detention House. It is a two-story frame building, located on a delightful elevation in the southeast part of the Home lot. A new hospital is to be erected under the provisions of a special act passed by the Legislature on January 16, 1908, authorizing the Board of Trustees to employ an architect and proceed to construct and equip a suitable and adequate hospital, to cost not to exceed \$30,000.00.

In 1891, the Grocery and Cold Storage Plant was built at an expense of \$1,200. This will soon be equipped with refrigerating machinery to provide cold storage and to manufacture the ice used at the institution, thus rendering it independent of the uncertain natural ice supply. There is also a central bake-oven, where all the bread, to the amount of 600 to 1,000 loaves per day, is baked by the pupils at the Home.

There is a spacious barn and other farm buildings. Part of the milk consumed at the institution is produced by a small dairy of about sixteen cows, and most of the vegetables consumed by the present population are produced on the farm.

The following men have served as superintendent of the institution: Dr. John Nichols of Geauga County was the first to hold the office; in 1877, he retired and Dr. Ralph Hills of Delaware was appointed to the position, which he filled until his death in October, 1879. He was succeeded by Rev. Nathan Smith, D. D., who served until 1881, when Dr. D. R. Miller was appointed to the office. Colonel James M. Crawford was the next superintendent, taking charge December 15, 1884. We are indebted to this highly esteemed citizen of Delaware for the data regarding the early history of the institution as given in these columns. In March, 1889, Colonel Crawford resigned. His successor was Captain Albert W. Stiles, who held the position for fourteen months, when Colonel Crawford was reinstated in the position, which he held for two years, until 1902. He then resigned, and Captain Stiles was

again appointed superintendent, remaining in office until April 1, 1904, when the present efficient superintendent, Thomas F. Dye, was appointed.

Few people have any idea of the great good accomplished by this institution. Hundreds of the girls who have been trained here are now the wives of prosperous men in nearly every walk in life. Many are married to successful farmers in this and neighboring counties. One is the wife of a prosperous business man in Cleveland, and a very active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church; another went to New Mexico, where she married an important railroad official. A young woman who has made for herself a reputation as a writer of poetry and prose, was developed from the ranks of these girls; another married a millionaire and shines in society; still another has been a successful school teacher for the past nine years in Marion County, having earned for herself the means to pay for her advanced instruction. A superintendent of a large department in an extensive business came from the home, and the number of such young ladies who hold positions of responsibility and trust in the business world is almost legion.

From the time he was superintendent of the Home, Col. J. M. Crawford and his good wife until her death, has kept in touch with a large number of the girls who came under their care. We wish we could reproduce even a few of the hundreds of letters, many of them of recent date, which he has received from them, but we forbear doing so, as we have refrained from relating the intensely interesting and romantic experiences of some of the young ladies to whom we have alluded, rather than take any chance of embarrassing them in the present high positions which they hold in the social and business world.

Many of the girls who are brought to the Home, are not, according to the provisions of the Act creating the institution, proper subjects for commitment here. In many cases, step-fathers or step-mothers, wishing to shirk the expense or responsibility of caring for their step-children, trump up charges on which they are committed to the Home. One such





case received considerable publicity during Colonel Crawford's term.

A man brought a bright, honest-appearing little girl to the Home, who had been committed on a charge of stealing. While the man was being shown about the institution, the Colonel learned the girl's side of the story, and had his suspicions confirmed. The offences of which she was guilty were of the sugar and pie-stealing class, such as most of us have committed during a certain period in our lives. Colonel Crawford confronted the man with the facts, saying: "You are simply this girl's step-father, and you are trying to get rid of her." The Colonel also told him a few things that every such person ought to hear. It developed that the man and the girl's mother were going to Europe, and the man said that when they came back, he would come and claim the child. He was informed that he was unworthy of the child, and that if he left her at the Home, its authority to keep her until she was of age would be enforced. The man left in high dudgeon, and Colonel Crawford immediately commenced an investigation. He found that two brothers of the girl had been disposed of in a similar manner, and also found that there was some property in the family. The Colonel had a friend who was a reporter on one of the Cleveland papers, to whom he told the story, requesting the reporter to try to discover who owned the property. Nothing more was heard of the matter, until, one day, the paper came out with flaring headlines—"An Heiress in the Girls' Industrial Home." The article, which occupied considerable space, told the story and explained that the girl's mother was a property owner. Someone sent copies of the paper to the girl's grandmother in Ballybeen Park, in the north of Ireland, who at once began a correspondence with the superintendent of the Home. She was entertaining the child's mother and step-father, and had been given the impression that the children were being cared for at boarding-school. Upon learning the facts, the old lady offered to provide a home for her granddaughter, and was told that the institution would be glad to relinquish the child to her, if she would furnish

satisfactory evidence of her ability to care properly for her. The evidence, together with her formal application, came in the shape of a letter of highest recommendation from a member of Parliament, and another letter from the American consul at Belfast, speaking in highest terms of the grandmother, and offering the services of his son, who was about to return to America, in seeing the girl properly scouted on her ocean voyage. Upon his arrival in this country, the young man came to the Home after the girl. In the meantime, the developments in the case had made it seem desirable for her mother and step-father to cut short their visit in Ireland and return home; but the girl had no irresistible impulse to call upon them as she passed through Cleveland on her way to New York. There she was placed aboard a steamship by her escort and placed in charge of a chaperone, and safely started for Ballybeen Park, the home of her well-to-do and generous-hearted ancestor. The last that was heard from the young lady, she was attending a college, where it would have been embarrassing for her to continue to receive correspondence on the stationery of the "Girls' Industrial Home."

The institution was established as a "school for the instruction, employment and reformation of exposed, helpless, evil-disposed and vicious girls." Girls between the ages of nine and seventeen years may be committed to the Home for (1) committing any offense known to the laws of Ohio, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life; (2) any girl leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life; (3) or if found in any street, highway or public place in circumstances of want and suffering, or neglect, exposure or abandonment, or of beggary, or truancy. Every girl so committed shall be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed until she be either reformed and discharged, or shall be bound out as an apprentice or servant, or shall have attained the age of twenty-one years. All commitments to be made by the probate judge of the county having jurisdiction. The object of the institution is to instruct the ignorant, to aid the unfortunate, to reform the erring, to



lift up the fallen, and to furnish a home for the exposed and friendless of tender age, where they may be kindly cared for, trained to habits of industry and receive such intellectual and moral culture as to fit them for respectable positions in society.

In seeking to attain these aims, the present management has reorganized the institution in many particulars. All uniformity in matters of dress, etc., such as will be found in many similar institutions, is carefully avoided. So far as is practicable, an effort is made to develop the individual taste of each girl. The pupils have been classified and graded according to their age and merits, both from the standpoint of conduct and mental ability. It is felt that the girls are at the Home, not for

punishment, but to receive training and correction. Each is therefore placed upon her honor, and made to feel that some responsibility rests upon her. Under this system of classification, the most worthy girls to the number of sixty-six live in the "Honor Cottage." Thus the pupils admitted to the Home have an opportunity to rise to a point of proficiency, where they are recommended by the superintendent to the Board of Trustees for positions, and under his recommendation, some of the pupils are now holding salaried positions in the institution. It is predicted that the time is not far distant when the institution will be entirely self-sustaining, so far as expense for labor is concerned, through the work done by pupils.



## CHAPTER X.

### THE PRESS.

*Newspapers and Editors of the Past and of the Present.*

The *Delaware Gazette* is one of the oldest newspapers in Ohio and probably the only one, that has been controlled by one family for nearly three quarters of a century. In the year 1818 the *Delaware Gazette* first made its appearance, published by Drake, Hughes and Olmsted. Judge Ezra Griswold purchased the paper in 1821 and it was published by him until 1834, when he sold it to Mr. George W. Sharpe, who had just come to Ohio, from Frederick, Maryland, where he had owned a printing office. At the solicitation of Mr. Sharpe, Abraham Thomson, a relative, emigrated from Maryland to Delaware and in September, 1834, became a partner in this journalistic enterprise. Soon afterwards Mr. Sharpe sold his interest in the business to Judge David T. Fuller. Two years later Mr. Thomson purchased Judge Fuller's interests and became sole proprietor, which he remained from that time until January 1, 1897, when on account of ill health, consequent upon the infirmity of age, he sold the *Gazette* establishment to his two sons, Henry C. and Robert C., and reluctantly retired from the labors that had been so congenial to him for over a half century.

From 1865 to 1871 a half interest in the *Gazette* was held by Captain Alfred E. Lee, who had served his country as a soldier with distinction and bravery during the War of the Rebellion, having been severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. Captain Lee during this time was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives and afterwards was

appointed by President Hayes to be consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In both positions he rendered capable and creditable service. After retiring from Frankfort he was editorial writer on the *Ohio State Journal* and other prominent newspapers. Captain Lee died in 1905.

From 1871 until he retired Mr. Thomson was assisted in the management of the paper by his son, Robert Carter, and also a portion of the time by his son, Frank G. In 1897 his oldest son, Henry C., returned to Delaware from Dayton, where he had lived for twenty-six years, and with R. C. Thomson as partner, purchased the *Gazette* establishment from their father and continued its publication under the firm name of Abram Thomson's Sons. In October, 1898, Henry C. Thomson purchased his brother's interest and since that time has been sole owner and publisher.

Abram Thomson, who for sixty-two years was owner and most of that time editor of the *Delaware Gazette*, was a remarkable man. It is doubtful whether there is in the history of the State another case where one man has continuously held a like position for such a length of time. As a man he was of a charming personality and noted for uprightness and integrity of character; as an editor he was able and fearless; as a citizen he was public spirited and useful.

Born at Taneytown, Md., in 1814, and having acquired his knowledge of printing in some of the chief newspaper offices of New York city, he came to Delaware when a young man



of twenty and grew up with the town. Abram Thomson and his newspaper were prominent factors in its growth and prosperity and he was universally honored and respected by its inhabitants. In addition to his long life in the editorial harness, he held many public positions. In 1848-49, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated and elected Representative of Delaware County in the Ohio Legislature. For personal reasons he declined a nomination unanimously tendered him for re-election. In 1850-1 he was chosen to succeed William Dennison as senator from the district composed of the counties of Delaware and Franklin. In the year 1854 Mr. Thomson was a member of the Whig State Central Committee when it assembled, and declared the Whig organization disbanded and merged its party into the Republican.

In 1860 he was a member of the Board of Presidential Electors of Ohio which cast the vote of the State for Abraham Lincoln. By President Lincoln he was appointed postmaster of Delaware and re-appointed in 1865. When the State Industrial Home for Girls was established in 1869 Mr. Thomson became, by appointment of Governor Hayes, a member of its first Board of Trustees, and he served as a member and secretary of the board for nine years.

Henry C. Thomson, the present owner of the *Gazette*, was born in Delaware in 1842, and was practically brought up in the *Gazette* office, having in his youthful days delivered the paper to its town subscribers for about five years. In the year 1865 he was taken into partnership in the printing business by his father, and continued a partner until 1871, when he moved to the city of Dayton, where he remained for twenty-six years, being engaged in the grocery business. January 1, 1897, he returned to his first love, the *Gazette*, and still directs its destinies. He has been assisted in its publication for about eight years by his son, Walter D. Thomson, to whose efficient management and industry its success and prosperity is largely due.

In the year 1888 the size and business importance of Delaware seeming to warrant the

venture, a daily edition of the *Gazette* was launched on the favor with which it was received by the citizens, insured its immediate success. In 1897 a Mergenthaler linotype type-setting machine was added to its equipment, enabling the publisher to give its patrons much more reading matter than had before been possible. In 1905 a second linotype machine was installed, making the *Gazette's* type-setting facilities unexcelled by any office in a city of the same size in the State. For a number of years the *Gazette* has received the Scripps-McRae telegraph and cable service, by which it has been able to furnish its readers with the latest news on an equality with any of the afternoon papers of Columbus or Cleveland. This service has recently been merged with the United Press Association with improved facilities.

In the spring of the present year (1907) the circulation of the *Daily Gazette*, having outgrown the capacity of the press in use, a Campbell multipress was purchased and installed in a new pressroom provided for its occupancy in the basement of the *Gazette* building. This press prints at one operation all eight pages of the *Gazette* which has been enlarged from six to seven columns to the page, and is capable of a speed of six thousand copies per hour.

The semi-weekly edition of the *Gazette*, which has a large circulation in the county outside of Delaware City, was also enlarged to the same size. There are few cities the size of Delaware that can boast of as up-to-date and attractively printed daily paper as the *Gazette*. A well equipped job printing department is an important adjunct of the *Gazette* establishment and a large quantity of catalogue work and commercial printing is turned out annually.

#### THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

For some time prior to 1841, the need of a Democratic organ in the county of Delaware began to be felt. Colonel B. F. Allen, Andrew H. Patterson, Andrew Stephen, James W. Crawford, John Lugenbeel, Albert Pickett, Jr., Ahab Jinks, Thomas Reynolds, Moses Byxby, Jr., W. B. Heim, George W. Sharp and others,





had, at different times, been in correspondence with printers at numerous places about establishing a Democratic paper in Delaware County, but, as the saying goes today, no "oil" was struck until early in the year of 1841. Among the legislative reporters on the *Ohio Statesman* during the session of 1840-1, was a practical printer named Forest Knapp. It required a practical printer at that date to successfully manipulate all of the departments of a printing office. On the advice and recommendation of Colonel Samuel Medary, a proposition was made to Mr. Knapp which he accepted, resulting in the establishment of a Democratic paper in Delaware called *The Democratic Eagle*. The paper was small, worked off on a small hand-press, the circulation very limited, the job department consisting of a couple of fonts of wood type made of apple or beech tree. The composition was done by three apprentices, Thomas J. Crawford, Andrew J. Crawford and Samuel J. Albright, all natives of Delaware. The first edition was bright, showing ability in its editorials, correspondence and scissorings, taking at once with its friends. Mr. Knapp conducted the paper for several years, it growing in every department and with his party and the people. Then he left for other fields of labor, placing the paper in the hands of Mr. John Converse. The latter not being a practical printer, soon tired of the business and retired. For some time no paper was published. In the meantime, Hon. George W. Sharp, a practical printer, who had had much newspaper experience in Maryland and some years prior in Delaware, secured the ownership of the plant and sent back to Frederick City, Md., for one of his former proteges, named George F. Stayman, to come to Delaware to take charge of the paper and the plant, and he would give him his own time to pay for it. Mr. Stayman arrived with his family early in the fall of 1845, took charge of the plant, secured some new newspaper and job type and started a little paper under the title of *Loco Foco*. This continued a year, when there was an enlargement of the paper, press and all departments, the name of the paper also being changed to *The*

*Delaware Standard*. In a few years by working hard, day and night, himself, and making practical printers out of about all of his children, although the portion of the county printing was not large, he built up a very satisfactory and readable paper, generally appreciated by old and young. Under the title of *Standard* or *Democratic Standard*, for nineteen years, under the management of Mr. Stayman, this paper was continued. It was Democratic after the Jeffersonian and Jackson stamp. For a short time in the early fifties, D. W. C. Lugenbeel had a half interest in the paper, attending to the local department. It must be said that *The Standard* established the first local department of any paper ever published in Delaware. Under the administration of President Pierce and part of that of President Buchanan, Mr. Stayman was postmaster, but lost out a year under the latter owing to his support given to Stephen A. Douglas and "Squatter Sovereignty." *The Standard* was the first paper in Delaware to run up "Old Glory" when the Civil War began. In 1864, *The Standard* was sold to W. P. Reid, his brother, Theodore P. Reid took charge of it and started a neutral paper under the title of *The Delaware County News*. In 1866, Samuel J. Albright established a Democratic paper under the title of *The Herald*. It was bright and newsy from the start.

After it was firmly established, he retired, when the paper under the management of Hosea W. Chamberlain had a number of editors including Dr. E. H. Hyatt, Hon. E. F. Poppleton and John A. Cone. The next proprietor and publisher was Robert G. Hurlburt. He continued to publish the *Herald* down to the latter part of the seventies, when he died of cancer of the tongue. The next was Daniel Flannagan. He secured the plant and operated it but a short time when he was followed by James K. Newcomer, then Newcomer & Fisher (D. S.) George Padgett was the next owner, until the plant was purchased by *The Journal Company*, which started an independent newspaper in Delaware in 1900, under the editorial administration of Dr. F. M. Murray, who was associated with Mr. J. D. Knowles.



The latter became manager and operated the paper until 1903. At this time, J. D. Knowles became editor of the *Journal-Herald*, the purchase of the *Herald* having been made by Murray & Knowles. The *Journal-Herald* is operated in an up-to-date manner and is equipped as a modern newspaper should be. It has a Mergenthaler type-setting machine, receives the only telegraph service by wire every afternoon and makes its own illustrations.

After the purchase of the *Herald* by the Journal Company, J. D. Knowles became the editor and for six years has conducted that department in an able manner. Through the increasing influence of the paper, several Democrats have been elected to important county positions and at this time, the Democrats have the mayor and the City Council. In 1908 Mr. John H. Byrne was admitted into the firm of *The Journal-Herald* and holds the position as city editor. An eight-page daily is published, with sixteen pages on Saturdays. The *Weekly Journal-Herald* is printed on Thursdays and contains sixteen and sometimes twenty-eight pages. It is considered one of the best publications in Ohio from a county of its size, showing its able management and the confidence of its readers and patrons.

#### ASHLEY NEWSPAPERS.

In 1875, a paper called the *Ashley Star* was started by Washington Granger. It was short-lived, and there was then a period of several years when no paper was published here. The *Argus* was the next local purveyor of news. After a time it came into the possession of the firm of Shoemaker & Coomer, who changed the name of the publication to the *Enterprise*. After running the paper about a year, they sold it to C. B. Benedict, who sold it after a short time to A. D. Rowe. He adopted the name of the *Ashley Times*, and published it until his death. Harry Wood then purchased the journal and remained its proprietor and editor until 1904, when it was sold to C. Shoemaker.

In 1900, Wilson C. Shoemaker, a native of Ashley, started a paper called the *Ashley*

*Star*, which name he changed, in May, 1905, to *Tri-County Star*. This journal has a circulation of about one thousand and is independent in politics, its policy being to use all the influence it exerts in the direction of enhancing the growth and betterment of Ashley. It is a four-page, seven-column paper, printed entirely in Ashley.

#### SUNBURY NEWSPAPERS.

The *Sunbury Enterprise* was the first paper published in that town. It was started in 1873, and was owned by a stock company composed of local citizens. The paper was issued once a week, and was managed by D. M. Pyle. He was to have purchased the paper and paid for it out of the earnings of the office, but notwithstanding that the people gave the new venture their support, it was plain at the end of the first nine months that the manager was not adapted to journalism, and the paper was sold to Wayman Perfect, who changed the name to the *Spectator*. The publication immediately took on new life; it seemed to please the people, and it was not long before there was a list of 600 paid subscribers. The advertising columns were also well patronized, and the paper was a success from a financial point of view. J. S. Watson purchased the paper in 1876, and it was successfully conducted by him until the spring of 1879, when he suspended the publication in order to take advantage of a better opening elsewhere. About 1880 a paper called the *Monitor* was established by J. G. Sharpe, but we have been unable to learn anything of its career or of its demise. In May, 1889, A. R. Letts began the publication of a Democratic paper called the *Sunbury News*. It ran until the summer of 1894, when it was suspended, and the people in that part of the county were without a home paper until the fall of 1894, when the *Delaware County News-Item*, a weekly, independent paper, was started by A. R. Letts and William F. Whittier, under the firm name of Letts & Whittier. In 1900, Mr. Whittier purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the paper alone. The issues of the paper contain from



four to eight pages, and it now has a circulation of 1,720.

The *Delaware Signal*, which was the first organ of the Prohibition party in Ohio, was started by a joint-stock company on September 23, 1873. The principal promoters of the enterprise were Thomas Evans, Jr., Colonel Lindsay, Dr. L. Barnes and J. W. Sharpe. Their organization adopted the title of the Delaware Printing and Publishing Association. In 1872, a small paper called the *Delaware Prohibitionist* had been started by Milton R. Scott, and the association published this paper for a short period, not more than a month or two, until they could get in a position to publish a paper better suited to their purpose. The *Signal* was then started as a large-sized nine-column folio, with Messrs. Sharpe, Barnes and Lindsay as editors, and Mr. Evans as

treasurer and manager. The paper was published at a loss until 1876, when Mr. Evans took it off the hands of the association to pay the debts of the concern. He abandoned his other business interests and devoted his entire time and energy to building up the paper, which he continued to publish until some time in the early 90's, as nearly as we are able to ascertain. Mr. Evans reduced the size of the paper to eight columns, and, by rigid economy, succeeded in making it pay the full expenses of the office. Although the publication paid its proprietor nothing for the time and labor he bestowed upon it, it was a labor of love on his part. The circulation of the paper grew to large proportions for those days and for a paper of that kind, and was accepted as the State organ of the Prohibition party.



## CHAPTER XI.

### EDUCATION (I).

*Introductory—Public Schools of the City of Delaware—District Schools and Early Teachers  
—St. Mary's Parochial School—Statistics—Delaware City Library—Delaware County  
Historical and Archaeological Society.*

The sturdy pioneers who sought religious freedom on New England's barren shores believed education to be the handmaid of religion, and so they reared the schoolhouse along side the village church. Only twenty-seven years after the arrival of the Pilgrims, a law was passed compelling every town or district of fifty householders to maintain a common school, and every town or district having a population of a hundred families to have a grammar school, presided over by teachers capable of preparing the pupils for college. This is the first instance recorded in history where a civil government undertook to provide for the education of its youth; and the wonderful progress of our nation is a continual attestation to the wisdom of those who embarked upon this experiment of a government of, by, and for the people.

The history of education in Ohio is unique in this respect: That in 1785, before there was a settlement in the territory now comprised within the State, it was provided by Congress, in an ordinance for the survey and sale of the western lands, that section sixteen, or one-thirty-sixth of every township included under the ordinance, should be reserved from sale for the maintenance of public schools within the township. The "Compact of 1787" declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." As a rule, the question of providing educational facilities is an

undeveloped region are not considered until the need actually arises and presses home upon an established community; but here we have the federal and future state governments both pledged in advance to provide in some way for the support of public schools.

As these lands were at first only reserved from sale and settlement, no steps were taken by the territorial legislature to apply them to the purpose for which they were set aside. When Ohio was admitted as a State, these reserved school lands (of which there were 740,000 acres) were granted to the State and placed at the disposal of the Legislature.

The Constitution of 1802, repeating the famous educational clause of the Ordinance of 1787, made it the duty of the Legislature to carry out its intent. It also provided that all schools, academies and colleges founded upon or supported by revenues from the land grants should be open "for the reception of scholars, students and teachers of every grade without any distinction or preference whatever." The Constitution of 1851 goes still farther, and declares in plain terms that the General Assembly shall provide by taxation or otherwise, "a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the State." What has the State done in fulfillment of these constitutional obligations which it assumed? Nearly all the school lands were sold long ago, and those that have not been sold are held under per-





petual lease at an extremely low rental. The money received from the sale of these lands was paid into the State treasury, the State pledging itself to pay six per cent. interest thereon forever, the interest to be distributed annually among the various townships and districts for school purposes. As a matter of fact, the fund itself has been borrowed and spent by the State, and the annual interest the State is obligated to pay is raised by taxation. The fund is now, therefore, merely a fiction of bookkeeping, and represents the legal and moral obligation on the part of the people to tax themselves a certain amount each year for school purposes.

Having thus briefly reviewed the early provisions made for the support of public schools in Ohio, and having seen how the immensely valuable reservations of school lands have been practically frittered away by politicians, we will now consider the conditions that actually confronted the courageous pioneers who braved the perils of wild beasts, savages and disease to bring civilization into this wilderness. Coming from New England, they brought with them the same ideas of the value and importance of education that were so early formulated into the law we have already noticed; but in this new and unsettled country there were many obstacles to be overcome. At first, comfortable shelter must be provided for the family, and then land must be cleared and crops raised to provide sustenance for man and beast. Arduous as such work now is, it is not to be compared with the toil of these brave men and women of a hundred years ago. Little time or strength, if any, was left for study to anyone of either sex who was able to bear any part of this burden of labor; settlements were small and scattered; teachers were scarce, money and books were scarcer and school houses—there were none. All honor is therefore due these sturdy and ambitious pioneers for the way they surmounted these difficulties, and provided for the education of their children just as soon as there were enough settlers in a locality to maintain a school.

The old log schoolhouses, with their rude furniture, have been replaced by accommodations and facilities for securing an education that transcend the wildest dreams of the teachers and pupils of those primitive days. There are few people now left in the county who are old enough to recall these early "temples of learning," and a brief description will doubtless interest the pupils of the present as well as those of coming generations. The early schools were not public schools in any true sense of the word, and not free schools in any sense. Land grants were not yet available, and school taxes were unknown. The schoolhouses were not built by subscription; the neighbors would gather at some point previously agreed upon, and, with axe in hand, the work was soon done. These early structures all belonged to the log-cabin style of architecture. They were fifteen to eighteen feet in width, and twenty-four to twenty-eight feet long, with eaves about ten feet from the ground. The chinks between the logs were filled with clay mortar. The floor was of earth, puncheons, or smooth slabs. Puncheons were logs split and smoothed a little with an axe or hatchet on the flat side. To make a window, a log was cut out, usually the entire length of the building, and the opening thus made was covered with greased paper mounted on sticks. The people in Marlboro township were particularly proud of their schoolhouse, which had two such windows, in one of which greased sheepskins were used instead of paper. The room, or at least one end of it, was heated from an immense fireplace, and it usually took most of the time of three boys to fill its hungry maw with logs. The furniture consisted principally of rude benches without backs, made by splitting logs into halves, and mounting them, flat side up on four stout wooden pins about fifteen inches long. Just under the window, two or three strong pins were driven into a log in a slanting direction; on these pins a long puncheon was fastened, which served as a writing desk for the whole school. There was no blackboard, and no apparatus of even the rudest description to assist the teacher in ex-



pounding the lesson. Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic constituted the course of study. Text-books were few. The favorite reader, when it could be procured, was the New Testament; Murray's reader was owned by a few, and here and there would be found a copy of the "Columbian Orator;" Webster's Speller was the first used, later, the "Elementary Speller" was introduced. They learned to "figure" from Pike's and Smiley's Arithmetics. When grammar was taught, which was not often, Murray's and Kirkham's grammars were the text-books used. These were the books comprising the primitive outfit of the teacher, while each pupil usually had one or more of them. As there was but little work to do on the farm in mid-winter, a three months' term was taught at that season, so that the boys could attend. The teachers were paid by subscription, and "boarded around," the terms being from one to three dollars per pupil for a term of three months. In those days there was little money with which to pay salaries, as nothing was raised to sell, and gold and bank notes were unknown before the War of 1812.

Many peculiar characters found their way into the teaching profession in those early days on the frontiers of civilization. In Berkshire Township, one of the early teachers was a man named Nathan Dustin. He was possessed of a very fine sense of "propriety," and was much given to lecturing his pupils on the rules of behavior. He wanted his girls and boys to grow up to be ladies and gentlemen. Another interesting character who taught in Berkshire Township was an Irishman named Lexton. He was fond of his whiskey, which he often carried to school. The use of this stimulant did not tend to soften his naturally high temper. Partially intoxicated, he frequently fell asleep, and, on waking, punished at random the first one his eyes fell upon. Such were the teachers of those early days. Some set before their pupils the example of an upright and worthy life, while they tried to impart their own limited store of knowledge; others, indifferent to the influence of their example, or to the progress of their pupils, were time-servers

only. However, such instruction as they could give, or did give, was better than no instruction at all. Probably none of those early teachers could measure up to the standards required of the teachers now in our schools; but, fortunately, the conditions of life in those pioneer days did not call for the educational qualifications that the boys and girls of the rising generation must have to hold their own in the battle of life.

Institutions which, for many decades, filled an important place in the life of the community were the spelling-schools, or spelling-matches, and singing-schools. Both of these branches of study have for many years been incorporated in the curriculum of the public schools, and so these early institutions have passed away; though, if the spelling of the present generation be a criterion, it may be doubted if the modern method of teaching spelling is any improvement on that of a generation ago. But these early schools were not only a means of education, they filled a place in the social life of the people well suited to the times, and this combination of pleasure and study doubtless had much to do with the lively interest manifested in these functions. A story used to be told by one of the old residents of Berlin Township, which shows the rough and ready, if good-natured manners of those days. As is often the case nowadays, two boys had their hearts and attentions set upon one girl, and both proposed to himself to escort her home. While one of the contestants was lighting his hickory torch at the old block-house fire-place, his rival, who had been quicker than he, just placed his torch in close proximity with the other's coat-tail. Of course, there was a sudden hurrying about to extinguish the blaze, but, in the meantime, the shrewd incendiary had gone off with the girl, leaving his rival to grieve over the lacerated state of his feelings, as well as the damaged condition of his coat-tail.

We find that it is impossible to secure a connected story of the schools in each township from the earliest times down to the present day, and we shall have to content ourselves with a brief glance at so much of the early



school history as we have been able to obtain and a statement of the conditions of the schools at the present time. To aid in comparing these two periods, we have prepared a statement (see elsewhere in this chapter) showing the tax rate for schools, the total expenditure for schools, the number of school-houses, total value of school property, number of teachers and number of elementary and high school pupils in each of the eighteen townships and thirteen school districts in the county. These figures are for 1907, except in a few cases, which are indicated, where we were able to secure the 1908 figures, or where the 1906 figures are the latest that can be obtained. It is gratifying to note that, throughout the county, progress in school matters and improvement in the facility for educating our youth have kept pace with the demands of the times.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF DELAWARE.

In 1880 the late Prof. William G. Williams prepared an article on the public schools of the city of Delaware, which appears in the History of Delaware County that was published at that time. Prof. Williams was at that time a member of the School Board; he was a writer of recognized ability; his historical researches were thorough, and as he then had sources of information upon which we cannot draw at this late day, we will quote the article referred to, making only such changes as may be necessary to indicate that persons then referred to as living are no longer with us, and to avoid confusing the period in which he wrote with the present time.

"The early settlers in Delaware were mostly from the New England States, and were generally educated and intelligent. They appreciated the value of education for their children; but they were poor, and the school-master had not yet followed them to the wilderness. Accordingly, what book-learning the children of the first generation got, was imparted to them by the parents in the long winter evenings. Sometimes, when families were close neighbors, the children, and even

the older folks, would unite in these exercises, under the instruction of the best scholar of the neighborhood. Such for a number of years, from 1808, was the educational status of the community.

"After the village became large enough to have day schools, and until the school law of 1825, the schools were subscription schools, and were held in private houses. During this time there were still but few professional teachers. The office was mostly held by some middle-aged person who had the physical, as well as the intellectual ability thought to be necessary for this work. The first teacher whose name has been retained, and perhaps the first actually employed, was Pelatiah Morgan. He is represented as a man of sufficient scholarship, but of intemperate habits, and of harsh discipline. His school dated from 1815, and continued at intervals for several years; but, being a private school, the record of its alumni is lost."

"About the year 1817, Mr. Russell E. Post had a private school in a building on Winter Street, a short distance west of Sandusky. Nothing further is related of this school.

In 1821 Mr. James B. Weaver was the only teacher in Delaware. He was a man of middle age and married, and had probably taught before coming to Delaware. His first schoolroom was in the upper story of a house belonging to the Rev. Jacob Drake, where now stands the Reid and Powell Block, but he soon removed to the upper story of a building on the site of the City Hall. Mr. Weaver was a man of violent impulses, and in one of his passionate moments he fatally injured a little pupil in his school. No prosecution followed, but the act broke up the school and drove the teacher from his profession and from the town.

"In 1823 he was succeeded at the same place by Captain Elias Murray, the son-in-law of Colonel Moses Byxbe, original proprietor of the town. Captain Murray was also a middle-aged man, but of kind feelings, and as indulgent in his discipline as his predecessor had been morose and rigid.

"About the same date there was an in-



stance of private tutorship that deserves mention. The tutor was John A. Quitman, then a young clerk in the United States Land Office at Delaware. His pupils were the children of Platt Brush, Esq., an eccentric old gentleman, his superior in office. Mr. Quitman subsequently went South, studied law, and became noted as a politician; and was afterwards a distinguished general in the Mexican war, and then governor of Mississippi.

"In 1821 Miss Sophia Moore, sister of the late General Sidney Moore and of Emery Moore, built the house occupied in 1880 by the Misses Welch, on Franklin, near William Street, for an orphan's home and school. This was not a charity school, though undertaken with charitable intent. Miss Moore taught this school, including day scholars, very acceptably for some years, until her marriage to Mr. Gorton.

"In 1825 Richard Murray, Esq., nephew of Captain Murray, became associated with Miss Moore in the conduct of her school. After her marriage he carried it on alone for two or three years, and then with his wife, formerly Miss Joan Hills. Mrs. Murray was a born teacher. When quite a young girl, in 1824-25, she taught in Berkshire, and after her marriage, in 1826-27, in Delaware, with her husband. In 1833, after the death of her husband, she resumed teaching, and taught continuously, with short respites only, until 1868, a period of forty-four years. A few years of this was in the public schools of the town, but most of the time was in her own private house on Franklin Street. In this unpretending, but admirable school, were educated many of the most cultivated ladies of the city.

"A little later, somewhere from 1827 to 1830, Mr. Asa Messenger, another relative of Colonel Byxhe, taught, for two or three years, in the house built by Miss Moore on Franklin Street. Mr. Messenger subsequently went South, and afterward became an editor, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. Nearly at the same time, his sister, Miss Messenger, attempted to establish a girls' seminary, and taught a few terms, but the effort eventually failed.

"Up to this time, in the history of the State, there had been no organic legislation on the subject of schools. Special charters were granted to the cities, but no adequate provision had been made for the non-corporate parts of the State. All the schools in Delaware, thus far, as in the rural districts and smaller towns elsewhere, were private and independent. The population of the town was small, not yet reaching 500, and most of the time, a single school met all the educational wants of the place. The tuition fees were very small; at first scarcely reaching \$1.50 per quarter of thirteen weeks, and, at the last, in the case of the best teachers, not exceeding \$3.00 per quarter. Nor was the pay always certain, or generally made in money. "Store pay," or "trade," was a very common method of balancing accounts, and largely prevailed to a much later date than this.

"Yet, even after the enactment of school laws providing for a public system of education, the private schools were long continued, until the new system was in complete working order. Of these later teachers of private schools, the following may be mentioned as most successful: Albert Pickett, Jr., had a reputable school from 1834 to 1836. He was a son of Albert Pickett, a famous teacher in Cincinnati, and inherited much of his father's genius for literary work. He afterward held office in the county, and died about 1850.

"Horatio Sherman was a professional teacher, from the State of New York. He was in the prime of life when he brought his family to Delaware. Here he taught many years, at first in the public schools, but, in 1840 and afterward, a private school in his own house, on William Street. His advertisement says: 'Young gentlemen preparing to teach, will be particularly attended to; tuition, \$2.50 or \$3.00 per quarter.' At last he was laid aside by a failing of sight, and died, in Upper Sandusky, about 1879.

"About 1832 two highly accomplished ladies from Ireland, Mrs. Howison and her sister, Miss Johnson, opened a girls' seminary in the house of Colonel Byxhe. An extensive





course of study was marked out. Miss Meeker, afterwards Mrs. Sprague, whose son was probate judge in 1880, assisted them in the lower classes. But the school was not successful, and, in a few years, was discontinued. After the close of this school, Miss Meeker had, for two years, 1834-36, a very popular infant school in the town.

"The school law of 1825 established a general system of public schools of low grade, which were destined largely to supersede the private schools of the same grade. But this result could not be effected at once. The tax which the Legislature of 1825 ventured to authorize was but one-half a mill on the dollar, one-fourteenth as much as school boards were empowered to levy in 1880. For many years this tax was insufficient to maintain the district schools for the requisite time—rarely for more than two quarters of the year.

"The schools had an average enrollment of about sixty pupils, of both sexes, and were ungraded as to age or attainments. The teacher's work was hard, and his pay light, being about \$20 per month. This was drawn from the public funds as long as the money held out. When this was exhausted, voluntary subscriptions enabled the directors to continue the public school another term; or the building was granted, free of rent, to the teacher for a private school, for the remainder of the school year.

"Under this law, the first public school buildings in Delaware were erected. One was a stone building at the corner of Franklin and Winter Streets, on the lot occupied in 1908 by the Jane M. Case Memorial Hospital. Another was a small frame house, also on Franklin Street, at the northwest corner of the Court-house lot.

"Miss Eliza T. Thompson, afterward Mrs. William Carson, was the first lady that taught a district school in Delaware. The school was in the stone school house for the winter. The next summer she had a select school in the same house. Among her pupils were Rutherford B. Hayes and his sister Fannie.

"Some of the teachers already mentioned taught in the newly organized district schools;

but it is impossible to name all who from this time forward helped to train the youth of Delaware in the paths of learning and of virtue.

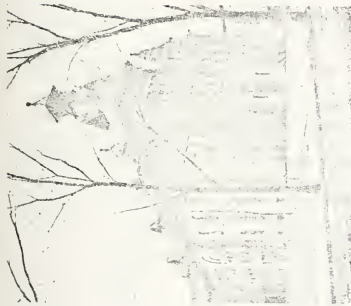
"As only primary or ungraded schools could be organized under the law, the wants of the community were not yet all met. Individual attempts to establish a seminary of a higher grade having failed, a number of public-spirited citizens, among whom were M. D. Pettibone, Sherman Finch and others, at length combined in 1834, to build up such a school for the better education of their children. The attempt resulted in the erection of the Delaware Academy. It was a large frame building two stories high, beautifully located on Hill Street, in South Delaware, at that time 'out of town.' In this building there was a succession of teachers, among whom were Giles M. Porter (1838-40), Rev. James McElroy, George S. Lee, Miss L. A. Emerson, afterward Mrs. Porter (1840), R. E. Rice, B. A. (1840), and Flavel A. Dickinson, a recent graduate of Yale College (1841). The tuition fee was \$5 per term for languages; \$4.50 for higher English, and \$4 for elementary studies. But, laudable as was the attempt, excellent and expensive as was the instruction, the time for these things was not yet, and the Academy was a failure. It not only paid no interest to the stockholders; it could not support the teachers. The building long stood empty, then passed into other hands for a ladies' school, and finally was sold to the City School Board, and was occupied for some years as one of the ward schools. It was torn down in 1879.

"In the year 1847, the Legislature felt strong enough to take an advanced step in school matters; and the law was so improved as to permit the establishment of Union schools with graded classes. This is what is popularly known as the "Akron Law." The town of Delaware was for this purpose made into one district, and the old Methodist Church at the corner of William and Franklin Streets, was bought by the School Board, and reconstructed into suitable schoolrooms; those below for the boys, and those above for the girls. Whether this separation of the sexes was an advanced step, we need not pause to discuss, as it was





RESIDENCE OF DR. HERBERT WELCH,  
PRES. OF THE OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY



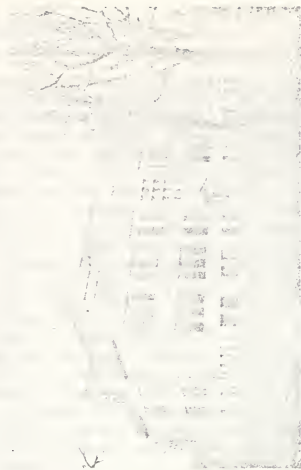
DELAWARE HIGH SCHOOL



GRAY CHAPEL AND UNIVERSITY  
HALL, O. W. U.



PERKINS OBSERVATORY, O. W. U.



THE WEST SCHOOL BUILDING, DELAWARE



soon abandoned, and both sexes again united in the same rooms and recitations.

"The first members of the Board of Directors under the new law were Sherman Finch, Israel Breyfogle and Stephen W. Little, and the first superintendent was Lucius P. Marsh, a young man from the State of New York, then twenty-four years of age. His salary was fixed at \$40 per month. The girls were placed under the special care of Mrs. Murray at \$25 per month. Their assistants were Mr. A. R. Gould, Mrs. Dr. Rowland and Misses Renette Brown, Charlotte Washburn and Jennette Sherman. The salaries of the young ladies were \$13 per month. After two years of service, Mr. Marsh, upon being refused an increase of salary, resigned his place and began the practice of law. \* \* \*

In like manner, Mrs. Murray was retired from service in these schools, after a tenure of five years. Her salary was reduced to \$20 per month, whereupon she immediately opened a private school, from which she realized over \$50 per month for many years. These meager salaries were adjusted by the amount at the command of the Board. The funds were sufficient to sustain the schools for only seven months; and a private subscription was raised to continue the schools for the normal period of nine months. When the income of the Board had grown larger, the usage of having a long vacation in the summer had become fixed, and the schools are held even yet (1880) for but about thirty-six weeks.

"Before the adoption of the school law any person, however incompetent, might take up the office and the female of teacher; and often, no doubt, the office was thus filled by persons wholly unworthy. Such persons might, indeed, even now, intrude themselves into the calling of teacher, if they could find private patronage. But the State common schools are so excellent, so satisfactory to the people at large, that private tuition has almost ceased, except in denominational or expensive select schools. This is owing to the legal exclusion of unfit teachers. No one is permitted to teach in the public schools, or draw pay therefor, who has not been examined both for scholarship and moral character. The first

Board of Examiners in Delaware County, under the State law, was composed of Solomon Smith, Esq., Dr. Eleazar Copeland and Dr. Silas C. McClary. These were appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. The county owes much to these worthy gentlemen and their successors for their faithfulness in keeping out of the schools the dissipated and the ignorant. Among those subsequently appointed were Drs. N. Spalding and Ralph Hills; Richard Murray, Sherman Finch, David T. Fuller, Cooper K. Watson and Homer M. Carper, Esqs; Revs. William L. Harris, James McElroy, Prof. William G. Williams, Rev. James S. Campbell and John Ufford. \* \* \* All the teachers in the city of Delaware as well as in the county at large, passed this Board; but in 1878, a City Board of Examiners was appointed, before whom the city teachers are examined with more care and on more subjects than are required on the County Board.

"In the Central Building, though ill suited to academic uses, the schools of the town were held for a period of about ten years from 1847. The records of the Board during the first part of this time have been lost, and the names and dates of service of the teachers cannot all now be recalled. Of those who taught during the later years, we give the names of Mr. John W. Hyatt, who was appointed principal, in 1856, at a salary of \$60 per month. He served one year, and then went into business in Toledo. \* \* \* After him, William F. Whitlock served one year, while carrying on his studies at the University. He is now Latin professor in the University. \* \* \* As the town grew, and the enrollment of pupils gradually increased, one or two other houses were occupied as schools. At length, the limited accommodations at the Central Building compelled the Board to seek new quarters. In 1859 they bought a large lot of the Little estate, at the west end of William Street, on which they erected a building of six rooms, larger and better adapted to school uses.

"A better organization, and a uniform course of study, was now deemed desirable. To this end, uniform and efficient supervision



seemed essential; and William Carter, in 1862, was appointed superintendent, at a salary of \$700, which was soon raised to \$1,000. He brought the schools into a very good degree of efficiency. To provide for the increased attendance, the Board bought for \$2,000, the old academy building in South Delaware, and opened there two new rooms, which soon grew into four. After three years' service, Mr. Carter resigned for a more lucrative calling. His successor was Rev. James S. Campbell, who entered upon the duty in 1865 [and held the position until his death, February 28, 1891]. His salary was fixed at \$1,000 per annum, but the next year it was raised to \$1,200. Later it was raised to \$1,600. "Ten other teachers were appointed at the same time, all ladies, with pay from \$35 to \$45 per month. The assessment for the support of the schools was four mills on the dollar.

"The growth of the town during the prosperous years after the war, was such that the Board of Education was compelled, in rapid succession, to double the accommodations of the schools. In 1866, a new school house of four rooms was built in North Delaware; in 1870, a house with the same number of rooms, but larger, was built in East Delaware; in 1875, a yet larger building of six rooms was erected in South Delaware, and a year or two later, two rooms were added to the Central school house, and two more to the school in East Delaware. By a judicious economy, these improvements were all effected without the creation of a debt, and with but small increase in the rate of taxation. In the last ten years (1870-80) the annual levy has but once reached the limit of seven mills on the dollar, authorized by law; two years it was six mills, four years it was five mills, and, for the last three years (to 1880) it has ranged from three to four mills. The enumeration of youth of a legal school age is now (1880) 2,300; the number of teachers appointed in 1870-80 was twenty-five; and the aggregate salaries paid to them are \$10,500; and the incidental expenses of the schools are about \$3,000 more.

"The course of study is so arranged that pupils leaving the school at the age of twelve,

are able to read and write well, have an understanding of the fundamental principles of arithmetic, and a general knowledge of geography, essentially that of their own country. Those who stay to complete the entire course, extending through eight years, get a very good general preparation for business, or for entrance upon college studies. Graduates of the High School are prepared for the freshman class in colleges, with the exception of Greek.

"Among a free people, the thirst for knowledge and culture is unquenchable; if not satisfied in one direction, it will seek to be slaked in another. In the earlier years of this town the educational and literary cravings of the community were just as marked as they have shown themselves since, but the opportunities for indulging them were not the same as now. In the absence of public reading-rooms, schools, libraries, and newspapers, a tribune for public discussion was a pleasant and profitable form of entertainment and means of cultivation. Such was found in the 'Delaware Lyceum,' an organization formed by the young men, but largely attended by all classes of citizens. Of the date of its organization, and the length of its career, the writer has no information, but, as showing the character of its meetings, the grave and practical matters discussed, the following illustrations may be given. The notices are from the *Olentangy Gazette*; and the meetings were held in the Thespian Hall, an upper chamber in the range of public buildings on the Court-house plaza. This name indicates that the hall was originally designed for entertainments of a musical and dramatic character.

"'Monday evening, February 1, 1841, a public discussion is appointed on the following resolution: '*Resolved*, That the right of suffrage should be extended to females.' *Advocates*, S. Dunham, P. Bunker, J. A. Barnes; *Respondents*, R. Hills, T. C. Jones, R. E. Rice.

"'I. Ranney, *Secretary*.'"

"From the names here and following, it seems, as might be expected, that the legal





profession was most largely represented. All these gentlemen were lawyers or law-students, except Bunker, Sheriff; Hills, physician; and Rice, teacher.

"Feb. 15.—*Resolved*, That the youth of the country should be educated at public expense.' *Advocates*, T. W. Powell, F. Hoar, R. Hills; *Respondents*, D. T. Fuller, I. Ranney, P. Bunker."

"Feb. 22.—*Resolved*, That capital punishment ought to be abolished.' *Advocates*, T. C. Jones, J. A. Barnes; *Respondents*, R. E. Rice, P. Bunker."

"March 25.—*Resolved*, That the right of suffrage ought to be extended to females.' *Advocates*, P. Bunker, T. C. Jones; *Respondents*, I. Ranney, R. Hills."

"Evidently this was a question of unusual interest. The discussion six weeks before had apparently not settled the matter in debate; but it had at least wrought conviction and conversion in the mind of one of the champions; and he now appears in arms in the opposite camp. How the great debate at last terminated, the muse of history has not recorded, but the renewed struggle on this question in the Ohio Legislature, in this year of grace, 1880, too plainly declares that the vote upon the occasion should have been put on record for the information and guidance of succeeding generations.

"July 12.—*Resolved*, That the legal rights of women should not be impaired by marriage.' *Advocates*, T. C. Jones, I. Ranney. *Respondents*, P. Bunker, C. T. Solace."

"With this notice our extracts must close. but we need not doubt that the discussion of such questions by thoughtful and earnest men, and that listening to such discussions by the reflecting part of the community, must have done as much in directing and molding the

thought as the more recent lecture system.

"In regard to popular lectures, this community has been specially favored. For several years, a citizens' lecture association existed, and was the means of introducing many distinguished men and women to Delaware audiences. These lectures have generally paid well, but the large number of excellent addresses and lectures delivered annually at the University, and free to all listeners, has had a tendency, in recent years, to make a Delaware audience content to pay for nothing inferior to the best. So what has been made matter of complaint against Delaware, is, in reality, when rightly understood, complimentary to the intelligence and taste of her people. This is a lecture-going community, but it goes to hear only first-class lectures."

The following notes regarding several of the early schools is quoted from an article entitled, "Pioneer Institutions of Learning," which was contributed to the *Western Collector* by Dr. Ralph Hills.

"The Morgan Academy or High School, was number one of the pioneer institutions. Its first name was derived from the name of its principal preceptor, and the second from its location in the upper story of the house it was in. This was our old acquaintance, the Pioneer Tavern, near the Medicine Water. Soon after the War of 1812, this tavern gave up the ghost—as a tavern—and its spacious ballroom was used for a high school. It had in part, also, the character of a boarding-school, for it is remembered that a family lived in the other part of the old tavern, who kept boarders, etc. \* \* \* The Morgan High School was only of a few years' duration. It was conducted on the Solomonian principles, now so thoroughly obsolete that few understand them. The record of its alumni is lost.

"The Female Seminary, the next institution, was a pioneer of the "O. W. F. C."—but was located on our campus, in the old Haunted House—the old brick tannery. This was in charge of a lady principal for some two or three years, and we are inclined to the opinion that it was mainly for that reason that



it was termed the ladies' seminary. for, according to most reliable traditions, it had about the usual admixture of the sexes.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Quitman's Academic Grove was an institution that received its name from the proprietor, president, preceptor, etc., all in the person of John A. Quitman, afterward governor of Mississippi, major-general in the Mexican War, and also from its being in the actual grove, with its fallen log seats, its tree columns, festooned with their wild-grape hangings, and having the clear canopy of heaven above

\* \* \* The exact location of Quitman's Academic Grove was on the promontory of high ground running off south of the present library building. Here was a cosy little opening in the dense woods around, with a little of sun and plenty of shade, as season required. It was here that young Quitman took his pupils, the sons of a queer, eccentric old gentleman, whenever they could stealthily get there, for they were closely housed in town by the old gentleman, and only got out for exercise, and when the old man went along, he and the tutor headed the column, marched off a mile or so down the dusty road, and then returned to their prison-like house."

The city of Delaware now has five fine public school buildings. The west building, which was completed in 1904, is notable in being one of four such buildings that have thus far been erected in this country, all the classrooms being lighted exclusively from the left. This idea originated in Germany. The theory is, that if rays of light enter a room from two or more directions, they collide, and the interruption thus caused in the waves produces vibrations injurious to the nerves of the eye. The building contains twelve rooms and a basement which is a full story in height. This building cost, including furnishings, \$42,800. A new addition to the High School building is nearly completed, the dimensions of which are ninety-two feet from east to west by sixty-two feet from north to south; it is two and one-half stories high, and when completed will cost over \$20,000. Besides gymnasium and two locker-rooms in the basement, it will have four

classrooms on the first floor and superintendent's offices; on the second floor it will have one classroom, and a combined study-room and auditorium. As an auditorium, this room will have a seating capacity of 700. On this floor there will also be a teachers' rest-room. With the rooms in this new building, there will be a total of fifteen classrooms in the High School. The last census, in April, 1907, showed 2,626 children of school age in Delaware. There are now (March, 1908) a total of forty-eight teachers on the pay-roll of Delaware, which amounts to \$2,691.74 per month.

#### DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND EARLY TEACHERS.

No authentic record can be found of who taught the first school in the county or where it was located. The fact is, that schools were started in several of the early settlements about the same time, and within a very few years after the first settlers came to the county.

There were settlements at three different points in BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP; a school was started as soon as practicable in each one, but it is impossible to say which was the oldest. The first school house at Berkshire Corners was built on the east side of the street, about thirty yards south of the Granville Road. The first two teachers, Miss Clara Thompson and Miss Cynthia Sloper, came from Worthington. Four local teachers came next, the first of whom was Solomon Smith. He was followed by Adonijah Rice, who also kept the first tavern at the Corners and was the first postmaster. A man named Jones and Sophronia Brown were the next teachers. The first definite date we are able to find is 1810, in which year Maria Denton taught a school of ten pupils in a log cabin near the farm at one time owned by Hon. Ezekiel Brown. The history of the first school house and teacher at Sunbury is shrouded in the mists of years. A hewed-log school house stood for many years on the southwest corner of the square as one of the oldest landmarks of that section. Among the names of the early teachers we find Julia Strong and Nathan Dustin, to the latter of whom we have already referred in this chapter.



The establishment of Berkshire Academy at the Corners during the winter of 1840-41, was the first attempt to provide more advanced instruction. The institution was chartered, and the shares sold at ten dollars each. The money secured in this way was expended in the erection of a small frame building, which cost \$300.00 or \$400.00. The first term was held the following winter, with an attendance of about thirty students under the instruction of G. S. Bailey, a teacher from Oberlin. The Academy was maintained for about fifteen years, but was finally closed for lack of support. Later the building was used for a dwelling. The good influence of the Academy upon its patrons and the township at large cannot be estimated. A large number of the young men and women trained within its walls achieved more than ordinary distinction: One became a governor, another a congressman, and another gained for herself an enviable position as a lecturer in the temperance and anti-slavery movements.

Until this school year (1907-08) there were seven district schools in the township: one of these is now suspended. In 1871 the first brick school house was built at a cost of \$1,000. This was in District No. 1. Two years later another school house somewhat like it was erected in District No. 2, at a cost of \$900. Similar schools have been built in the other districts.

SUNBURY and GALENA are special school districts which were organized in 1868. The school building at Sunbury was built in 1878 at a cost of \$5,000, and at that time was the finest school building in the county outside of Delaware. Sunbury has one of the three first-grade high schools in Delaware County. Galena has one of the four second-grade high schools in the county. This was established in 1903. The graduating class of 1908 numbers fifteen, the largest in the history of the school. The statistics of these schools will be found in the table accompanying this chapter.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP. The first school in this township was taught by Joseph Eaton. The cabin in which he gathered the youthful aspirants for knowledge, stood on the west side of Alum Creek, a little less than a mile north

of the old Baptist Church. In 1810 Lucy Caulkins, who later became Mrs. Ripley, and often is referred to by the name of Julia, began to teach the second school. A cabin standing near the old block-house served as her school room. The first structure erected especially for school purposes stood on a ridge of land just south of the block-house. This was one of the rudest of that type which we have described in this chapter, and was used but little. Another school was taught in a cabin near where the bridge on the Delaware and Sunbury pike crosses Alum Creek. Later, the block-house, which is referred to in the chapter devoted to the military history of the county, when it was no longer needed for defence, was used both as a school and church, and was far more comfortable than most of the structures used in that day for such purposes. As early as 1811 Prof. Burr held sway in that "temple of learning."

In 1818 there were about 100 pupils in the township, and four school houses: One opposite the Presbyterian Church, south of Cheshire; one in what is known as the Dunham settlement and one in the Eaton neighborhood, both of these being in the northeast part of the township, and the fourth school house was located in the northwest quarter. One of the early teachers in Berlin Township was an old Revolutionary soldier by the name of Pelatiah Morgan. He taught in the school house south of Cheshire, and had for his inseparable companion a wooden bottle of whiskey, which, tradition says, received fully as much attention as did his pupils. In 1826 this structure was replaced by a brick school house, in which Joseph P. Smith was the first teacher. In 1837 the enumeration showed 340 pupils; in 1858, 530. Our table shows that there are now 212 pupils in the schools. There were seven school houses in 1837; thirteen in 1853, and ten at the present time.

BROWN TOWNSHIP's first school house was built north of the cemetery at Eden, or Alum Creek settlement, as it was called at that time. David Eaton was the first teacher, and he was succeeded by Anthony Griffith. It was not until 1840 that a school house was erected at



Eden. Brown Township now has seven school houses and 114 pupils, and Eden School District has one school house and thirty-three pupils.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP. The first school in this township was taught in the home of James Kookon, the founder of Bellepoint. The name of the pioneer teacher long ago passed from memory. Later Mr. Kookon donated an old granary, which was made to serve the double purpose of school house and church. Some time after this, one of the early citizens, Henry Cryder, built himself a new house, and gave his old home for school purposes. It was here that John Wilson, who was the first teacher of whom we have knowledge, held forth. Money to pay him was raised by subscription at the rate of \$2.50 per pupil. He was not much of a teacher, but doubtless was better than none. His habits were not such as would have recommended him at a later time for membership in the Sons of Temperance. He often fell into a drunken sleep in the school room, on which occasions the irreverent boys would shoot their pop-guns at him. John C. Cannon, who taught a school at Bellepoint in 1835, was a similar character. He died in an unused cabin in the neighborhood, of exposure, resulting from protracted dissipation. That the youth of those days learned anything at all is a wonder, and that they were not corrupted by such evil examples shows the fine moral fiber of which that generation was made. Today, this township is not one whit behind the foremost communities in educational matters. It maintains a high school of the third grade at Bellepoint, and is one of the two townships in Delaware County that has a township supervision of schools.

GENOA TOWNSHIP. The first school house in this township was built in 1841 on the farm of Ralph Smith. Lawson Gooding was the first teacher here. The first school house on "Yankee Street" occupied a site on land owned by Marcus Curtiss, and here Sanford Bennett was the first to wield the rod and teach the three R's. The time and opportunity for the pursuit of even these elementary studies were so limited in those days that going to school

was treated as serious business, and the young men and young women applied themselves with diligence to their mental tasks. It may be interesting to some to compare these statistics for the school year 1878-79 with those shown on our table. Tax Rate, .0039; total expenditures, \$1,803; number of schoolhouses, 9; total value of school property, \$4,500; number of teachers, 9; number of pupils, 305.

HARLEM TOWNSHIP. David Gregory, a brainy man from Berkshire, was the first teacher here of whom we have any record. He became a prominent citizen of this county, serving as justice of the peace, county commissioner, member of the Legislature in 1848, director of the State Prison at Columbus. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability. The first school house was erected on the site of Harlem chapel. The statistics for 1907 show that Harlem Township is holding its own in the educational advancement of the present day. It has, at Centerville, a third-grade high school, and is one of the two townships in this county that provides township supervision of schools.

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP. There is no record to show just when the first school house was built in this township, but it was probably about the year 1820. This was known as the Curtis school house, from the owner of the farm on which it was built, on Little Walnut Creek, about a mile from the southern boundary of the township. School House No. 4 now occupies the same site. Miss Eliza String was the first teacher here. The next school house was built on the cross road, about a mile west of Olive Green. Those who attended this school were especially favored in having for their teacher, James Wheeler, a young man of about twenty-one years of age, who was well educated for those days, and whose mental ability and high moral principles won the esteem of everybody. He afterwards became a Methodist clergyman. The third school house was built in what became known as the Virginia School District. These schools, like all others of that day, were maintained by private subscription, but in school affairs Kings-





ten Township kept in step with the march of progress, and in due time inaugurated a public school system suited to the demands of the times.

**LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.** It was not long after the first settlement was made in this township that the first school was started. It was taught by Miss Lucy Carpenter (who afterwards married James Swinton), a daughter of the original settler, Capt. Nathan Carpenter. She used for her school-room the log cabin her father had erected to provide shelter during their first summer. Among the early teachers in this township was a native of the Emerald Isle, named Haligan. Besides elementary schools that are second to none, Liberty Township now has a high school of the third grade at Powell, and outside the city of Delaware, Ashley is the only place in the county, the value of whose school property exceeds that of Liberty Township.

**MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.** Robert Louth was the pioneer teacher in this township, and the scene of his labors was a small log school house east of the Olentangy River from Norton. John Milliken, from South Carolina, taught in a log school house a quarter of a mile north of Norton. This is the school house referred to on a preceding page as having a greased sheepskin window. Beyond the most elementary rudiments of learning, it was not thought necessary to go in those early days, and the acquirement of knowledge was necessarily subordinated to the acquirement of the means of subsistence. The value of a record of educational matters to coming generations probably never entered the minds of these frontiersmen, and this accounts for the meagerness of our information regarding these pioneer days. The present status of the schools in Marlborough Township is indicated in our table.

**ORANGE TOWNSHIP.** In 1815, eight years after the first settler took up his abode in this township, Jane Mather, the daughter of an early settler and the widow of a soldier of the War of 1812, opened the first school. This was the beginning of District No. 1. The cabin of one of the pioneers, John Wimsett,

served as a school house. Later, as the settlement grew, a log school house was built on the east side of the State Road, not far from Wimsett's cabin. Most of the school-books used at this time were brought from the East by the mothers who foresaw the need they would supply in the wilderness, and as may be imagined, they constituted a motley collection. In 1827 this old school house was destroyed by fire, and was replaced by a hewed-log structure fitted with windows, and with such other improvements in its furnishing as were possible to provide. In 1822 Chester Campbell taught a school in the northeastern part of the township, and in 1825, a Mr. Curtis taught a singing-school here. Somewhere about 1850, a frame school house was erected in this neighborhood. The first brick school house in the township was built in 1868 in District No. 4, at a cost of about \$1,000. For many years Lewis Center has been a special-school district. The 1907 statistics for both township and Lewis Center will be found in the table accompanying this chapter.

**OXFORD TOWNSHIP AND ASHLEY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.** It was not until 1826 that the first school house was built in this township. Its location has long been a matter of dispute, and at this late date we do not feel like passing a judgment on the insufficient and conflicting evidence at our command. Rev. Levi Phelps, a Baptist preacher, was the first teacher. The structure was of the log-cabin type, common to those days, 18 x 22 feet in dimensions. About that time, another school house of the same kind was erected a short distance south of Windsor Corners. After a few years a hewed-log cabin replaced the first structure, and later, when the times required and facilities permitted, it was replaced by a frame building, which was used until the Methodist Church purchased the property. As is shown by our table, there are five district schools in the township. Ashley was incorporated as a village in 1855, and seven years later, a special school district was formed of the village and a number of adjoining farms. A new school house containing two rooms was built. This met the requirements until 1877,



when it became necessary to provide increased accommodations, and a fine two-story school house, with four commodious rooms was erected. In 1901 it again became necessary to have more room, and two rooms were added, at a cost of \$3,000. The valuation of school property in this district is the largest in the county, outside of the city of Delaware. It has a well selected school library of 500 volumes, and laboratory apparatus worth about \$150.

**PORTER TOWNSHIP.** The "Block School-house," as the first "temple of learning" in this township was called, was built in 1825 where Sugar Creek empties into Big Walnut Creek. William Wolfe, who took his pay, or part of it, in dried apples, was the first teacher. A pretty little romance in connection with him has floated on the wings of tradition down to the present time, and we give it as illustrating the directness of the people of those days in their personal relations. Delaware, fifteen miles away, was the nearest point at which Mr. Wolfe could dispose of his apples, and as he had no horse, he was compelled to carry the fruit to market on his back. On the first day out, about noon, having reached a little settlement, he stopped at a small cabin and asked for dinner and the privilege of resting. His hostess, a stranger to him, proved to be a charming widow, who refused to accept any remuneration for her hospitality. On his homeward journey, on the following day, Mr. Wolf stopped again at the little cabin, and as he was leaving the place, informed the kind lady that it would be necessary for him to make another trip to Delaware to sell the balance of his apples. He said he would call again, and that unless on that occasion she consented to become his wife, he would consider himself, of all men most miserable, and that she must have a positive answer for him upon his return. The next time she saw him she told him she couldn't say no. It is said they were soon married and lived happy ever after. There are now nine excellent school houses in this township, and in the matter of providing for the education of their youth, the

citizens of Porter Township are fully abreast of the times.

**RADNOR TOWNSHIP and SCHOOL DISTRICT.** The following record of the early history of the schools in Radnor was contributed by Rev. B. W. Chidlaw to the old County History, and we quote it because we believe he was the best authority of his time and had access to information that is not now available. "The pioneers of Radnor were the friends of education, and when their children became of suitable age, they united together, built a log-cabin school house, and employed a teacher. No record or tradition points out the spot on which the cabin school house was built, nor by whom the first school was taught. Before the day of the school laws in Ohio, the people of Radnor were a law unto themselves, and educational interests were cherished accordingly. In 1821 there were three log school houses in the township—one on the farm of John Phillips in the southern part, another on the farm of Ralph Dildine, in the center, and another, in the northern part, near where the old block-house stood on the farm of Benjamin Kepler. The school term embraced three or four months during the inclement season. The teachers received from \$9 to \$12 a month, and boarded around. Their pay was largely in trade, produce, and goods manufactured with the help of the spinning-wheel and the domestic loom in the skillful hands of the mothers and daughters that honored and blessed the early homes of Radnor.

One of the early teachers who taught about 1818 was Roger Penry, a native of South Wales. He was a fair scholar, especially in arithmetic and grammar, and in general knowledge. He was in advance of the age, therefore his services among the youth of Radnor were not fully appreciated. Small scholars, both as it regards age and proficiency in letters, were not his delight. But his disciples in Pike's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar were greatly benefited by his instruction. Another contemporary was Christopher Moore, whose specialties in teaching were orthography and



chirography, and in these branches of learning he was a genuine enthusiast. In Webster's spelling-book he was at home, and in writing copies he was unexcelled. His spelling-schools and matches were always great occasions, and attracted crowded houses. Gathered on a winter evening on the punchon floor of the log school house, Master Moore with a radiant face, comfortably seated on his three-legged stool, and his scholars on split-log benches; with the blazing light of a capacious and well-filled fire-place, the work of the evening would commence. The master knew the text-book by heart; with closed eyes, smiling face, and quick ear he gave out the words. It required about four hours to spell from "ba-ker" through the hard words in the pictures and the solid columns of proper names at the end of the book. In a word, the earnest, interested teacher had scholars like-minded; spelling was a great business, and enchaind the attention of all concerned."

Since the foregoing was originally written, a room has been added to the school house in Radnor Village, at a cost of \$1,260. In 1907 a second-grade high school was established at the village. The southwestern part of the township is now in the Eagleville Special School District.

**SCIOTO TOWNSHIP.** Besides the township's distict schools, there are in Scioto the special school districts of Ostrander and Warrensburg. The northeastern corner of the township is included within the Eagleville Special School District, and the southwestern corner of the township is included in the Jerome Special School District, most of which is in Union County. But little is known of the history of the schools of this township from the time of its settlement until a comparatively recent date. A Mrs. Nidy taught the first school in the Scioto settlement, a rude hut, once owned and used by James McCune as a cattle-shed, serving for her school-room. For many years Ostrander has had a commodious brick school house, which provides accommodations for the elementary and high schools. The high school, which is of the second grade is one of the oldest in the county. Warren-

burg also has a second-grade high school, which was established in 1894.

**THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.** James Crawford was the first school teacher here, and the scene of his labors, a small and uncomfortable hewed-log cabin on Fulton's Creek. At that time, this was the only school house in the township. As the township became more thickly settled, the educational facilities were improved. As some may be interested in making a comparison with present conditions, as shown in our table, we give the figures for 1879. Total expenditures for schools, \$1,-858.02; number of school houses, 8; total value of school property, \$2,200; number of teachers, 8; number of pupils, 180. At present the southeastern corner of the township is included in the Eagleville Special School District; Special District No. 1, also known as the "Thompson Chapel School," is at the southwest corner of the river road and "Smoky Row." These new districts, which have their own statistics, should be taken into consideration in making a comparison with former days.

**TRENTON TOWNSHIP.** The first school house in this township was located near the Big Walnut, about eighteen rods north of the bridge on the Mount Vernon Road. A man named Good taught the first winter school, and the first summer term was taught by Clarissa Sturdevant. Like others of their day, these were subscription schools. For the purpose of comparison, the following statistics for the school year 1878-79 may be of interest. These are for the entire township, the special school district of Trenton not having been set off at that time. Expenditures, \$1,-429.05; number of school houses, 7; value of school property, \$3,200; average daily attendance, 195.

**TROY TOWNSHIP.** The year 1814 marks the beginning of the history of education in this township. The first pedagogue was Miss Electa Wilcox, who taught for several winters in a cabin that stood in a sugar-maple grove, and had been used as a sugar camp by Joseph Cole, one of the earliest settlers in the township. As soon as they were able, the settlers



subscribed for and built a log school house of the type common in those days. The progress in educational matters since that time is shown by the following statistics for the school year 1878-79 and the table of figures which we have prepared from present figures: Total expenditures, \$1,624.39; number of school houses, 8; value of school property, \$3,200; average daily attendance, 152. Of the eight school houses now in the township, seven are brick, and one is a frame structure; four were built in 1883, at a cost of \$1,400 each. Troy Township has the honor of being the first township in the county to have its funds on deposit drawing interest for the benefit of the township.

There has been a steady growth in the way of more thorough preparation of the teacher for his work. A fair idea of the development of the public sentiment of Ohio in regard to the professional preparation of the teacher for his work can be gained by a glance at the increase in the requirements for teachers' certificates since 1852. Prior to that time, teachers were examined in reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. In 1852 the Legislature passed an act requiring teachers to be examined in grammar and geography in addition to the branches just mentioned. In 1882 history was made a required branch of common school study, and in 1888 physiology and hygiene were required on teachers' certificates. In 1897 civics was required in connection with the study of United States history, and teachers were required to pass an examination in both these subjects. In 1904 a law was passed requiring teachers to be examined in English and American literature, so that of the ten branches of study in which teachers must now pass an examination in order to secure an elementary certificate, six have been added since 1852. Teachers are also required to pass a rigid examination in theory and practice in order to obtain a certificate of any grade. During these years there has also been an increase in the severity of the tests, so that an examination in a given branch of study today is far more searching than it was even a few years ago.

Formerly each separate board of examiners prepared its own list of questions, and the scope of the questions depended largely upon the point of view of the examiners; today, all the questions used in the eighty-eight counties of Ohio are prepared by the State school commissioner, and are uniform throughout the State. The scope of the questions is broader; technical and catch questions have been largely eliminated.

In general, the teachers of Delaware County are up to the spirit of the times in point of scholarship and other attainments, and compare favorably with the teachers of any other county in the State.

In 1904, a minimum salary law was passed, providing that no teacher should be employed for less than \$40 per month, and fixing the school year at not less than thirty-two weeks nor more than forty weeks. This law effected an increase in the wages of the rural teachers of from five to ten dollars per month, though a few of the townships were already paying the minimum of \$40 a month. One or two townships have, since the passage of the law in question, paid salaries exceeding the required amount. While the requirements of teachers have been more than doubled during the last few years, the increase in their remuneration has not been more than twenty per cent. Prior to the passage of the minimum salary law, many of the brightest young male teachers in the county were compelled to seek more remunerative work in other lines; but within the last year or two, the tide has turned, and the number of young men who are fitting themselves for the work of the schoolroom is increasing.

In 1890 what has since been called the "Boxwell" law was passed by the General Assembly. This law gave township boards of education in townships where there was no high school, authority to pay the tuition of pupils who could successfully pass an examination for admission to a high school that they could reach. In the session of 1901-02 this law was amended, and since that time has been known as the "Boxwell-Patterson" law. This amendment made it mandatory upon township boards





of education to pay the tuition of pupils passing the examination for the high school. This law has been a great boon to the youth living in the rural districts, and has had the effect of reducing the number of older pupils attending the district schools, many of whom formerly went term after term and reviewed studies with which they were already familiar. A large proportion of such pupils now take the examination and enter some of the high schools in the county.

year 1885. It is built on the property of St. Mary's Church, and is, therefore, under the exclusive control of said church, which it serves as a parochial school. It has always been held by the Catholic Church that no education can be considered complete and adequate from a moral and social point of view, unless religious and precise moral instruction forms a part of a school curriculum, whether in the elementary or in the secondary and higher departments; and as

Educational Statistics

TOWNSHIPS	Tax Rate	Total Expenditures	Number of School Houses	Value of School Property	Number of Teachers	No. of Pupils	
						Elementary	High School
Berkshire.....	.0074	\$2800.62	7	\$7000.	7	103	.....
Berlin.....	.005	1000.10	10	5000.	12	212	.....
Brown.....	.005	2000.25	10	5000.	8	114	.....
Concord.....	.0054	2787.88	10	5000.	8	122	.....
Delaware.....	.0075	3200.80	10	5000.	7	135	.....
Genoa.....	.005	2600.10	9	2700.	8	181	.....
Harlem.....	.005	1500.57	10	5000.	8	155	26
Kingston.....	.0038	3117.07	8	5000.	11	119	.....
Liberty.....	.0076	2310.26	11	11135.	13	316	14
Morrborough.....	.0055	2110.89	10	5000.	5	80	.....
Orange.....	.005	3000.15	8	5500.	8	160	.....
Oxford.....	.005	2000.08	8	5000.	4	87	.....
Porter.....	.0016	8000.	10	5000.	8	120	.....
Radnor.....	.0018	3050.37	10	10000.*	9	173	.....
Schofto.....	.0068	1500.45	8	10000.*	7	179	.....
Thompson.....	.0054	2100.02	6	5000.	6	125	.....
Trenton.....	.0054	2500.80	6	5000.	6	134	.....
Troy.....	.0053	1800.09	8	8000.	8	131	.....
Ashley District.....	.0056	400.551	1	1000.	6	129	80+
Delaware ".....	.0059	1472.83	5	15000.	51	137	360
Eden ".....	.0036	480.07	1	.....	1	21	.....
Edgelyville ".....	.0058	28.224	1	.....	1	27	.....
Galeus ".....	.01	2011.18	1	5500.	4	66	41
Jerome ".....	.01	300.01	1	.....	1	25	.....
Lewis Center District.....	.0044	300.01	1	1500.	4	80	27
Ostrander ".....	.0092	2200.16	1	5000.	1	90	.....
Radnor ".....	.007	138.76	1	1500.	4+	74+	21+
Sinbury ".....	.002	4070.24	1	5000.*	1	115	35
Special " No. 1.....	.004	275.54	1	600.	1	104	.....
Trenton ".....	.004	897.25	1	1500.	2	65	.....
Warrensburg ".....	.002	500.68	1	2000.	2	28	30

\*1900 + 1908

## ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

We are indebted to Rev. Philip Steyle, rector of St. Mary's Church, who kindly wrote the following article for this history:

This is a plain but substantial school building on South Henry Street, consisting of five commodious rooms and a large and well appointed hall on the second floor. The building, although unpretentious, answers the purpose for which it was erected by private subscription among the Catholics of Delaware in the

such a course cannot be had in the public schools under our present school laws, and as this matter is considered by the higher church authorities of vital importance, parochial schools, supported by the private funds of the parish have been established everywhere; and these schools are attended almost without exception by the children of Catholic parents. Such a segregation of the Catholic children, means, of course, first: A double tax for all Catholic freeholders, who have to be taxed for the support of the public schools, although they



do not make use of them. Second: It means, in many places, where prejudice and narrow ideas seem to prevail a little more than in others, a complete ostracism of teachers who may be Catholics in religion by the official school boards, though the public schools are built and kept up by taxation upon all, without distinction. This, of course, is the grossest injustice; but the majority ruling in that direction, there seems to be no remedy for it. It is the more remarkable, in that so far from hampering or interfering with the public schools, the parochial schools are every year an immense saving to the taxpayer and to the school boards, since without them, many more teachers would have to be employed and more school houses would have to be built. Here in Delaware, St. Mary's Parochial School, attended on an average by 250 pupils, saves the school board and the taxpayer the hiring of at least six more teachers, and the erecting of a large new school building, and yet, in the last fifteen years, not a teacher belonging to St. Mary's Church has been hired by the Delaware Public School Board. Five Sisters of Charity, whose convent adjoins St. Mary's School, have had charge of said parochial school from the beginning. For all secular branches, the course of studies is precisely the same as in the public schools. The difference is this, that the sessions begin and end with prayers recited in unison, and the first half hour is devoted to catechetical and religious instruction. In late years, a higher department has been added to the course, which, before that, was considered sufficiently complete with the eighth grade.

#### DELAWARE CITY LIBRARY.

The early settlers who purchased land of the Ohio Company brought with them the New England traditions of religion and education. We find them early planning to secure for themselves and their children the best educational facilities that their circumstances would permit, and it is not strange, therefore, that among people whose appreciation of knowledge was so keen, the public library began its work, even before the first log schoolhouse had been built. When General Israel Putnam died in

1790, his fine library, rich in history, travel and belles-lettres, was divided among his heirs. His son, Colonel Israel Putnam, brought a large part of this library to Belpre, Ohio, where we find it established under the title of the "Putnam Family Library" as early as 1795. Soon after, a stock company was formed, and the library was put into circulation for the benefit of those settlers who were willing to share in the expense of its maintenance. The second library was established at Cincinnati in 1802, and in 1804, the celebrated "Coonskin Library" was organized in Ames Township, Athens County. The limits of our space will not permit us to follow the extension of libraries through the territory. The history of some of these early libraries reads like romance, and it is gratifying to know that at an early day, Ohio held high rank in this important field.

Naturally, the first steps toward establishing a library in Delaware were taken by representatives of Ohio Wesleyan University in laying the foundation of the present Slocum Library; but as this library is a department of the university, though many courtesies in the use of its books are extended to the citizens of Delaware, the history of the Slocum Library will be found in connection with that of the University.

For the following sketch of the history of the free public library in Delaware, we are indebted to the very courteous and efficient librarian, Mrs. Nellie Pratt Stayman.

The question of establishing a free public library in Delaware had been agitated from time to time for many years. A corporation for this purpose was organized as long ago as 1855, but it was then found impracticable and the project was abandoned. The subject was agitated frequently at different periods, but all efforts were spasmodic and without results. Some years ago, however, twenty-six enterprising ladies organized themselves into a reading circle, called the "Book Club," and maintained a small circulating library, consisting of about thirty volumes, that were passed around and read by the members of the club. These ladies subsequently formed themselves into a



library association. This association was unincorporated. They asked for donations of books and secured additional members. The membership fee was fixed at fifty cents a year. It opened its library November 12, 1897, in the private office of Dr. W. H. Hague, who loaned the association the use of his bookcase, and tendered to the ladies the use of his office as a place of meeting. The extent of the library, at this time, was ninety-seven volumes, and the association consisted of thirty-five members. Strenuous efforts were made to increase the membership, and to add to the number of books, but it was found difficult to enlist attention and secure support. The ladies met with great discouragement on every hand. With the small means at their command, their progress was very slow, and the opening of a reading-room, which they regarded as very desirable, was simply out of the question. They made a canvass of the city, which resulted in increasing the membership to one hundred and ten, and in April, 1898, the library, by the courtesy of Mr. C. D. Young, was placed in his jewelry store. It was subsequently transferred to a small room, rented for the purpose, and the association continued to operate a circulating library among its members, until it was moved into what were thought at the time would be its permanent quarters in Masonic Hall.

Some idea of the difficulties and discouragement under which the ladies labored can be formed from the fact that the total receipts for the entire year preceding the incorporation of the present library association, from all sources, was less than two hundred dollars. It was perfectly apparent that if the library was to be made generally useful, something must be done to interest the public in it, and to establish it on a more permanent basis.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Library Association, a meeting of the citizens of Delaware was held July 21, 1898, at St. Peter's Church, with the view of enlisting public interest and attention to the importance of the enterprise. At this meeting the matter was generally discussed, and a committee appointed to consult with the City Council to ascertain whether the organization of a free public library

and reading-room could be secured through the action of the city authorities, under the act providing for the creation of public libraries, and also to fully investigate the whole subject, and report at a future meeting the best method to be pursued.

The next public meeting was held at the William Street Methodist Episcopal Church, September 13, 1898, and the committee formerly appointed, among other things, reported that after a consultation with a committee from the City Council, it was found impracticable to induce that body to establish and maintain a free public library and reading-room, and recommended that the most feasible method to be adopted would be the incorporation of an association to be known as "The Delaware City Library Association," for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining, in a public place in the city of Delaware, a public library and reading-room, free to all the inhabitants thereof, and to all persons residing within the territory known as the Delaware City School District;" the necessary funds to be secured in such manner as might be authorized by law, and by such other means as such association might deem advisable, and recommended that immediate steps be taken to secure the incorporation of such an association. The report of the committee was adopted. The ladies were requested to consider the propriety of incorporating their association for the purpose, and a committee was appointed to look up a site for such library.

Subsequently, a public meeting called by the president, was held at St. John's Lutheran Church, October 20, 1898. At this meeting the Ladies' Library Association reported that they would incorporate as requested, when the time would justify such action. It was made known, quietly, to the officers of the Ladies' Library Association, and to the committee to look up a location for the library, that Mr. Sidney Moore, one of Delaware's leading citizens, had decided to erect a building, and present the same to Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. and A. M., and that he intended in behalf of himself and wife to reserve therein a room for the use of the Delaware City Library Association; the association to be at the expense only of



finishing, fitting up and furnishing the same. Thereupon the ladies of the Library Association immediately procured articles of incorporation, dated February 23, 1899, which were presented at the next public meeting of the citizens, held at the Presbyterian Church, March 16, 1899. The articles of incorporation were approved at this meeting, and the proposition of Mr. and Mrs. Moore gratefully accepted. Mr. Sidney Moore, and Mrs. Sarah A. Moore, his wife, by perpetual lease, conveyed the library room to the association, conditioned "to continue as long as the association shall keep up and maintain therein a public library and reading-room, and pay such part of the insurance on the Masonic Temple as the value of the part so used and occupied by the Library Association bears to the whole building."

Sufficient funds were secured by membership fees, subscriptions and donations to finish the room, to provide for heating and also lighting the same with both gas and electricity, and to furnish it with the most approved and modern style of library furniture. The ladies turned over to the new association the books they had accumulated, numbering 535 volumes.

The Board of Education of the Delaware City School District have loaned the use and control of such portion of the Public School Library as is not needed for daily use and reference, upon the condition that the books be receipted for by the association and labeled "From High School Library," subject to return, however, at any time the Board of Education may so direct, and upon condition that all books purchased by the funds received under the tax levied by the School Board shall be marked and labeled "From Board of Education Tax Levy," and upon the further condition that in case the Association shall cease to maintain a public library, said books shall be returned to the Board of Education to become a part of the High School Library. The books so turned over consisted of 375 volumes, making a total of 910 volumes on the shelves of the new library when it was opened to the public on the evening of April 5, 1900.

The Dewey system of classification and cataloging the books is used in the administration of the library. It will be seen from the report of the committee on the best method to be pursued in the organization of the library and reading-room, that it was intended to bring the organization within the provisions of the act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to authorize cities of the fourth grade of the second class to levy a tax for the maintenance of a free public and school library," passed February 15, 1898, which requires school boards to levy a tax of not less than three-tenths nor more than five tenths of one mill on the dollar, to be used by the library association in the purchase of books and periodicals, and for running expenses.

Under this act, the Board of Education levies three-tenths of one mill on the dollar, and through this source, the library receives, and will receive annually, between eleven and twelve hundred dollars. The association is thus enabled to add to its number of books, and to fully supply the library with papers, periodicals, and to meet running expenses. The library at that time consisted of 1,359 volumes, thirty-one periodicals, and received eight daily papers. Through the perseverance of the ladies, the generous gift of Mr. Sidney Moore, and Mrs. Sarah A. Moore, his wife, the hearty co-operation of the School Board, the active assistance of a large number of her public spirited citizens, and the beneficence of the General Assembly, hereinbefore referred to, Delaware City now had a public library and reading-room established on a permanent basis.

In the early spring of 1902, it occurred to Mr. T. C. Jones, that if other cities of the size of Delaware were helped by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to build libraries, would he not do as much for Delaware. Mr. Jones brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Trade, and a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Jones, V. T. Hills, Dr. W. M. Semans and Dr. J. W. Bashford were members, to try to enlist Mr. Carnegie's aid in erecting a public





library building in Delaware. Mr. Jones, accordingly, began a correspondence with Mr. Carnegie, through his private secretary, which extended over many months, until December 22, 1902, when Mr. Carnegie addressed a letter to Mr. Jones, as chairman of the Library Committee of the Delaware Board of Trade, making a proposition to erect a library building. The City Council referred the offer of Mr. Carnegie to a special committee on January 5, 1903. This committee reported favorably on the plan, January 12th, and on its recommendation a committee of three was appointed to select a site for the proposed library building. Such a committee was appointed, and on April 9th reported in favor of the Lybrand property, now known as the Jane M. Case Hospital. A motion was made and passed, recommending that the incoming Council (May 1st) accept the Lybrand property. Nothing further was done until after the new Council was installed, when its library committee reported a resolution favoring the Williams-Little site, lying between the property of Mrs. Beverly Brown and the private alley south. This report was signed by Parsons, McGough and Alden, and was laid upon the table until the next meeting. On October 5th, the motion to purchase the Williams property was lost. The same evening the motion to purchase the Sampsell or Georgia Brown Allen property was lost, and a third resolution was offered to purchase the Hayes and LeCrone property which carried, and the city solicitor was directed to purchase the property. On December 7th, a petition was received from the library trustees appointed under the new code in favor of the Sampsell site, and on motion of Parsons an ordinance was passed authorizing its purchase. The first levy for a site had been reported by the Finance Committee during the preceding summer, through Prof. Parsons making a levy of one mill for this purpose.

No action had been taken to purchase the sites previously recommended, and the preceding resolution was repealed by the new ordinance. Finally, on January 4th, a resolution was passed to issue bonds to the extent

of \$5,000 for the purchase of the Sampsell site from Mrs. Georgia Brown Allen; the remaining \$1,000 (the site costing \$6,000) was to be paid out of the levy already made for a site. Thus the matter was finally settled after a great deal of annoyance caused by the opposition of some members of the Council to a site in the northern part of the city.

This site has an interesting history; together with the ground now occupied by the Court House and jail, it was originally platted for a cemetery—the first in Delaware Township—by Bysbe and Baldwin. At that time, this was located outside the limits of the village, which extended only as far as the south side of North Street—now Central Avenue. The first persons who died in the village of Delaware, as well as some who died north and east of here, were buried in this ground.

Mayor Clippinger appointed a committee to take charge of the creation of a library building. Before much, if any, definite work was accomplished by this committee, several changes occurred in its personnel, which finally included the following gentlemen: V. D. Stayman, D. H. Battenfield, T. J. Griffin, Henry E. Main, Judge B. F. Freshwater and Capt. C. W. Wiles. Architects E. W. Hart and John M. Marriott were associated in the preparation of plans, the latter gentleman later becoming architect and superintendent in charge of construction. The building was begun in the fall of 1904 and was opened to the public on September 1, 1906. The cost of the building, \$21,500, was paid by Mr. Carnegie; \$1,500 was spent in furnishing it. The present Board of Trustees is as follows: V. D. Stayman, president; D. H. Battenfield, vice president; Captain C. W. Wiles; Henry E. Main; T. J. Griffin; Judge B. F. Freshwater.

The number of books in the library is 4,666, and thirty-two magazines and five daily papers are received. The last annual report shows 12,850 readers and a circulation of 22,067 books.

THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was incor-



porated February 8, 1906. The following gentlemen were charter members: J. L. Smith, president; D. L. Ziegler, vice-president; Frank L. Grove, secretary; H. E. Buck, soliciting agent; John B. Taggart, curator. In addition to the foregoing, the following individuals are now members: Howard O. Core, who is the present curator; Dr. William E. Knight, Arthur Sheradin and Hon. E. M. Wickham. D. W. C. Lugenbeel, the veteran journalist, whose historical sketches over the signature "Looking Backwards" have interested so many readers of the Delaware papers, was recently elected to honorary membership. At present the society is without a place in

which to make a public display of the collections owned by its members, but it is hoped to secure suitable accommodations in the near future. The limits of our space will not permit of a list of the thousands of relics of a by-gone age which have been collected. There are upwards of ten thousand Indian relics, hundreds of pieces of old china, many spinning wheels, reels, swifts, old blue coverlets, school books, American cut glass, fireplace cooking utensils, reflectors for baking in the fireplace, old wooden cradles, hand-spun woolen carpets, wooden-wheel clocks and other furniture.



## CHAPTER XII.

### EDUCATION (II).

#### OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

[This chapter is based largely on a history of the University prepared by Prof. Wm. G. Williams for the volume entitled "Fifty Years of History of the Ohio Wesleyan University," permission for the use of which was kindly granted by the University.]

The city of Delaware is largely indebted for its present size and importance to the location here of an educational institution of highest standing, of which it may well be proud. It was largely because of Ohio Wesleyan University that the first railroad was brought into the city of Delaware, and today the university brings a volume of business amounting to at least \$400,000 per annum into the city. It can be truthfully said, therefore, that the education of young men and young women at Ohio Wesleyan University is the leading industry of Delaware. The University was founded in 1844 and owes its location, if not its establishment at that particular date, to the famous White Sulphur Spring in Delaware. This spring had early attracted the attention of tourists and seekers after health. In order to accommodate these, and to encourage further patronage, two enterprising citizens, Thomas W. Powell, Esq., and Columbus W. Kent, erected, in the year 1833, on a spacious lot, embracing the spring, a fine hotel, which soon became known to the citizens as the Mansion House. The waters were salubrious and the locality healthful; and for some years the Mansion House was kept in successful operation. But the town of Delaware was not very widely known, and was not easily accessible, and it was perhaps, too early in the history of the State to hope for large returns from a business enterprise of

Judge Powell, who had become the sole proprietor, concluded to abandon the attempt to establish a Western watering place.

About this time the Methodist College at Augusta, in Kentucky, to which the Ohio Conference was contributory, had been suspended. Augusta was on the wrong side of the river to suit the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the Methodists in Ohio; and it was already manifest that the school could never secure their patronage or contributions. Practically this largest Protestant denomination in the State was without a home institution for the education of her sons. The thoughtful men of the church were naturally solicitous in regard to the educational future of Ohio Methodism, but as yet no forward steps had been taken toward providing for these wants.

At this juncture it was suggested by the Rev. Adam Poe, the Methodist pastor in Delaware, that the citizens of the place should purchase the Spring property, and offer it to the Ohio and North Ohio Conferences of the Methodist Church, jointly, as a site for a college. This suggestion met with cordial approval.

The property thus proposed for a college site comprised about ten acres of ground, lying in the suburbs of Delaware, towards the southeast quarter of the town, and separated from the rest of the town by the insignificant "Delaware Run." Of this ground a part, on which the Mansion House stood, was held in fee simple; and the remainder, including the spring, by a perpetual lease without rent, from the corporation of Delaware. The investment in the grounds and buildings was about \$25,000; but the owner offered to con-



vey his interests in the entire property for \$10,000. This sum, it was thought, could be raised by a subscription among the citizens of the town and county, and, accordingly, a delegation was appointed to wait on the conferences, and ascertain whether they would accept the property if conveyed to them as proposed.

The North Ohio Conference met August 11, 1841, at Wooster. To this body the delegation first applied. The conference considered the matter favorably and appointed a committee of five to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Ohio Conference. August 25th the delegation appeared before the Ohio Conference, at Urbana. On the following day Dr. Charles Elliott and William P. Strickland were deputed by the conference to visit Delaware and examine the premises. They carried back a favorable report and many long remembered the Irish enthusiasm with which Dr. Elliott advocated the establishment of a Methodist college and the acceptance of this property. The conference was ready for the measure, and voted that it was expedient to establish a Methodist college in Ohio; that the two conferences (embracing about two-thirds of the State) should unite in the enterprise, and that, if the Sulphur Spring property was conveyed to the church, on the terms proposed, Delaware should be selected as the seat of the college. A committee of five was appointed to act with the committee from the Northern Conference.

The joint committee thus constituted met at Delaware, September 1, 1841. The committee consisted of Revs. John H. Power, Adam Poe, Edward Thompson, James Brewster and William S. Morrow, from the North Ohio Conference, and Revs. Jacob Young, James B. Finley, Charles Elliott, Edmund W. Selon and Joseph M. Trimble, from the Ohio Conference. Of these distinguished men, to whom was committed this weighty responsibility, Dr. Joseph M. Trimble was, for many years, the last survivor, and died May 6, 1891. The committee voted to accept the property if the citizens should perfect their offer, and if

the title should be made satisfactory to the Conferences.

The way being thus prepared, a subscription was opened by the citizens and was signed by one hundred and seventy-two persons. No subscription exceeded \$500 and the aggregate amounted to but \$9,000. That the movement might not fail, certain parties, trusting to future local subscriptions, obligated themselves for the deficit. But no further subscriptions were obtained, and some years afterwards, \$500 were raised by voluntary contributions among the ministers in the North Ohio Conference, to relieve the Rev. Adam Poe from the payment of a note given on this account. Such was the difficulty, at that time, of raising even this small sum for an enterprise which, as the citizens said in the preamble to their subscription, "would greatly add to the value of property in the town and county, and be of great public utility and benefit."

But the town was small; at the United States census the year before, 1840, the population was but 893; there was not much business and there was but little accumulated wealth in the community. The inducement they offered to secure the location of a college, destined to be the central institution of a great church, was absurdly small. But the amount raised in Delaware was the just measure of the ability of the place at that time. The University was welcomed to the town, and it has often since met with a generous response from the citizens to its appeals for aid. On the other hand, it has brought with it population, and wealth, and prosperity to the town.

The Conference Committee met November 17, 1841, and received from Mr. Powell a bond for the conveyance of the property donated by the citizens. The title was finally passed in 1850, to the Board of Trustees. In addition to the ten acres thus conveyed, the committee purchased from Judge Powell an adjacent property on the south, of five acres, at a cost of \$5,500, and the furniture of the Mansion House at about \$2,000 more. Dr. Trimble paid Judge Powell fifty dollars as an earnest to bind the contract for the additional





purchase, the first money given to the University, the first money paid on its debt.

Immediate steps were now taken looking to a formal organization. A committee composed of Jacob Young, Joseph M. Trimble and Adam Poe was appointed to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. A special charter, under the old State Constitution, conferring university powers, was granted by the Legislature March 7, 1842. The corporate powers were vested in a board of twenty-one persons from different parts of the State. These were William Neff, Samuel Williams, ex-Governor Allen Trimble, Lemuel Reynolds, Thomas Orr, William Bishop, William Armstrong, Rev. James B. Finley, Rev. Jacob Young, Rev. Edmund W. Schon, Rev. Leonidas L. Hamline, Judge Patrick G. Goode, George B. Arnold, ex-Governor Mordacai Bartley, Frederick C. Welch, Wilder Joy, Henry Ebbert, John H. Harris, Rev. Adam Poe, Rev. William Burke, Rev. Leonard B. Guley. These men were of prominence in state or in church. They have long since yielded their places to others. Dr. Guley, the last survivor, died in 1880, at the ripe age of seventy-six years. Of these trustees, though the charter did not so prescribe, fourteen were laymen and seven were ministers; and this ratio of ministers and laymen has always been kept in filling vacancies. By the provisions of the charter, the corporators at first held their office for life. The right of perpetuation of the Board was vested in the two patronizing conferences, each appointing to all existing vacancies, alternately. These conferences were afterwards divided into four, each with the same right of appointment. The arrangement for alternate appointment continued until 1869, when, by a general law of the State, under the new Constitution, the president of the University was made, ex-officio, a member of the Board, and the remaining twenty members were divided into four classes of five each, which were assigned, severally, to the four conferences, and the tenure of office was reduced to five years, so that each conference should annually elect one trustee for the period of five years. In 1871 the

charter was further so modified as to give the Association of Alumni a representation on the Board equal to that of each Annual conference; and in 1883 the West Virginia Conference was admitted as one of the patronizing bodies, with equal right of representation in the Board.

One of the conditions of the donation to the church was that the academic work of the college should be begun within five years; but the committees from the conferences did not wait even until the organization of the Board of Trustees. It was thought best to commence this work immediately, and a sub-committee was appointed to secure teachers and open a preparatory school. This committee at once engaged Captain James D. Cobb, a graduate of West Point and an ex-army officer, as instructor in the new school for 1841-42. Captain Cobb was about fifty years of age and was assisted by his son. It was arranged that he should have the free use of the Mansion House, but look to tuition for his compensation. He had a mixed school of boys and girls. At the end of the school year Captain Cobb resigned his place and moved to the South for his health.

The Board of Trustees held their first meeting at Hamilton, where the Ohio Conference was in session, October 1, 1842. At this meeting the Board elected the Rev. Edward Thomson, at that time the principal of Norwalk Seminary, to the presidency of the University, with the understanding that the appointment was only nominal for the present, but a pledge to the church and the public that a college faculty would be appointed and the college opened at no distant day. The Board, however, determined that a Preparatory School should meanwhile be maintained, and appointed the Rev. Solomon Howard as principal, with authority to employ his own assistants. He was given the use of the buildings and furniture, and was expected to get his support from the tuition fees of the pupils. Prof. Howard began his school November 1, 1842, and continued it successfully for two years. Both sexes were still admitted, and the attendance was largely local. He had



at first but four little boys as his pupils, but the number for the year was 130. During the second year of his school he was assisted by Mr. Flavel A. Dickinson, a recent graduate of Yale, who had taught one year as principal of the Delaware Academy, and who brought his school over "en masse."

Though no large immediate income was to be expected from subscriptions or from tuition, yet the Board of Trustees felt great confidence in the final success of a school supported by the large numbers and the growing wealth of the Methodist Church in Ohio. Relying upon these the Board, September 25, 1844, resolved to organize a faculty to open the institution with a college curriculum and college classes. Dr. Thomson, who had recently been elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, was re-appointed president, though again with the understanding that he should not immediately enter upon duty. As it was foreseen that the school would for a while be small, and the income limited, the Board established but four additional places, and made the following appointments: Rev. Herman M. Johnson, professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. Solomon Howard, professor of Mathematics; William G. Williams, principal of the Preparatory Department; Enoch G. Dial, assistant in Preparatory Department.

The salaries paid, or rather promised, to these men were gauged by the resources which the Board hoped to have at their command by the end of the year. The president's salary, when he should enter upon duty, was fixed at \$800; the professors were to be paid \$600 each, and the teachers in the Preparatory Department \$400 and \$350 respectively, but it was many years before even these meager salaries were paid as they became due.

Wednesday, November 13, 1844, was the day appointed and advertised for the opening of the school, but the opening was less encouraging than had been hoped. Dr. Thomson was present but for a day or two, and did not enter upon duty for nearly two years afterward, and Prof. Johnson was detained for many weeks. The other three teachers of the

five who were appointed to positions in the faculty, met in the basement of the Mansion House, the former dining room, which had been temporarily fitted up as a chapel, and proceeded to enroll the students applying for admission to the classes. Only twenty-nine presented themselves. This was a smaller number than had previously attended the preparatory schools under Captain Cobb and Prof. Howard. But the students now were all males of a mature age, and more advanced standing, and most of them were from other parts of the state. From this small number the faculty were able to organize all the college classes below senior, though the representation in the upper classes was very small. By the end of the year there were only two juniors, two sophomores, fourteen freshmen, and there were ninety-two in the Preparatory and other courses. Such was the initial catalogue of a university, which, long before its jubilee year, enrolled more than forty times the first number of students, annually, and graduates more than a hundred at a time.

#### ENDOWMENT.

Education, the world over, is largely a gratuity, and especially so in the higher institutions of learning. In the older and better endowed colleges, no student pays a tenth of the actual cost of his education. Grounds, buildings, cabinets, libraries, endowments, and all the educational appliances of science and art, are the gifts of the founders of the school to the students who attend it. A college to be eminently successful in its work should have all these before it opens its doors to the public. Fortunately, this is something realized in the benefactions of wealthy men. But in former times, in the Western country, neither State nor denominational schools could afford to wait for the accumulation of all these before beginning their work, and the result was, that most of our schools were started upon very meager foundations. Such was the case with Ohio Wesleyan University. The Board of Trustees started with nothing, and were in debt. To secure a present support and a fu-



ture growth was, of course, a matter of vital concern.

The only resources of the institution were the contributions of its friends, and these, at first, came slowly and sparingly; and it was not until 1849 that the indebtedness of \$7,000 for the purchase money was all paid. We have seen that the conferences early devised plans for the endowment of the University. In 1843 the Ohio Conference appointed Revs. Frederick Merriek and Uriah Heath, agents to raise funds from donations to the University, or by the sale of scholarships entitling the bearer to tuition, at the rate of \$100 for five years. The following year the North Ohio Conference appointed similar agents to work within its bounds. These agents, in the course of two years, obtained subscriptions and notes for scholarships to the amount of about \$30,000, and some donations of land worth, perhaps \$15,000 more. The interest on these notes and some tuition fees, constituted the sole revenue of the institution for the support of the faculty. Tuition for the regular Academic studies was early fixed at \$30 a year; and it has never been changed, though, since the era of cheap scholarships, no student has paid tuition. Art studies alone are not covered by the scholarships. As the sale of scholarships progressed, the tuition gradually fell to nothing. Perhaps two or three hundred of these higher priced scholarships were sold, mostly "on time," but, unfortunately, many of them were never paid for, though the tuition had been promptly claimed and enjoyed. The faculty was then wholly dependent on the income from the endowment notes. But though agents were continued in the field for the sale of scholarships, the aggregate did not perceptibly increase. At the end of six years, the total net assets were estimated at only \$70,000, and, of this, the endowment money and subscriptions reached only \$54,000. The institution was still on the borders of inanition. It was evident, that, unless a more effective policy was adopted, the school was destined to failure, or, at best, to a feeble existence.

At length, in the summer of 1849, the faculty, upon the suggestion of Prof. John

son, devised and proposed to the Board of Trustees a system of scholarships at a much cheaper rate than those at first sold. It was hoped that these would be popular, and be sold to an extent sufficient to give the institution both money and students for, at least, all present necessities. The trustees held a special session to consider the subject, September 24, 1849, at Dayton, where the Ohio Conference was in session. The measure was felt to be perilous; a failure would jeopardize all, and they deliberated a long time before they came to any conclusion. Finally with the approval of the Conference, the Board adopted the plan, and ordered the sale of scholarships, entitling the holder to tuition, at the following rates: (1) for three years' tuition, \$15; (2) for four years' tuition, \$20; (3) for six years' tuition, \$25; (4) for eight years' tuition, \$30. Unlike the old series of scholarships, the new ones were to be paid for in full before they were used.

The system was needlessly complex; the second and fourth rates alone would have been better than the four, and the price could have been one-half higher without lessening their salableness. But the success which crowned the effort quieted all criticisms. Three agents were appointed by each Conference to put the new scholarships upon the market. In two years they had sold nearly three thousand, and paid into the treasury of the University, besides the expense of the agency and the support of the faculty meanwhile, a sum sufficient to raise the nominal endowment, in 1854, to a round \$100,000.

The exact number of scholarships sold was 3,740, calling for a little more than 25,000 years of tuition. It was estimated that an average annual attendance of 500 students would exhaust this large aggregate in fifty years. As the attendance has not averaged this figure, the period for the final retirement of the scholarships may be somewhat prolonged. Subsequently, the agents, under the authority of the Board, issued a few hundred additional scholarships to the value of money or lands ostensibly given to the University, but for which the institution paid a full equivalent. But this policy has now been



stopped, and the board has ordered that no more scholarships be sold.

Part of this amount was still in unproductive land, and is in uncollected scholarship notes. But the income for the following year, 1855, was estimated to be \$8,500, which the committee of Ways and Means, in their report to the Board, say "will be amply sufficient to meet and defray all current expenses." In view of this hopeful condition of the finances, the salaries of the faculty were now increased as follows: The president was paid \$1,400; the professors, \$1,000 each; the tutors, \$500 each. The value of the real estate and other property of the University had also largely increased, and may be estimated at another \$100,000. Thus, the end of the first decennium saw the institution in a healthful financial condition, and with good prospects for the future.

The conference agencies for the endowment and building fund were continued for some years and the endowment slowly increased for a number of years. At length, in 1866, the centennial year of American Methodism, a general advance was made throughout the connection. Educational interests were everywhere the foremost, and, in Ohio, the result of the effort was a large addition to the funds of the University. A portion was devoted to building and general improvement, and the endowment was increased to considerably more than \$200,000. Unfortunately, the resources for building and grounds did not prove as ample as was hoped, and, after the "hard times" of 1873 set in, it was deemed necessary to draw upon the endowment fund for these purposes. About \$40,000 were thus consumed. The growth of this fund has, nevertheless, been so constant, that the heavy draft upon it was soon more than made good.

#### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The original college campus included the ten acres donated by the citizens, and the five acres bought by the conference committees. Additional purchases of ground were

subsequently made at an expense of over \$20,000, until now the campus contains about twenty-five acres lying in one continuous tract, besides the ten acres where Monnett Hall stands. In addition to these tracts, the University purchased at a cost of a little more than \$10,000, what is commonly spoken of as "The Barnes Property," where Prof. Davies now resides and where the Observatory is located. On the added lot of five acres (already referred to), purchased from Judge Powell, was a comfortable cottage near the street, the home of Mr. Powell. This was subsequently occupied by the president of the college, or by one of the professors, until 1856, when it was sold and moved off the campus. In the rear of this cottage, and in front of the present Sturges Hall, was a row of a half-dozen or more summer cottages, built for the accommodation of the guests of the Mansion House during the watering season. In 1855, all these buildings were removed, leaving the space in front of the University buildings open for the planting of additional shade trees.

The College Campus has a diversified character, which art has greatly improved. In 1872, Messrs. Wright and Mast, of the Board of Trustees, spent about \$5,000 in reconstructing the surface, making walks and drives, draining and planting. Since that time the low ground in the later additions has been filled in and regraded. Since 1860, more than 1,000 varieties of domestic or exotic trees and shrubs have been planted and properly labeled.

The college buildings rank among the best for architectural beauty and convenience. Elliott Hall, formerly "The Old Mansion House," was built for visitors seeking the invigorating climate and the health-giving waters of Delaware. It is three stories and a half high with a basement. It was of frame, lathed and cemented on the outside, but the interior was finely finished in walnut and tastefully decorated with plaster mouldings. The drawing-room and parlors on the first floor, and some of the large rooms on the second floor, were converted into recitation





rooms or the professors' studies. The chambers on the third floor were let to students, until, some years later, they also were needed for general purposes. In the basement, the old Mansion House dining-room was reconstructed into the college chapel, and the large kitchen, with its huge fireplace and brick oven, became the lecture-room and laboratory for the professor of Natural Science. On the south side of the main building was a large two-story annex, which was let as a boarding-house to a steward for the accommodation of two or three of the faculty and a half-score of students who had rooms in the building. In the rear of the Mansion House, on the east side, were long wide porches, level with the first and second floors, 12 and 25 feet from the ground. In 1848, the boarding-house was discontinued; the cement outside of the main building was replaced with a good close-jointed covering. The lofty and unsafe porches were torn down, and the annex removed to a location near the spring. Here it was let to students, and, happily, was soon burned down. In 1892, Elliott Hall was removed to its present location, and placed in good repair. It has served educational purposes well for upward of sixty years, and its desirable recitation rooms may be in use for at least another half century. The department of physics occupies the first two floors of this hall. On the third and fourth floors are the rooms of the School of Business. In the rear of the building and connecting with it is the Engineering Annex, erected during the summer of 1905, at a cost of \$5,800, which was borne by Messrs. David S. Gray and William R. Walker, both of Columbus, Ohio. It contains the apparatus necessary for instruction in the courses in wood and metal turning, and in engineering.

**THOMPSON CHAPEL.** The corner-stone of this building was laid on July 26, 1851, during Commencement Week, and was dedicated the following year. Its cost was about \$20,000. The structure was in the Doric style of architecture, three stories in height, and measured 85 by 55 feet. The main audience-room, 23 feet high, covered the entire upper

floor. The capacity of this room was about 600 sittings, which was then thought the utmost probable need of the institution for long years to come. The building stood on the site of the present library, and was named in honor of the first president of the University. The Lecture Association of the students in 1874 contributed \$800 toward the furnishing of the chapel; and by the efforts of the faculty and the senior class, a fine organ was installed at a cost of \$1,600. By this time the audience-room had grown too small for all occasions except daily prayers, and as early as 1885, the student-body had increased to such proportions that it became necessary to excuse a number of students from attendance at the daily exercises for lack of room. From 1889 to 1891, the daily chapel services were held in the auditorium of St. Paul's Church. This arrangement was found inconvenient, and Thomson Chapel again came into use, in September, 1891, but with the prospect of adequate relief in the immediate future.

**STURGES HALL.** This building is named for Mr. William Sturges, of Putnam, Ohio, who in 1853, offered the University a liberal subscription for a library, on condition that within a year a further subscription of \$15,000 should be secured for a suitable library building. Prof. Merriek undertook the agency for this, and raised the amount within a few weeks. The building was finished and dedicated in 1856. The two lower stories were used by the literary societies of the University, and the top floor served as library until the present Slocum Library was completed. At present the Hall contains the Chemical Laboratory, and lecture rooms and private office of the Professor of Chemistry. On the second floor are located the general collection of specimens illustrating structural and dynamic geology, and the Merrick-Trimble collection of minerals.

**MERRICK HALL** is a substantial edifice, three stories high, and built of Delaware blue limestone. It contains the lecture-rooms and laboratories of the Departments of Geology and Zoology, and on the third floor the Museum of Natural History. The Board began the



erection of this building in 1869, but a failure of the building fund delayed the completion of the building until 1873. Its cost was about \$40,000, a large portion of which was finally taken from the endowment fund. The Hall was named for a former president of the institution, Dr. Merrick.

**GRAY CHAPEL and UNIVERSITY HALL.** At the session in June, 1890, the Board of Trustees ordered the immediate erection of a University Hall that should furnish first and foremost the much-needed college chapel, and also more and better accommodations for the academic work of the institution. The cornerstone was laid June 18, 1891, and it took two years to complete the building. It is a massive stone structure, 160 feet long, 150 feet deep, and four stories high. The entire pile bears the name of University Hall. It includes the chapel, now called Gray Chapel, in commemoration of the noble life of Rev. David Gray, a venerable pioneer preacher in Ohio, the father of David S. Gray, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, president of the Board of Trustees, who gave \$27,000 toward the building fund, and through whose generosity and leadership the erection of the building was so promptly assured. This beautiful auditorium seats 2,000 persons, and can be enlarged by the opening of the adjacent lecture-room for the accommodation of 400 more. The chapel is octagonal in form, with the floor rising from the rostrum with a slight incline. The seats are arranged in seven sectors, with aisles radiating from the pulpit as a center. A spacious gallery, with seats placed in ascending tiers, extends two-thirds of the circumference of the room. The dome in the center of the chapel rises to a height of fifty-six feet from the floor. It is lit from above by day with beautiful opalescent glass, and by night from dome, gallery and walls with hundreds of incandescent electric lamps. The splendid organ was built by the Roosevelts, and cost \$15,000.

The University Hall contains, besides the chapel, a commodious and well-furnished hall for the Young Men's Christian Association, capable of seating 500 persons; several lecture-rooms, ten recitation-rooms, six society halls,

the administrative offices, professors' studies, ladies' parlors, wide corridors and other needed conveniences. The cost of this structure aggregated \$180,000. The building stands on the original site of the "Old Mansion House."

THE SLOCUM LIBRARY building bears the name of Dr. Charles Elihu Slocum, by whose generosity, its erection in 1897 became possible, he being the chief contributor to the building fund. The building stands on the site formerly occupied by the Thomson Chapel. It is 115 by 125 feet in dimensions, built of Bedford limestone, three stories high. The stack room has an estimated capacity for 175,000 volumes. The reading-room, finely lighted from above, is 60 by 100 feet in size. In addition to the administrative offices of the library, the building contains a series of rooms equipped for seminary use, and several class- and lecture-rooms.

The first ten years of the University were years of limited outlay. During these years, however, the need of a library was not only recognized but steps were taken to meet it. The agents of the University were authorized to solicit books wherever they could and 700 fairly well chosen volumes were the result of their efforts.

In 1853 Mr. William Sturges of Zanesville, Ohio, offered to give \$10,000 for books if the church would build a library building costing \$15,000. By this time about 3,000 volumes had been acquired by gift and solicitation. In a short time after the offer of Mr. Sturges, sufficient pledges were secured for the erection of a building which was begun in 1855, and dedicated in 1856.

Meanwhile, President Thompson visited Europe and purchased a valuable library of about 3,000 volumes with the money—\$6,600—paid by Mr. Sturges. Contributions were also received from Dr. Joseph Trimble and William A. Ingham, members of the Board of Trustees. After Dr. Ingham's death, his widow placed in the library about 500 of his private books. The widow of the late Dr. Charles Elliott gave the bulk of his private library, rich in patriotic and controversial literature. The widow of Dr. James



F. Chalfant, of the Cincinnati conference, gave his select library, consisting largely of philosophical books. Benjamin St. James Fry, editor of the "Central Christian Advocate," St. Louis, Mo., left his library of Methodist Church history. Bishop Isaac W. Wiley bequeathed to the University his library in memory of his son. The friends of Rev. John N. Irwin, D. D., an alumnus of the class of 1870, purchased his library for the University. John O. McDowell, M. D., an alumnus and trustee of the University, bequeathed his library of over 300 volumes as a foundation for a medical library. This collection was supplemented by a gift from Mrs. Philip Roettinger, of Cincinnati, of about 200 volumes from the library of her father, A. C. McChesney, M. D., of Cincinnati. John W. King, an alumnus and trustee, secured for the library fairly complete sets of the great English quarterly reviews and monthlies. Several of the University clubs, especially the Delaware Association of Alumni, contributed liberally. Numerous individuals made special additions of books in art, criticism, historical research and English literature. Being a depository, the library received copies of all United States Government publications as well as Ohio State documents. In 1898, the Slocum Library building was dedicated, having been completed at a cost of about \$65,000.

After the library was removed to this building, Dr. M. J. Cramer, ex-consul to Germany, bequeathed his library of 5,000 volumes. John Williams White, Ph. D., professor of Greek in Harvard University, a member of the class of 1868, purchased abroad a library of 2,000 volumes, which constituted a working library in Greek and Latin. At the time of removal into the new building, the total number of volumes owned by the library was 24,870. The number of accessions by gift, exchange, binding and purchase now equals 55,148. The number of periodicals received has been increased three fold now numbering about 400. The library is now open seventy-three hours per week, an increase of twenty-nine hours and the recorded circulation for 1906-07 was 31,710; which does not take into

account the use of 6,500 books and periodicals in greatest demand kept on the Open Shelf.

Of even more importance than this growth and increased use of the library, is the steady progress made in library administration. The introduction of modern library methods has resulted in a working library well fitted to supply the needs of a thousand students.

**ATHLETICS.** In 1888 the students took up among themselves a subscription of about \$800 for a gymnasium. The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of the class of 1872, added \$2,000 to this amount. The total cost of the building which is located southeast of Elliott Hall, was \$5,000, the balance being paid from the general fund of the University. The gymnasium was equipped with the needful apparatus, but did not prove as successful or as useful as was hoped, for the want of a competent trainer, who could devote his time to this work. The Athletic Association of the students was formed in 1890, and has been carried on with characteristic interest. The University appropriated two acres of ground for this purpose, and the Association fenced the grounds, graded the surface and erected a grandstand for spectators. The cost of these improvements borne by the Association was about \$2,000.

The John Edwards Gymnasium was named for the late Mr. John Edwards, at the time of his death a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, and whose widow and son were the principal contributors to the building fund. The Gymnasium cost about \$75,000, and was opened February 22, 1908. It is a rectangular structure 150 by 83 feet, with one projecting bay in front and two in the rear, to accommodate the stairways—a solid and substantial building, the first nine feet of stone, the remainder of brick, with stone trimmings, and the roof of red tile. In the basement are a swimming-pool 50 feet long and 22 feet wide, having a water depth of four feet at one end and seven feet at the other, the gift of Mr. Z. L. White, a trustee of the University, and several large courts that can be used for hand-ball, bowling alleys and drill rooms for the military companies of the University. The second floor



contains the administrative offices of the Director of the Gymnasium, a locker room having a capacity of 700 lockers, and bath and towel-ing rooms. On the third floor is the main gymnasium, 150 feet by 83 feet, which is equipped with all the necessary apparatus for a complete gymnasium. Above it and suspended from the roof is a running track of fifteen laps to the mile. The main floor will accommodate banquet tables for 1,200 persons, and for such occasions there is a fully equipped kitchen with 7,000 dishes.

The athletic field is located east of the gymnasium. It is 600 feet long and 400 feet wide. There is a quarter-mile oval track and a 100-yard straight-away. The field is almost level, but is a little higher in the middle. The surface water runs to the track and straight-away which carry the tile for drainage. The grand stand and bleachers are located at the west end of the field and have a capacity of 1,000. There are also several lawn tennis courts. The ticket office and gateway were built as a memorial by the class of 1897. The grading, fence, grand stand, bleachers and gateway cost \$11,000.

ART HALL, formerly the residence of Mr. G. W. Campbell, was purchased at a cost of \$5,000 by Dr. A. J. Lyon and Mrs. Abbie Parish, and presented by them to the University in 1898. It is devoted to the work of the Art Department of the University.

HARTUPEE HALL, which was opened in 1899, was presented to the University by Dr. and Mrs. Gaylord H. Hartupée, to be used as the home of missionaries' children while they are being educated at the University. The house and property are maintained by contributions secured by a Board of Directors, an organization in no way connected with the University.

THE PERKINS ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY, which occupies an excellent site on the old Barnes property, is a handsome building of pressed brick, with a frontage of 62 feet. It includes a dome for the telescope, a transit room, clock room and computing and library room. It was built in 1892, and represents an investment of over \$15,000.

THE CLEVELAND COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.  
(Roland E. Skeel, M. D., Dean.)

The Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons was founded in 1863 by Dr. Gustav C. E. Weber, who, during the Civil War, was surgeon-general of the State of Ohio. It was then known as Charity Hospital Medical College, and was the pioneer in providing hospital and clinical advantages for its students—this feature continues to be one of its chief aims for the junior and senior students.

In 1869 it became the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, and remained as such until 1896, when it became affiliated with the Ohio Wesleyan University and received its present name. Its graduates holding diplomas as Doctors of Medicine from the Ohio Wesleyan University, are recognized as members of the Ohio Wesleyan Alumni Association, with all the rights and privileges pertaining to the same.

More room and better facilities were required to properly carry out the teachings made necessary in the advancement of laboratory work, and to this end the new building, at the corner of Central Avenue and Brownell Street, in which the College is now established, was built, the value being conservatively placed at \$60,000. It was completed and dedicated on November 22, 1900.

THE OHIO WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE—  
MONNETT HALL.

In the establishment of the University, while no provision was made for the education of women, there was a felt want that the daughters of the church should have the same privileges of education as were afforded to the sons. The rapid growth and the success of the University increased this sense of want, especially in the case of families whose sons were entered in the University. The first attempt to supply this demand was made by the Rev. William Grisell and wife, who came to this place in 1850. Encouraged by the





citizens, Mr. Grissell bought the old Academy building in South Delaware and opened a ladies' school in September of that year. The attendance was encouraging; but, in 1852, Mr. Grissell found that he could no longer carry on the work with success. At this time the idea of a college for ladies was taking hold of the public mind, and several meetings of citizens who were interested were held in relation to the matter. Just at this time, in 1852, the parish now known as St. Paul's, in South Delaware, had been constituted of a small colony of about thirty members, mostly from William Street Methodist Church, of which the late Rev. John Quigley was appointed pastor. They met for worship in the chapel of Mr. Grissell's school; and, in order to retain their place of worship, and for other local reasons, encouraged the movement for a college on this site. Accordingly, the property was bought from Mr. Grissell, and an organization effected under the name of "The Delaware Female College."

But it was felt by many that the location for a successful college must be more eligible and the accommodations more ample than the old Academy and two-fifths of an acre of ground could present. To Dr. Ralph Hills is due the first suggestion of the homestead of the late William Little as the most desirable site in Delaware. This suggestion met with instant favor, and when it was found that the family consented to sell the property, an organization was at once effected and a subscription was opened to obtain the needed amount. The result was that in April, 1853, "The Ohio Wesleyan Female College" acquired "a local habitation and a name."

Among the incorporators, twenty in number, were Dr. Ralph Hills, Prof. William L. Harris, James C. Evans, Augustus A. Welch, Rev. Joseph Ayers, and Prof. William G. Williams.

The property which the incorporators bought contained seven acres, to which three acres were subsequently added (1867). The price paid for the original purchase was \$7,000, and for the addition nearly as much more.

The property was at once offered to the North Ohio Conference, and accepted by that body, with the right of perpetuation of the Board of Trustees. Subsequently, the Central Ohio Conference and the Ohio Conference became joint patrons of the school with equal rights.

In the course of the first year, the necessity for more room was felt, and a two-story wooden house with chapel and large recitation rooms was erected as a temporary relief. This served the purpose for a few years, but the continued growth of the school led, in 1855, to larger plans. The southern wing of a building which was supposed to be large enough for the probable wants of the school was first erected; then, after some years, the central block and the other wing.

The means for all this expenditure were raised mostly through the labors of agents appointed by the patronizing Conferences. Of these, the Rev. Joseph Ayers, at that time presiding elder of the Delaware District, was the first; and a large part of the initial labor of founding the school was done by him. By indefatigable effort, the means were gradually obtained, and the end was at last reached. Of the many who contributed to this cause, particular mention must be made of Miss Mary Monnett, afterwards Mrs. John W. Bain, a pupil of the school, who, in 1857, gave \$10,000 toward the building fund. Her timely help made the completion of the building certain and immediate; and in recognition of her benefaction, the entire building bears the name of "Monnett Hall."

About 1870 the south wing of this building was injured by fire. The roof and the upper story were destroyed, and other parts deluged with water. But the operations of the school were not suspended, and the parts burned were immediately replaced, better than before.

The school was always self-supporting, and, for most of the time, the tuition and the boarding fees not only paid the faculty, but yielded some revenue for the general purposes of the institution. A scheme for an endowment by scholarships, similar to that of the



University, was at one time attempted, but the attempt was soon abandoned, and no permanent fund was ever secured.

In 1866 certain ladies, mostly alumne of the institution, organized themselves into an association to raise a fund for a college library. They soon had about \$2,000, which sum the trustees borrowed for the completion of the College buildings, as being just then a more pressing want than the acquisition of a library. But, in 1869, Mr. William A. Ingham, of Cleveland, who had undertaken to fill an alcove in the University library, gave this college \$1,000 worth of books, in honor of his wife, formerly Miss Mary B. Janes, who, in 1858-62 had been the teacher of French and belles-lettres in the College. In view of this donation, the Board ordered the Executive Committee to fit up a library and reading-room in the central building, and to invest \$1,000 of the ladies' library fund in books. The balance of the loan the Board had not repaid when the union of the schools took place; and, in view of the large University library, which thus became accessible to the ladies, and the inability of the Board, the association forebore the formal collection of the amount.

The first president of the College was Prof. Oran Faville, M. A., of McKendree College, Illinois, and Mrs. Maria M. Faville was the first preceptress. Their united salary was fixed at \$1,000. A number of other teachers were appointed in the academic and musical departments. The first term opened August 4, 1853, and the calendar was arranged to agree with that of the University. The enrollment the first year was 159, and the number of pupils attending each year afterwards generally largely exceeded 200, and sometimes reached 300. In 1855 President Faville's health compelled his resignation and he removed to Iowa, of which State he was subsequently lieutenant-governor, and commissioner of public instruction. His successors were the Rev. James A. Dean, who remained but a short time, and Rev. Charles D. Burritt, who also resigned before the end of a year. The Rev. Park S. Donelson, D. D., was elected in 1856, and remained President

for seventeen years, until 1873, when he resigned to engage in pastoral work. The next President, and the last before the union of the two institutions, was William Richardson, M. A., who had been favorably known in public school work, and who, in 1877, resigned to re-enter that field.

The degrees conferred by the institution were Mistress of Liberal Arts for those who took the classical course, and Mistress of English Literature for those who took the scientific course. The classical course embraced studies largely the same, at first, as those in the University, except Greek. This language, too, was finally included as optional, and upon the few who took the entire course the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred.

The graduates of the College numbered, in 1877, when the union with the University took place, over 400. They have long had an alumne organization, and the local graduates have, for many years, maintained a literary association with monthly re-unions.

One of the original articles of association, adopted in 1853, provided that it at any time the union of the two institutions could legally be effected, it should be brought about. It was not until a quarter of a century had passed that the friends of this movement felt strong enough to bring to fruition the hope that had been entertained by some, at least, of those who had participated in the establishment of the College.

In 1877, the Board of the University adopted a resolution, that, if the trustees of the Female College should discontinue the academic work of that school, and transfer the property, free from debt, to the trustees of the University, they would accept the property, and open the University to the ladies, and would establish a special course of study of high order for ladies, with appropriate degrees for the completion of the course. The proposition was accepted. A debt of about \$9,000, which had been incurred for additions to the campus, was paid by the Ohio Central Conference from the amount raised for the University by its agents; and thus the University came into the unincumbered possession of a





MONNETT HALL, O. W. U.



JOHN EDWARDS GYMNASIUM, O. W. U.



ELLIOTT HALL, O. W. U.



ART HALL, O. W. U.



STURGES HALL, O. W. U.



CHARLES ELIHU SLOCUM LIBRARY, O. W. U.

**VIEWS OF OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE**



property worth at least \$100,000, had an addition of nearly 200 students per annum to its enrollment, and gained an increase of thirty per cent. in its income. There were other gains. The union of the schools removed a distracting question from the councils of the University and the Church, put this large and influential school abreast of the sentiment and progress of the age, and concentrated upon itself the interest and the benefactions which had been diverted to another institution, or altogether lost between the conflicting claims of the two rival schools. The advantages from the union of the schools and from co-education of the sexes are so manifest and so great, that, in summing up the result, minor inconveniences can be patiently adjusted or quietly ignored. There has also been a reflex beneficial influence on the development of the Ladies' Department. The expensive tuition fees were at once cancelled, as all the ladies were admitted to the University on scholarships. The attendance of ladies rapidly grew to three times what it was the year before the union was consummated. In 1876 the number of ladies was 172; for the five years prior to 1894, it ranged from 444 to 537; the enrollment for the fall term in 1907 was 502. This number is far beyond what the founders of the Female College expected in their most sanguine hopes. In 1890 the building was enlarged to twice its former size, at a cost of over \$50,000. The old Monnett Hall of the Female College, with its two wings and central block, is now, in fact, but one of the wings of the new Monnett Hall of Ohio Wesleyan University. The building as it now stands is 200 feet long, 100 feet wide, and four stories in height. This large building has ample accommodations for 250 ladies, giving each a separate room or suite of rooms. The upper floors are accessible by several wide stairways, or by an elevator. The building contains an assembly hall or chapel, conservatory of music, reception rooms, parlors, library and reading-room well supplied with books and periodicals, three halls for the ladies' literary societies, and a large, light dining-room.

The veranda of Monnett Hall was built at an expense of \$5,000, which was paid by that generous friend of the University, Mr. D. S. Gray, of Columbus, Ohio. A loggia, or art annex, is being constructed. This will add fifteen feet to the width of the building for a distance of thirty-five feet, and in the space thus acquired, numerous works of art will be placed. The cost of this improvement will be about \$2,500, which is being defrayed principally by Mrs. Anna Clason. There are now about 3,000 volumes in Monnett library. At the beginning of the fall term of 1907, there were 502 young ladies enrolled at Monnett Hall; of this number 260 reside at the Hall, besides officers, teachers and help. For the first six years, until 1883, Dr. W. F. Whitlock was Dean of Monnett Hall; since that date Dr. C. B. Austin has filled the office.

#### RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED.

A brief glance at the results actually accomplished by the University will be of interest. Unfortunately, the statistics have not been collated to date and we shall therefore have to content ourselves with a quotation from "Fifty Years of History," which brings the figures down to 1894.

"Two thousand one hundred and eighty-six students have been graduated. About seven times that number have drunk at the same fountain for a longer or shorter period. In the earlier history of the institution the relative number of those not graduated was much larger than in recent years.

"Three hundred and seventy-seven graduates have been ministers of the Gospel, and six thousand five hundred years of service already stand to their credit. \* \* \* After the war many of the graduates began to seek professional training in the leading universities of this country and of Europe, and have secured the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. from them. More than one hundred have taken a full post-graduate course in law and received the degree of LL. B., and are in the van of advocates and jurists in many of the





States of the Union. The same is true of the medical profession. Some sixty of the graduates have become college presidents, about three times this number college professors, and a still larger number have been instructors in academies and the public schools. Dr. Nelson estimates six thousand years of service in the work of teaching. \* \* \* He also says that one hundred and forty-six homes have been built up in which both husband and wife are alumni of this institution; that sixty of the University's grandchildren have been graduated; and that great-grandchildren have already been enrolled.

"The statistics make clear what has long been the pride of trustees, faculty and friends—a prevailing missionary spirit. Sixty-four graduates and fifteen undergraduates have gone to the ends of the earth in the holy and heroic crusade of missionary work. They are in every mission field of the Church, save Africa. Such men as Drs. Nathan Sites and H. H. Lowry in China; T. J. Scott and William A. Mansell, in India; J. F. Thomson and Charles W. Drees, in South America, will indicate the east and the efficiency of the workers sent forth."

The enrollment of students in the University for the first year was one hundred and ten and gradually increased until in 1850 it numbered two hundred and fifty-seven. The next year showed 506 names. This sudden increase was due to the system of cheap scholarships put into successful operation that year by the Board of Trustees. Since 1851 the attendance has always been large. Only once, in 1863, the dark year of the war, has the aggregate fallen as low as 300; and up to the union of the two schools it usually exceeded 400. After that event, the enrollment sprang at once to more than 600 and in two years went up to nearly a 1,000. The University has matriculated upwards of 26,000 students. The enrollment in the departments at Delaware, but not including in this statement the Medical College at Cleveland, is as follows for the past fourteen years: 1894, 785; 1895, 848; 1896, 763; 1897, 736; 1898, 775; 1899, 772; 1900, 757; 1901, 802; 1902, 800; 1903, 886; 1904,

905; 1905, 914; 1906, 921; 1907, 1,003.

The most cordial relations have always existed between the University and the citizens. No invidious class words are known here such as, in the University towns of the Old World, mark the antagonisms between the university and the people—"Gown and town;" "College and Philistines." Living as most of the students do, in the families of the citizens, intermingling in the same circles, attending the same churches, members of the same political or other organizations, many of the students coming from the families of the town and many of the students from other places finally intermarrying with the families here, there has been no possibility, as there has been no occasion, for antipathy between them.

#### SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTS WITH ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND OF INSTRUCTION.

The College of Liberal Arts, established in 1844.

The Academic Department, established in 1841.

The School of Music, established in 1877.

The School of Fine Arts, established in 1877.

The School of Oratory, established in 1894.

The School of Business, established in 1895.

The College of Medicine (Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons), founded in 1863, incorporated with the University in 1896.

#### OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Herbert Welch, D. D., LL. D., president.

Professor William Francis Whitlock, D. D., LL. D., vice-president; Dean of Men.

Professor Cyrus Brooks Austin, D. D., Dean of Women; Dean of Summer Session.

Professor Mary Wheeler Newberry, M. A., Associate Dean of Women.

Professor John Henry Grove, M. A., Principal of the Academic Department.

Professor William Emory Smyser, M. A., Registrar.  
Assistant Professor Russell Benjamin Miller, B. D., Ph. D., Librarian.

Professor Lewis Gardner Westgate, Ph. D., Curator of Cabinets; Secretary of the Faculty.

Professor William Garfield Hornell, Ph. D., Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

Katharina Christiana Schock, B. L., Assistant Librarian.

Helen Isabel Albright, B. L., Cataloguer.

Emma Lavinia Kirk, B. L., Assistant Cataloguer.



Louise Christine Schrote, Reference Librarian.  
 James Harvard Denney, Reading Room Attendant.  
 Ethel Stout, B. L., Secretary to the President.  
 Sarah Irene Disney, B. A., Secretary to the Registrar.

Marie Antoinette Disney, B. L., Secretary to the Registrar.

#### FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

Sue Clippinger, Auditor; 474 North Sandusky Street.

James Crawford Roberts, M. A., B. D., Financial Secretary, 175 North Liberty Street.

Darius Lyman Edwards, M. A., Field Agent, 16 West Fountain Avenue.

Lennel Dyer Lilly, M. A., Land and Loan Agent, New Hayden Building, Columbus, Ohio.

Rev. Aaron Jackson Lyon, D. D., Financial Agent, North Ohio Conference.

Rev. Isaac Fenton King, D. D., Financial Agent, Ohio Conference, Columbus, Ohio.

#### OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

College of Liberal Arts and Academic Department.

William Francis Whitlock, D. D., LL. D., Brown Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Rev. Hiram Mills Perkins, M. A., LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

John Henry Grove, M. A., Professor of Latin.

Rev. Richard Parsons, M. A., Wright Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Cyrus Brooks Austin, M. A., D. D., Parrott Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Rev. William Walter Davies, M. A., B. D., Ph. D., Professor of German and Hebrew.

Robert Irving Fulton, M. A., Professor of Elocution and Oratory.

\*Richard Taylor Stevenson, B. D., Ph. D., James S. Britton Professor of American History

William Garfield Hormell, Ph. D., Professor of Physics

Clara Albertine Nelson, M. A., Professor of French.

Trumbull Gillette Duvall, B. D., Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy, and Amrine Professor of Christian Evictions.

Edward Loranus Rice, Ph. D., Professor of Zoology.

Rollin Hough Walker, M. A., S. T. B., Ph. D., Eliza McHarry Jeffers Professor of the English Bible.

Lewis Gardner Westgate, Ph. D., Professor of Geology.

William Emory Smyser, M. A., Dr. Benjamin F. Cessna Professor of the English Language and Literature.

\*Absent on leave.

Mary Wheeler Newberry, M. A., Professor of English.

George Oswin Higley, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Benjamin Lincoln McElroy, B. D., Ph. D., Morris Sharp Professor of Theology.

William Henry Menges, First Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, Professor of Military Tactics.

George Gorham Groat, M. Pd., Ph. D., Associate Professor of Economics on the Homer E. White Foundation.

Gordon Nelson Armstrong, M. A., Associate Professor of Mathematics.

\*Grace Stanley, M. A., Assistant Professor of Latin.

Emma Louise Konantz, M. A., Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

Russell Benjamin Miller, B. D., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Greek, and Acting Chairman Professor of Biblical Literature.

Wesley Branch Rickey, B. L., Director of Athletics.

John Wesley Page, B. A., Director of Gymnasium.

William Henry Siebert, M. A., Professor of European History, Ohio State University, Lecturer in History.

Elmund Daniel Lyon, M. A., Principal of Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, Lecturer in Pedagogy (Summer Session, 1907).

Mary Elizabeth Davies, Instructor in German.

Evelyn May Albright, M. A., Instructor in English.

Nathaniel Waring Barnes, M. A., Instructor in English (Summer Session, 1907).

Sarah Cory Cantwell, B. A., Instructor in Greek.

Charles Wellington Edwards, John W. Richardson Instructor in Engineering.

Theodora Louise Blakeslee, B. L., Instructor in French.

Allen Anders Seipt, Ph. D., Instructor in German.

William Rader Westhafer, B. A., Instructor in Mathematics (Summer Session, 1907).

Robert Pelton Sibley, M. A., Instructor in English.

Russell Hissey Erwine, B. L., Instructor in History.

George Norton Thurston, B. S., Instructor in Physics.

George Richard Kingham, B. A., Instructor in Philosophy.

Harriet Pyne Grove, B. L., Instructor in Latin.

Homer Calvin Bayliss, Instructor in Engineering.

Daniel Abraham Ferree, Instructor in Mathematics.

Edith Salmans, Instructor in Spanish.

Jason McVay Austin, Major of Cadet Battalion.

Murray Thurston Titus, Leader of Cadet Band.

#### SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Charles M. Jacobus, Director, Instructor in Piano and Theory.



\*Isabel Thomas, Instructor in Piano and History of Music.

Clara Faville Williams, B. A., Instructor in Voice.

Edith Emma Bratton, Instructor in Violin.

Emma Adele Crane, Instructor in Harmony, Counterpoint, and Piano.

Edward Young Mason, Instructor in Organ and Piano.

Jessie Wilma Pontius, Instructor in Piano and History of Music.

John Adam Bendinger, Instructor in Voice and Vocal Sight-Reading.

Harry Nelson Wiley, Instructor in Piano.

#### SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

Sallie Thompson Humphreys, Director, Instructor in Decorative Design, Oil and China Painting.

Mary Bertha Purdum, Instructor in Antique Drawing and Water Color Painting.

#### SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

Robert Irving Fulton, M. A., Dean, Professor of Elocution and Oratory.

Lucy Dean Jenkins, M. A., Instructor in Elocution, Oratory, and Physical Culture.

Pearl Myers Leas, B. L., Instructor in Elocution and Oratory.

Thomas Clarkson Trueblood, M. A., (Professor of Oratory, University of Michigan.) Lecturer and Interpretative Reader, Ann Arbor, Mich.

#### SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

Lycurgus Leonidas Hudson, M. A., Principal, Instructor in Accounting, Banking, and Business Practice.

Estella May Hutchisson, B. A., Instructor in Short-hand, Typewriting and Correspondence.

Harry Wickliffe Crist, B. A., Instructor in Commercial Law.

Harry Pudens Greenwall, Assistant in Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

Frank Decatur Steger, Assistant in Commercial Arithmetic.

George Clausing, Assistant in Advertising.

#### COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

(Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons)  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Roland Edward Skeel, M. D., Dean, Professor of Obstetrics.

Clyde Ellsworth Cotton, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, Black Mountain, N. C.

Charles Franklin Dutton, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

\*Absent on leave.

Henry Warren Rogers, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Medical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.

Marcus Rosenwasser, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women.

Albert Rufus Baker, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

Daniel Buttrick Smith, M. A., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

Charles Barnsdall Parker, M. A., M. D., M. R. C. S., Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Samuel Walter Kelley, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.

Joseph Franklin Hobson, M. D., Treasurer, Professor of Principles of Surgery.

Henry Ebenezer Handerson, M. A., M. D., Professor of Hygiene and Sanitary Science.

John George Spenser, Ph. D., M. D., F. C. S., Professor of General and Medical Chemistry and Pharmacology.

John Bernard McGee, M. D., Secretary, Professor of Therapeutics.

Robert Pollock, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

Thomas Charles Martin, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Proctology.

Edson Burton Bauder, M. A., LL. B., Professor of Medical Ethics.

Robert Gilcrest Schnee, M. D., Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology.

Charles John Aldrich, M. D., Professor of Neurology.

Morris Daniel Stepp, M. D., Professor of Operative Surgery.

Arthur Julius Skeel, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Obstetrics.

Milton Jay Lichty, Ph. B., M. D., Registrar, Professor of Medicine.

John Nicholas Lenker, M. D., Professor of Otolaryngology and Rhinology.

Martin Friedrich, M. D., Professor of Medicine.

Benjamin Franklin Hambleton, B. S., M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Alfred Clum, LL. M., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

Nathan Weidenthal, B. A., M. D., Associate Professor of Diseases of Children.

Charles Given Foote, M. D., Associate Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Lecturer on Surgery.

Frederick Yingling Allen, M. D., Associate Professor of Histology.

George Seeley Smith, M. A., M. D., Associate Professor of Medicine.

Augustus Farlin House, M. D., Associate Professor of Clinical Surgery.



## LECTURERS AND ASSISTANTS.

Edward Lauder, M. D., C. M., Lecturer on Ophthalmology.

Lillian Gertrude Towslee, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Women.

Norman Cary Yarian, B. L., M. D., Lecturer on Medicine.

Adolph Steiner, M. D., Lecturer on Rhinology, Otology and Laryngology.

Adams Bailey Howard, M. D., Clinical Lecturer on Mental Diseases.

Harry Bertolette Kurtz, M. D., Lecturer on Dermatology and Venereal Diseases.

Henry O. Feiss, B. A., M. D., Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery.

Joseph Charles Placak, M. D., Lecturer on Pathology.

Ralph Kinsey Updegraff, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.

Julius Goldfinger, M. D., Lecturer on Obstetrics.

Harry J. Stoll, M. D., Lecturer on Surgery.

Edward Patrick Monaghan, M. D., Lecturer on Osteology.

Frederick William Linn, M. D., Instructor in Physiology.

Henry Charles Crumrine, M. D., Instructor in Comparative Anatomy and Embryology.

Frank Roth, M. D., Instructor in Medicine.

Homer John Hartzell, M. A., M. D., Instructor in Diseases of Children and Assistant in Chemistry.

Willis Theodore Parsons, M. D., Instructor in Diseases of Women.

Clyde Ellsworth Ford, M. D., Instructor in Surgery.

Edwin Alan Hannum, M. D., Instructor in Electro-Therapeutics.

Asa Fleming Voak, M. D., Instructor in Materia Medica.

Israel Biskind, M. D., Assistant in Diseases of Women.

Alexander William Lueke, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Sherman Eldon Carlton, M. D., Assistant in Diseases of Children.

Herbert Leslie Plannette, M. D., Assistant in Histology.

Warner Hoskins Tuckerman, M. D., Assistant in Ear, Nose and Throat.

Walter Ball Laffer, M. D., Assistant in Mental and Nervous Diseases.

Pearl Aaron Hahn, M. D., Assistant in Dermatology.

Cora Sechrist, M. D., Assistant in Ophthalmology.

Julius Moses Rogoff, Assistant Demonstrator in Physiology.

## EXTRAMURAL TEACHERS.

John Vincent Gallagher, M. D., Lecturer on Surgery at St. Alexis Hospital.

Thomas Joseph Calkins, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Medicine at St. Alexis Hospital.

Milton Jay Parke, B. S., M. D., Lecturer on Medicine at St. John's Hospital.

Augustus Farlin House, M. D., Lecturer on Surgery at St. Clair Hospital.

J. Arthur Jones, M. D., Lecturer on Medicine at St. Clair Hospital.

Frank A. Stovering, M. D., Instructor in Surgery at St. John's Hospital.

Walter Gustav Stern, B. S., M. D., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Grace Dean Outland, Assistant Secretary.

## THE OHIO WESLEYAN TRANSCRIPT.

The official publication of the students of the University is the *Ohio Wesleyan Transcript*, a sixteen-page paper that is issued weekly during the academic year by a board of editors appointed after a competition. Its publication is vested in a permanent organization, consisting of the junior and senior members of the editorial staff in any single year and three representatives of the Faculty. This board administers the business affairs of the paper, passes on the work submitted by the candidates for vacancies on the editorial staff, and makes appointments to the staff. The editorial conduct of the paper is entirely in the hands of an editor-in-chief and his associates, who are responsible for its policy, and for the various departments, local, athletic, exchange, literary, and Momett, which comprise the paper.

The *Transcript* was established in 1866 by Joseph B. Battelle, of the class of 1868, under the name of *The Western Collegian*; in 1873 the name was changed to *The College Transcript*. In 1874 the ladies of the senior class at Momett were admitted to a representation on the editorial corps. In 1902, when the present method of competitive appointment was adopted, the name was changed to *The Ohio Wesleyan Transcript*. In 1888 Wilbur F. Copeland, of the class of 1889, started *The Practical Student*, a weekly that for ten





years was a contemporary and a vigorous rival of the *Transcript*.

We give below brief sketches of the five distinguished men who have filled the office of President of the University.

1. The Rev. Edward Thomson, M. D., D. D., LL. D. He was born in 1810, at Portsea, England; but by growth and education he was an American. His home from early youth was at Wooster, Ohio. He received a good classical training, and afterward graduated in medicine at Philadelphia. In 1832 he entered the ministry, in the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at once became noted for his ability as a preacher and a writer. In 1838 he was chosen principal of the Norwalk Seminary, the first Methodist school in the State of Ohio. His success here established his reputation as an educator, and pointed him out as the fittest man for the presidency of the University, to which position he was elected first in 1842, and again in 1844. In the spring of the last named year, he was elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository* in Cincinnati, but resigned this office after two years' service, to assume the active duties of his position at Delaware. For fourteen years he filled and graced this office. No college president in the Church has shown larger administrative abilities, or won a more enviable place in the affections and admiration of College and Church alike. In 1860 he was called by the General Conference to edit the *Christian Advocate*, in New York; and again, in 1864, to the higher office of bishop in the Church. He died suddenly in Wheeling, W. Va., March 22, 1870.

President Thomson taught but little during his connection with the University. He usually had the senior class in one study, but he found his happiest field of instruction and influence in the Sunday lectures before the University. It was here that he made his wonderful power felt, and left the lasting impress of his thoughts and spirit on his rapt listeners. His lectures, whether written or extemporized, were models of sacred eloquence, worthy of any audience for their depth, beauty and fervor. Bishop Thomson's publications are numerous,

and his literary remains yet in manuscript are very extensive.

2. The Rev. Frederick Merrick, M. A. He was born January 29, 1810, a native of Massachusetts, and was educated at the Wesleyan University, Conn. In 1836 he became principal of Amenia Seminary, New York, and in 1838, professor of Natural Science in Ohio University, Athens, and member of the Ohio Conference. For one year, 1842-43, he was pastor of the Methodist Church in Marietta. In 1843 the Conference appointed him financial agent of Ohio Wesleyan University, to which institution he thereafter devoted his life for fifty-one years.

In 1845 he was elected professor of Natural Sciences, and was made acting president for the year, until Dr. Thomson entered upon duty. In 1851 he was transferred to the chair of Moral Philosophy; and, on the resignation of President Thomson, in 1860, he was chosen as his successor. He held the office for thirteen years; and then, in 1873, in view of failing strength, he resigned the presidency, and was appointed lecturer on Natural and Revealed Religion. This relation to the college he sustained for twenty-one years, until his death. In addition to his other duties, President Merrick was auditor of the University for nearly forty years, and often acted as its agent in raising the endowment, or in getting funds for improvements upon the buildings and grounds. He died March 5, 1894.

President Merrick's life as an educator was one of marked excellence and influence. His interest in young people and his sympathy with them in their work were unbounded. As a teacher, his enthusiasm and devotion knew no limit. As a man of affairs, he possessed rare foresight, wisdom, and efficiency. His consecration, self-sacrifice, and generosity to the institution of which he was so great a part were complete. By his Christian zeal, earnest appeals, spiritual leadership and saintly character, he moved multitudes to a Christian life, and by the cultivation of a missionary spirit among the students, his influence has been felt to the ends of the earth, through those whom he inspired to go thither.



Among all who knew him his presence was felt as a benediction, and the example of his daily life as an inspiration to a stronger Christian manhood. And the wise provision which he made in the "Merrick Lectures before the University" for the stated inculcation of religious principles and practice, will perpetuate his influence in the University, the Church and the world.

After President Merrick's resignation, the Rev. Fales Newhall, D. D., of Boston, was elected to the presidency; but, from prostration induced by intense and continued literary work, he was unable to enter upon his duty, and resigned his office the following year. Dr. Newhall died April 6, 1883. The University meanwhile, and until the accession of his successor, was for three years successfully administered by Prof. McCabe, the senior and vice-president of the University.

3. The Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D., LL. D. President Payne was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1856 at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. He taught several terms in his early years, and was tutor for six months after graduation, but spent most of his life in the ministry. A vigorous thinker, an accomplished speaker and writer, and a devoted pastor, he served some of the leading Methodist churches in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. It was from this last city that he was called to the presidency of the University in 1875. He took his seat the following year. His administration began in the gloomiest days of financial depression; but the growth of the University during his administration was rapid and great. A quickened interest for the University was felt throughout the Church; the patronizing Conferences were stimulated to renewed efforts for the endowment; the school was advertised on a much more liberal scale than before; the area of its patronage greatly enlarged; and, not least, the University and the Female College were united. As the result of all these influences, both the enrollment and the income of the University were doubled in a few years, and the endowment was largely increased. Dr. Payne was always

alert for the interests of the University. It was during his administration that the beautiful President's House was built, in 1885 (on a lot given by Mr. Mast), at a cost of \$10,000. Dr. Payne remained president for thirteen years, until his election by the General Conference to the office of corresponding secretary of the Board of Education.

4. The Rev. James W. Bashford, Ph. D., D. D., was born in Wisconsin. He graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1873, and was elected tutor in Greek. He took post-graduate courses in Boston University, in theology, oratory and philosophy, completing these courses in 1879. In 1880, and again in 1887, Dr. and Mrs. Bashford spent many months abroad, traveling and visiting the German universities. His pastoral work began while he was a student in the School of Theology; and he here revealed the characteristics that were to make his ministry so marked a success. He subsequently filled leading pastorates in Portland and Buffalo. He declined repeated invitations to professorships and to the presidency of colleges, but in 1889 accepted his election to the presidency of Ohio Wesleyan University as a call from God.

President Bashford's genial personal qualities, and his remarkable ability and versatility in the class-room, in the religious culture of the students, and in the management of affairs, gave him a strong hold on the University. During his administration, the growth of the school was rapid, constant and gratifying. Its scholastic, religious and material interests were never more promising. The courses of study were reconstructed, the work better digested and distributed, the faculty strengthened, the enrollment of students greatly increased, the buildings doubled in extent and convenience, and the endowment increased one-third. Dr. Bashford resigned on June 14, 1904. During the interregnum, Dr. William F. Whitlock served as acting-president.

5. Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D., LL. D., was installed as president of the University on June 21, 1905. Dr. Welch was born in



New York City, November 4, 1862, where his father, Peter A. Welch, was engaged in business as a merchant. He was graduated from the New York grammar schools, with the Girard medal, in 1877. He subsequently entered Brooklyn College and Polytechnic Institute and was graduated therefrom in 1880 with a diploma for proficiency in the scientific course. He then spent two years in classical study and in 1882 entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he continued as a student for several years, being graduated in 1887 with the degree of B. A. He was out of college, however, in 1884 and 1885. In 1890, after a three years' course he was graduated from the Drew Theological Seminary with the degree of B. D., and in the same year obtained his M. A. degree from Wesleyan University. He received that of D. D. from the same college in 1902, and that of LL. D. in 1906. In 1902-03 he was a student in Oxford University, England.

After his graduation from Drew Seminary Dr. Welch filled successively various pastorates in the New York Conference and afterwards in the New York East Conference; he was pastor of the First Church at Middletown, Conn., in 1898-1902, and pastor of the Chester Hill Church, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 1903-1905. In the year last mentioned he accepted and entered upon the duties of his present position as president of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. His services in this capacity have been eminently satisfactory. Dr. Welch is the author of various scholarly contributions to religious literature and is active in promoting various educational, missionary and other religious and philanthropic enterprises. Several years of his life have been spent in travel in the United States, Canada and Europe. He was married in 1891 to Adelaide F. McGee, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and has two children—both daughters.



## CHAPTER XIII.

### RELIGIOUS OR CHURCH HISTORY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

*First Churches and Pioneer Ministers—General History of Religious Organizations—Churches and Clergy of Today.*

"Ye pioneers, it is to you  
Our debt of gratitude is due;  
Ye builded better than ye knew  
The broad foundations  
On which the superstructure stands;  
With noble aim and willing hands,  
Your earnest labor still commands  
Our veneration."

It is highly commendable to the early settlers of this county that the teachings of the Christian religion were felt in every settlement. What a lesson to the ministers of the present day, with their beautiful churches and good salaries, as they look back on the toil of those early men who labored with little compensation, traveling through the forests, with no blazed path, with no companion, but the faithful horse they rode, visiting the scattered settlers in their log cabins and planting the Cross of the Christ, as the symbol of the redemption of men.

It is not possible to state, certainly, who was the first minister to visit and preach the first sermon in the bounds of Delaware County. But, as far as known, it was Rev. Joseph S. Hughs, who came from Washington, Pennsylvania, in 1810.

Rev. Hughs was a Presbyterian minister. He possessed a liberal education, oratorical power of superior order, and, naturally, a pleasant and persuasive voice. He had the reputation of being one of the most effective speakers known to the old settlers. He excelled in the social circle, and had a great love

for festivity and amusement. An incident illustrating this is reported in *Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio*, but as often is the case, Mrs. Rev. C. H. Perkins, who remembers him well, says the incident related there is overdrawn, and in part not correct. Mrs. Perkins is still living at this date, 1908. It was the custom at that time to call ministers to account strictly for their conduct, and he was at one time called before his Presbytery, and made his own defense and was completely vindicated. He organized the Liberty, Delaware and Radnor (now Radnor Thompson) Presbyterian churches, the first organized churches in the country. Rev. Hughs continued to supply these churches, and do much pioneer work in all parts of the county until the fall of 1823, with the exception of a few months during the War of 1812, when he was chaplain. He was with Gen. Hull when the latter surrendered at Detroit, and returned to Delaware after that event. About the same time that Rev. Hughs came, a Baptist minister by the name of Jacob Drake came, and was active in the early work connected with that denomination, and many of the early societies took their origin from his work. Revs. Hughs and Drake established the first paper ever published in the county, and the *Delaware Gazette* is the continuance of that paper. His salary being small, he also served as clerk of court and recorder for many years. In the fall of 1823, there was an epidemic of fever and Rev. Hughs died from that cause. He was buried





in the old graveyard, east of O. W. U., and near the Odevene Spring. At the time of the removal of the old cemetery, his remains were removed by his grandson, Dr. D. E. Hughs, to Oak Grove Cemetery, on the lot of Dr. Hughs. The grave of Rev. Hughs had not been marked, but the remains, which had been buried in a walnut coffin, were so preserved at the time of removal, 1900, that they were identified. Rev. Hughs was a brother-in-law of Moses Bixby, the founder of Delaware.

Having noticed the pioneer beginning of the early Christian work of Delaware County, we will gather the history of the churches by towns and townships.

## THE CHURCHES OF DELAWARE.

### DELAWARE PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized under the labors of Rev. J. S. Hughs, a licentiate, with fourteen members. In connection with this church, the Liberty Presbyterian Church, and what is now the Radnor Thompson Church, were organized, and for many years all three were under the care of a joint session. Rev. Hughs was ordained in 1811, and was stated supply of these churches until his death in 1823, except during the short time he was absent as chaplain in the War of 1812. Rev. Henry Vandeman became pastor in 1824, and continued until 1838. During this time a stone edifice was erected. Alexander Anderson, the two Ferrises and Robert Brown were well known elders. The membership in 1837 was 215.

At this time the controversy between Old School and New School ran high, and culminated in the division of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia in the spring of 1838. Rev. Vandeman attended that General Assembly, and voted with the New School party. The Delaware church voted by a majority to go into the New School body. A part of the congregation separated themselves, and united with the Old School body. Both parties retained the name of Marion Presbytery, so that there were two Marion Presbyteries. Rev.

Vandeman continued pastor of the New School branch. The Old School was vacant, only having occasional supplies from 1838 to 1841. Rev. John Pitkin served as stated supply from 1841 to 1845 inclusive. In April, 1848, Rev. Vandeman and his congregation made the request and were received by the Old School Presbytery, and the two congregations were again united. Rev. Vandeman continued pastor of this church until 1860. A large brick church, the audience room of the present church, was erected. In 1841 a great revival occurred in Delaware, and on the part of many dissatisfaction took place with the ways and activities of the old church. On November 8th, fifty-four members withdrew from the first church and were organized by a committee from the New School body, consisting of Revs. Franklin Putnam, Henry Shedd, and Henry T. Hitchcock, as the Second Presbyterian Church of Delaware. The Second Church soon after its organization erected a frame building between Franklin and Sandusky Streets, on the south side of Winter Street, and at the time of organization David McCullough, John McElroy and Manly Covell were chosen elders. Franklin Putnam was stated supply from 1842 to 1845. Joseph Tuttle, afterwards president of Wabash College for many years, was pastor from 1846 to 1847; Charles W. Toprey, stated supply from 1848 to 1850; Gideon Dane, stated supply from 1851 to 1852; Charles H. Delong, pastor from 1852 to 1855. Rev. H. Newton, who afterwards became chaplain at the Ohio Penitentiary, and died at Mt. Vernon, August, 1878, was pastor from 1856 to 1865. The membership in 1860 was 257. Calvin W. Mateer supplied the First Church from 1861 to 1863. Rev. Mateer then went to China as a missionary, and has spent a successful and honored life in that country. Milton W. McMillen, two sons of whom are now honored ministers in the Presbyterian Church, was stated supply from 1863 to 1864, and pastor from 1865 to 1867. J. L. Lower, now H. R. at Denver, was stated supply from 1867 to 1868, and David King from 1869-1870, and Robert MacLaren, 1871. The membership in 1870 was ninety.



The reunion of the Old School and New School assemblies took place at Pittsburg in 1869. Soon after this the two congregations began negotiations to unite, and on the 7th of June, 1870, the Delaware Presbyterian Church was formed of the two congregations, in accordance with an act of the Ohio Legislature passed April 2, 1870, and had been ratified by a vote of each church. The building of the Second Church was sold, and is now occupied with offices and business places, and the united congregation occupied the First Church building. The reunion of the two Presbyteries, Marion Old School and Marion, then changed to Franklin New School, occurred at Delaware, September 13, 1870. Rev. C. H. Perkins preached the sermon, and Rev. Henry Shedd was chosen moderator. In February, 1870, Rev. Robert Maclaren began preaching to the united congregation and was called as pastor, which relation continued until 1873. Mr. Maclaren is now a pastor on the Pacific coast. Rev. N. S. Smith was called after Rev. Maclaren, and was installed pastor, which relation continued until 1878. During the pastorate of Rev. Smith, the church building was remodeled, a new front with spire was added, the basement enlarged and improved, the audience room reseated and frescoed, and fitted with stained glass windows, all costing \$1,200. Rev. A. D. Hawn, of Zanesville, Ohio, was called to succeed Dr. Smith in December, 1878, and entered on his work in January, 1879. The membership was 463. Dr. Hawn served the church nearly a quarter of a century. During his ministry the church was continuously prosperous, large amounts were contributed to all its benevolences, accessions were made at every communion season, an addition was added to the rear of the church, and a pipe organ installed. Dr. Hawn is honored by all churches and classes of Delaware, and is still living, and pastor emeritus, and able to do some work. Rev. Paul R. Hickok, assistant pastor of the Old Stone Church of Cleveland, was called to succeed Dr. Hawn, and was installed December, 1902. The church membership is now, 1907, over six hundred, and the congregation under the

care of Mr. Hickok is united and prosperous in all departments of church work, and the future is hopeful.

#### DELAWARE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The idea of establishing a Ladies' Seminary had been contemplated by the Presbytery for several years. Rev. James Smith had been conducting, for some time, an academy at Marysville for young men and women. James A. Stirratt taught for several years in this school. The Methodists were interesting themselves in Christian education at Delaware, as were also the Presbyterians. In 1853, the enterprise was undertaken and Delaware was chosen as the place, and the old Seminary property where St. Paul's Church now stands was purchased on November 3, 1853. The price paid, as reported by the committee was \$5,100, with interest from date; the whole to be paid in three equal installments, at the following periods: 1st installment, January 1, 1854; 2nd installment, May 1, 1854; 3rd installment, May 1, 1855.

The committee had already signed the article on their own responsibility, and the school was then in operation, with about eighty ladies in attendance. The report was adopted and trustees elected as follows: Ahab Jinks, Rev. Dr. Heard (M. E. Church), Henry Van Deman, L. A. Bruner, I. N. Shepherd, Dr. S. L. Yourtee, T. S. Powell, James A. Stirratt, Dr. C. Fulton, John Ross, S. K. Hughes. Dr. Yourtee had been connected with the school previous to the purchase, and was one of the two men in whom the title was vested, and of whom the purchase was made, and John Ross was the other.

Two mistakes were made: First, the field was already occupied at Delaware by the Methodists; second, the Old Seminary building did not suit the new enterprise. The management fell into the hands of Henry Van Deman, a man of energy and ability, but without system. He made an active canvass for subscriptions throughout the Presbytery, and bordering churches, and obtained the promise of a considerable amount of money. Instead



of opening an account and keeping a careful statement of the financial business, he collected as he could and applied the money where it was most needed. In a few years the school was deficient in funds, and a demand was made for a report of receipts and expenditures. The trustees were unable to give such a report. This produced dissatisfaction and a loss of sympathy. Things went from bad to worse until the mortgage was foreclosed, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale at a heavy loss, to Samuel Miller, on the 5th day of September, 1861, having been sold for \$1,568. This left a burdensome debt on the Presbytery. The churches were appealed to time after time, but the full amount could not be raised. Mr. Van Deman and Judge Powell both became alienated and much trouble resulted. It was taken to court but never brought to trial, and final settlement was made in April, 1882, by Hon. J. W. Robinson, who paid liberally from his own means to have the matter adjusted. The enterprise was undertaken by the Presbytery in hope of doing much good. It terminated in loss and disappointment.

#### ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1817, by the Rev. Philander Chase, afterwards ordained the first bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. Bishop Chase came to this state in March, 1817, and was an uncle to Governor Chase of Ohio. The articles of organization were signed May 9, 1817, by William Little, William Mansur, Abner Root, Aaron Strong, Solomon Smith, Thomas Rutter, Hezekiah Kilburn, Caleb Howard, James Wolcott, Robert Jamison, and Milo D. Pettibone, all of whom bore an important part in the founding and growth, and fixing the destinies of the city of Delaware. The first officers of the church were Aaron Strong and William Mansur, wardens, William Little, Thomas Rutter and Abner Root, vestrymen, William Little, recording clerk. This church was about the fifteenth in the order of organization in the state. During this year small

parishes were organized in Berkshire, Radnor and Norton, all now extinct, by Rev. James Kilburn, afterwards known as Colonel Kilburn. At that time there were but three Episcopal ministers in the state. The early pioneer conditions of Delaware is graphically stated by Bishop Chase in a letter dated July 10, 1817. "Wednesday I went to Delaware, Thursday to Norton, on the frontier of the United States land, bordering on the Indian possession, ten miles from Delaware." Occasional services were conducted in the church by the Rev. Bishop, Rev. William Sparms, Rev. Marius T. C. Wing, and Rev. Philander Chase, Jr., until 1828, when Rev. Nathan Stem was chosen rector, a popular preacher, a good man and a gentleman. Large congregations attended the church, many coming regularly from Radnor and Berkshire.

The corner-stone of the first church edifice in Delaware was laid May 1, 1825, under the direction of Bishop Chase. It was a stone building and stood where the present church edifice stands, built after a Gothic model presented to the Bishop by Mr. Wilson of Iberry House, near London. One hundred dollars of the one hundred pounds sterling given to the Bishop by the Countess Dowager of Rosse, was cheerfully given and thankfully received, towards its construction. Before that, the congregation worshipped in the Court House, which was used by other denominations for the same purpose. It is reported that the house was always full, an example of "Church Union" which it would be well to imitate.

On April 21, 1827, the first Sunday school in Delaware County was organized in St. Peter's parish by Isaiah Whiting, of Worthington, with Caleb Howard and Mrs. Webb as superintendents. In 1830 the first church bell was brought to town and hung in the tower of St. Peter's Church. It served as a town clock to the citizens, as it was rung by Benjamin Woods at 9 A. M., 12 M., and 9 P. M. The latter was the signal for all persons away from home, and all boys to hurry home. The bell was afterwards hung in the old Court House and later rang out all fire alarms. In May, 1832, Rev. James McElroy



was chosen rector. He was a perfect specimen of "a fine old Irish Gentleman" of superior cultivation and talents, who was before that a professor at Kenyon. In 1844 the old church edifice became too antiquated for the improved condition of the town, and was torn down in give place to the present structure. Of the present church Bishop Jaggar once said: "It was the most churchly church in his diocese." It was consecrated by Bishop McIlvain, August 7, 1846. The rectory was built in 1854, and the parish house in 1892.

The first visit of Bishop McIlvain was made December 5, 1832; Bishop Bedell, October, 1859; Bishop Jaggar, October 5, 1875, and Bishop Vincent, October, 1887. It may not be improper in this historical sketch to give the succession of ministers. They are: Rev. Mr. Stem, from 1828 to 1831; Rev. Mr. McElroy, from 1832 to 1835; Rev. Mr. Bausman, from 1835 to 1836; Rev. Mr. McElroy, from 1836 to 1840; Rev. Mr. Cassaway, from 1841 to 1843; Rev. Mr. Canfried, from 1844 to 1846; Rev. Mr. French, from 1850 to 1851; Rev. Mr. McElroy, from 1852 to 1863; Rev. Mr. Ufford, from 1863 to 1880; Rev. Mr. Boyer, from 1880 to 1882; Rev. Mr. Bower, from 1882 to 1891; Rev. Mr. Edwards, from 1891 to 1892; Rev. Mr. Marshall, from 1892 to 1894; Rev. Mr. Watt, from 1894 to 1901; Rev. Mr. Walton, from 1902 to 1903; Rev. Mr. Juny, from 1903 to 1906. Rev. Frank H. Stedman is the present incumbent.

From its organization this church has been highly favored in having the ministerial services, both regular and occasional, not only men of intellectual ability, but of devout Christian character, free from errors in doctrine, able and earnest preachers of the Gospel, who lived as they preached.

#### WILLIAM STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Abridged from the article written by the Rev. Elias D. Whitlock, D. D., in 1879.)

William Street Methodist Episcopal Church was the first of this denomination or-

ganized in the city of Delaware. It was planted some time in the year 1819, by the Rev. Jacob Hooper, of Hocking Circuit, Scioto District, Ohio Conference, though there were Methodists who had settled in the place and meetings had been held at different times several years before a formal organization. From the most reliable data at hand it seems a class of seventeen members was organized in this year, consisting of Abraham Williams and wife, James Osborne and wife, John E. Dewitt and wife, Thomas Galleher and wife, William Sweetser and wife, Ebenezer Durfee, Gordon Sprague, Franklin Spaulding and wife, Stephen Gormau, William Patton, Moses Byxhe and possibly others.

From the inception of the society, until the year 1822, the residence of Moses Byxhe and the county Court House were the headquarters of Methodism in Delaware. During this year, under a second pastorate of the Rev. Jacob Hooper, the society decided to build a house of worship, and appointed Stephen Gorman, William Patton, Moses Byxhe, Thomas Galleher, Moses Byxhe, Jr., Elijah Adams, Robert Perry, William Sweetser and Henry Perry as trustees.

Lot Number Sixty, original plat of the site of Delaware, on the northwest corner of Franklin and William Streets, was deeded February 23, 1822, by Moses Byxhe, Sr., and Henry Baldwin and his wife, Sally Baldwin, to the trustees of William Street Church in trust. On this lot the first church structure was erected. The edifice was a plain, square structure with galleries on the east, south, and west sides. The entrance was from the south on William Street. There were two rows of windows which gave the impression of a two-story building from the external view. At the north end of the auditorium there was a box-like pulpit with an opening on either side with eight steps. This gave the speaker a full view of the congregation above and below.

It is not known what this edifice cost, as many of the subscriptions were made in materials and labor. Although commenced in 1822, it was not completed until some time in





the year 1824, when, with Thomas McCleary as preacher in charge, it was dedicated under the name of William Street Church, by Jacob Young, the presiding elder of Scioto District, Ohio Conference.

Here the Methodists of Delaware continued to worship until 1845, when, owing to the growth of the society, and to the establishment of the Ohio Wesleyan University, a larger church edifice was required to accommodate the growing congregation. Accordingly, under the pastorate of Henry E. Pilcher, measures were adopted to erect "a new house of worship."

The records show that a committee of the Board of Trustees was raised December 13, 1845, and authorized to dispose of the old structure. This committee reported back to the Board of Trustees December 29, 1845, that they had contracted to sell the old edifice to the school district for school purposes, for the sum of \$1.100. This building after being used for various purposes has been torn down.

At this same meeting the trustees voted to procure a site for a new church structure. The site selected was Lot Sixty-one, original plat, just across Franklin Street from the former site, on the northeast corner of Franklin and William Streets.

On May 6, 1846, the building committee, consisting of John Wolfley, Nathan Chester and Augustus A. Welch, let the contract to William Owston, "to erect a house of worship." The building was to be a neat, plain church, 50 by 80 feet, two stories high, with a vestibule in the front both above and below; the audience room was to have a gallery across the south end, and to furnish sittings for about six hundred persons; the seats and other wood work to be of black walnut. The walls were of limestone. This edifice was not finished until the summer of 1847. The cost was about \$5,600. This edifice was capacious and well built for its time. It was dedicated August 3, 1847, by Bishop Edmond S. Janes, assisted by Rev. Thomas E. Bond, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, New York.

The lot purchased for this new church was not deeded to the trustees until four years

after the church had been dedicated. The deed is dated June 2, 1851. The grantors are William R. Platt, Fanny R. Platt, Ruthertford B. Hayes and Sophia Hayes. The trustees named are Wilder Joy, Emery Moore, Nathan Chester, John Ross, E. W. Littell, John H. Dean, Abraham Blymyer, Augustus A. Welch and John Wolfley. The parsonage was erected in 1861, during the pastoral term of Rev. Thomas Parker. This stone church was replaced by the present elegant structure in 1887.

William Street Church has been an ecclesiastical center for Methodism in Delaware. She is not only older than the other Methodist churches here, but she is their mother. In 1852, she gave St. Paul's Church to South Delaware; in 1860 she had something to do with the origin and "raising" of Grace Church in East Delaware, and in 1886, she gave Asbury Church to North Delaware.

The ecclesiastical connections of William Street Church have been varied. From the time of its organization until 1840, it was under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Conference. Then it was attached to the North Ohio Conference until 1856, when it was put into the Central Ohio Conference, of which it is still a part.

While an appointment of the Ohio Conference, it was for four years a part of Scioto District, with Jacob Young as presiding elder; from 1823 to 1825, of Lancaster District; from 1825 to 1828, of Sandusky District with James McMahon as presiding elder; from 1828 to 1833, of Portland District with Russell Bigelow and Greenberry R. Jones as presiding elders; from 1833 to 1840, of Columbus District, with Augustus Eddy, Jacob Young and John Ferree as presiding elders. In the ecclesiastical year of 1840-41, it became a part of Bellefontaine District, North Ohio Conference, where it remained until the year 1844-45, with William S. Morrow as presiding elder. In 1845-46 it was assigned to Delaware District, at whose head it has appeared ever since, with the following presiding elders: John H. Power (1845-47); John Quigley (1848-51); Samuel Lynch (1852-53);



Joseph Ayers (1854); Henry E. Pilcher (1855-58); Thomas H. Wilson (1859-62); Leonard B. Gurley (1863-66); Alexander Harmount (1867-70); Daniel D. Mather (1871-74); David Rutledge (1875-78); Isaac Newton (1879-81); Leroy A. Belt (1882-86); David Rutledge, Louis M. Albright, J. M. Avann, L. A. Belt, J. H. Fitzwater and W. McK. Brackney.

From its foundation until the ecclesiastical year 1821-22, it was one of the preaching places on the Hocking Circuit; from this time to the year 1840-41, it was the head of Delaware Circuit. It had now reached a membership of two hundred and ninety-six persons, and at the Conference of 1841, it was declared a "station," and Adam Poe was appointed pastor. Since that time for almost seventy years it has been one of the leading and most flourishing stations in Ohio Methodism.

The appointments to William Street, allowing that name to cover its entire history, are as follows, the years dating from about the last of August or the middle of September: 1818, Jacob Hooper; 1819, Andrew Kinnear; 1820, James Murray; 1821, Jacob Hooper; 1822, Thomas McCleary; 1823, Thomas McCleary and James Poe; 1824, Jacob Dixon; 1825, James Gilruth; 1826, Abner Goff; 1827, James Gilruth and Cyrus Carpenter; 1828, David Lewis and Samuel P. Shaw; 1830, Samuel P. Shaw and Alfred M. Lorain; 1831, Alfred M. Lorain and David Cadwallader; 1832, Charles Goddard and J. M. McDowell; 1833, Leonard B. Gurley and John C. Havens; 1834, John C. Havens and R. Doughty; 1835, Joseph B. Austin and William Morrow; 1836, Nathan Emery and Joseph B. Austin; 1837, John Alexander and Ebenezer T. Webster; 1838, William S. Morrow and John W. White; 1839, William S. Morrow and John Blanpied; 1840 and 1841, Adam Poe; 1842, David Warnock; 1843, Adam Poe; 1844, William L. Harris; 1845 and 1846, Henry E. Pilcher; 1847, Cyrus Sawyer; 1848, E. Yocum; 1849, Horatio Bradley; 1850 and 1851, Lorenzo Warner; 1852, Joseph Ayers; 1853, Charles Hartley; 1854 and 1855, Leonard B. Gurley; 1856 and 1857, Alexander Nelson;

1858 and 1859, James M. Morrow; 1860 and 1861, Thomas Parker; 1862 and 1863, Loring C. Webster; 1863, 1864 and 1865, Alexander Nelson; 1866 to spring of 1869, Wesley G. Waters; from spring of 1869 to fall of same year, Park S. Donelson; 1869 and 1870, Daniel D. Mather; 1871 and 1872, Franklin Marriott; 1873, 1874 and 1875, Russell B. Pope; 1876 and 1877, Isaac Newton; 1878, 1879 and 1880, Elias D. Whitlock; 1881 and 1882, Joseph H. Berhards; 1883-1886, Wesley G. Waters; 1886-1887, W. J. Hodges; 1887-1890, Dustin Kemble; 1890-1895, Fletcher Wharton; 1895-1897, C. R. Havighorst; 1897-1902, H. C. Jamison; 1902-1903, J. M. Avann; 1903-1904, William W. Lance; 1904, C. W. Barnes.

William Street Church all through her history has been the center of great spiritual power. Though again and again a part of her membership has left her to found other churches, she is still vigorous and strong, with a membership of eight hundred souls.

The present church edifice was built in 1887, at a cost of nearly \$42,000. It was dedicated in 1888 by Bishop Charles McCabe and President Charles H. Payne of Ohio Wesleyan University. The sum of \$17,000 was raised on that day.

This sketch would be incomplete without reference to the noble men, most of whom have gone to their reward, by whose liberality and sacrifice this beautiful church structure has been made possible.

In 1885, the project of erecting a new edifice was the absorbing theme of the membership of William Street Church. The question of the site was a disturbing element, and finally the membership divided on this point, the majority voting for the present site, the others withdrawing and forming the nucleus of what is now Asbury Church. In the year 1886, the Board of Trustees, now re-organized, voted to build a new church, and presented the enterprise to the membership with \$7,000 subscribed as a starter. The following names are mentioned in the vote: A. A. Welch, Dr. Calvin Welch, J. C. Evans, Dr. J. H. White, Thomas F. Joy, B. W. Brown, W. H. Pumphrey, F.



P. Vergon, Charles Steenback and W. E. Moore. The members, though now diminished in number, loyally and liberally supported the trustees. The largest donation from one individual was given by Henry J. Eaton, who would never consent to take official position in the church.

For eighty-eight years this society has been in continuous existence. Throughout its history, it has been marked in its influence on Ohio Methodism. It has given some of the brightest lights to the church and its representatives are found all over the world. It still maintains the vigor and fire of youth, and preserves the traditions of the fathers.

#### ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The early history of the St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church is largely involved in obscurity. The records now accessible are meager and imperfect; something may, however, be ascertained from tradition, as well as from such written records as are at hand. It is well known that some Lutheran families were scattered here and there among the earliest settlers in Delaware County. Of these pioneer families may be mentioned those of Frederick Weiser, Henry Worline, Mr. Welschhaus, Andrew Harter and others. They were natives of Pennsylvania, coming here from Northumberland, Bucks and other counties, and were settled in Delaware and the vicinity as early as 1810 and 1811. These few families, many years ago, were more or less regularly favored with the preaching of the gospel. It appears from such data as are within reach, that the Rev. Charles Henkel, of Shenandoah County, Va., was the first Lutheran minister who visited the Lutheran families along the Olentangy River between Columbus and Delaware. Before any one dreamed of railroads, before roads were made, when Indian trails and footpaths were the only lines of travel, this pioneer preacher found the few scattered Lutherans in and about the present site of the city of Delaware, and readily succeeded in organizing them into a pioneer congregation. Indeed, they were glad once more to hear the old gospel tidings

that had cheered their hearts and had brought peace and gladness into their former homes. It was their delight to bring their little children to Jesus by means of the same old baptism to which they had been so warmly attached in former years, and to appear at the altar where the same old sacrament of the body and blood of the Lord was administered. The old familiar sound made the wilderness in which they had chosen their lot seem to them like a new home. The old tidings of salvation following them into the forests of Ohio, reminded them that God is everywhere present, and pleasantly recalled the old, cheering promise, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

But the bloom of civilization did not burst forth in this wilderness without hard labor and severe privation. For a very little while it seemed well enough to have the word preached in the small and inconvenient log dwellings of the settlers. But soon the need of a place of worship began to be felt. A church was needed, and that meant work. The productiveness of their primitive farms was comparatively limited; market prices were low, and money was hard to get. The people usually found it difficult even to pay their taxes. Accordingly, instead, at first, of building a church, the use of Shoub's Hall, on the present site of the new City Hall, was secured as a place of worship. Probably in this hall a permanent organization of the Delaware Lutheran congregation was effected. A constitution was adopted January 28, 1821, and signed by the Rev. Charles Henkel, pastor, and by fifty-five lay members. During the space of some seven years, Pastor Henkel continued to serve this congregation. He resided at Columbus, Ohio, where he had charge of another congregation, but came to Delaware every four weeks. Great success attended his labors, and he was held in high regard by his hearers. He preached in both the German and the English languages, at first in Shoub's Hall, and then in the old court room, which was for some time used as a place of worship.

After Pastor Henkel had been called away from his Columbus and Delaware charges, a period of about fifteen years intervened, dur-



ing which the congregation made considerable progress in external growth; but the internal growth seems to have been meager. The old constitution was neglected and almost forgotten. The people had almost lost sight of the old landmarks of Lutheranism. Yet, during this period of spiritual carelessness and indifference, quite an amount of activity was displayed. The congregation was served by several successive pastors. Rev. Mr. Shulz served a very short time, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Weil. Rev. Mr. Snyder, a young man of promising talent and of good repute, preached less than a year; he died in 1835, and his body lies at rest in the old cemetery. Subsequently, the Rev. S. S. Klein served some eight years, and, during his pastorate, the first church was built about the year 1834, on the corner of William and Henry Streets, the site now occupied by the German Reformed Church. This church was the property of both the Lutheran and the German Reformed congregations. Quite an amount of real toil and self-denial was required to accomplish the work. The people contributed their money and their time, and the labor of building was shared by both pastor and people. Mr. Klein worked faithfully and daily until the new church was ready to be occupied. Previous to the building of the church, the Lutheran people of Delaware had assisted, by their contributions, in building the Episcopal Church, in which they also, for a time, conducted their divine service.

The former pastor, the Rev. Charles Henkel, died at Somerset, February 2, 1841. His death seems to have aroused the minds and hearts of the people to a sense of duty. The truth that had cheered and comforted them in earlier days was once more remembered, and a few weeks after they had heard of the death of their former pastor, a meeting was held, at which the old constitution was once more unanimously adopted, and the blessing of a merciful God invoked upon the congregation. About this time the Rev. Mr. Pope became the pastor. But things do not seem to have moved along smoothly; the re-adoption of the old constitution made trouble, and some who

had learned to love the careless, free-and-easy system of church government, that had for some time prevailed, were not willing to be governed by the old power of Gospel truth. Accordingly, a committee was appointed in November, 1845, to submit a revised form of the constitution, as well as ways and means of having it more stringently enforced. This committee, consisting of John Hoch, George Wachter Conrad Brougher, John Troutman, Frederick Weiser and Benjamin Ely, met on the 15th of November, and, at a subsequent meeting of the congregation, their work was approved and the revised constitution adopted by a large majority.

In 1848, Mr. Pope removed from Delaware, and, in 1849, the Rev. M. Loy became the pastor of the congregation. Mr. Loy labored here with much success during a period of some sixteen years. In the first years of this period, the conjoint ownership of the church property on the corner of William and Henry Streets was dissolved, and the new stone church on William Street was built in 1852, and has since been occupied by the congregation. A new constitution, the one now in use by the congregation, was adopted August 31, 1852. The congregation increased largely in membership, as well as in spiritual prosperity; not, however, without trials and perplexities. Yet the Lord dealt very graciously with his people, causing many eyes to be opened, so that the truth of His mighty word was recognized and accepted. At this time the contest with secret-societyism was successfully waged. This is the history of a Lutheran congregation, and no one should expect, in such a history, to find any peculiarities omitted. Not, however, in regard to this question only, but in regard to all others, has the congregation taken a truly Lutheran and scriptural position. They who desire to form a more intimate acquaintance with the doctrines of the Lutheran faith, have easy access to them in our Book of Concord, and we constantly challenge comparison of our doctrines with the Holy Scriptures themselves. They are our only rule of faith and practice. This true position came to be occupied more and





more during the period of Mr. Loy's ministry. Mr. Loy resigned his pastorate here to accept a professorship of theology in the Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio, where he still remains.

Prof. Loy's successor was the Rev. C. H. L. Schuette, at that time a student of theology in the Capitol University. The last baptism administered by Mr. Loy was on July 16, 1865, and the first by Mr. Schuette was on July 28th following, showing that the vacancy in the pastorate was very short. Mr. Schuette served the people very acceptably during nearly eight years, when he, too, was called to a chair in his Alma Mater. Sometime in the same year, 1873, the Rev. Emanuel Cronenwett accepted a call to this congregation, and his labors here extended from June, 1873, to January, 1877.

He was followed by Rev. H. A. Becker, who came to Delaware May 22, 1877, in response to a call extended by the congregation. He served the congregation faithfully until his death, which was in 1884. Under his pastorate the communicant membership was four hundred and fifty.

After the death of Rev. Becker the congregation was without a pastor for a space of about seven months, but finally succeeded in securing the services of Rev. Edward Pfeiffer, who came to Delaware early in the year 1885. Under his ministry a division took place in the congregation occasioned by the secret society question. An attempt was made on the part of some members to break down the position which the congregation had always held over against secretism. This effort failed of its purpose, but resulted in the withdrawal of many members who thereupon formed what is now St. John's Lutheran congregation. Rev. Pfeiffer continued as pastor until 1890, when he followed a call to Fremont, Ohio, and at the present time is professor of theology in Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio.

The next man to serve St. Mark's was Rev. J. Sheatsley, who took charge September 18, 1890. He labored here faithfully and with manifest blessing and success for a period of seventeen years. During his administration a commodious Sunday-school room

was built to the church, also a handsome pipe organ installed in the church auditorium. He resigned his position here in August, 1907, to follow a call to Columbus, where he is serving as pastor of Christ Church, and also has charge of religious instruction in Capitol University. The present pastor, Rev. F. B. Hax, was installed October 6, 1907. St. Mark's at present numbers some 300 communicant members, is free from debt, and looks hopefully into the future.

#### ZION REFORMED CHURCH.

Among the pioneer families of Delaware County, there was a considerable number from East Pennsylvania. As they were all of German descent, and were brought up in German communities, they could feel themselves properly at home only in their native German element, and in the use of their own language. Especially was this true in a religious view. A characteristic of the Germans is that they carry Germany with them in their hearts wherever they go, and hence, wherever they put up their tents, there is "Der Deutschen Vaterland." Even the blessed Gospel seems to them more precious when it is proclaimed in the trumpet tones of the language of Luther and Zwingli.

These families generally belonged to the Reformed and Lutheran Churches. They had found rich farms and comfortable homes here, but they were far away from their kindred, and the holy altars where they had been baptized and confirmed. They were not in their natural element. As the fish seeks the clearest water, and the bird the purest air, so these pious souls sought a congenial spiritual home for themselves and their children. Nor did they seek in vain. The longed-for and happy hour came at last, when, in their own consecrated temple and around their own sacred altar, they could thankfully and joyfully unite in their beloved German *Te Deum*.

"Nun danket alle Gott,  
Mit Herzen, Mund und Haenden,  
Der Grosse Dinge thut,  
An uns und allen Eenden."



In the early history of Ohio and of Delaware County, it is known that missionaries of the Reformed Church made occasional visits to the German settlements for the purpose of preaching the Gospel and administering the sacraments of the church. The earliest name definitely known in the history of the present Reformed Church of Delaware is the Rev. Georg Weisz, who in a report of missionary labors in 1821 speaks of having preached in a home in the vicinity of Delaware. Henry Willard was another of the pioneer ministers who visited Delaware. Under date of February 5, 1833, a deed for a plot of ground at the southeast corner of William and Henry Streets was executed by John Davis and Mary, his wife, to Samuel Rheem, Gottlieb Albright and Benjamin Ely, consideration \$75. This plot of ground seems to have been purchased for church purposes, for the following entry, taken from Delaware County records, vol. 23, p. 96, as found in "Historical Sketch of Zion Reformed," by Jacob Klee, was made long after the church building was erected:

"Recorder's Office, Delaware, Ohio.  
Samuel Rheem and Sarah his wife, Gottlieb Albright and Mary his wife, Benjamin Ely and Lydia his wife,

to

Zion Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church of Delaware, Ohio,

West part of Out-lot Two, Consideration \$75.

Consisting of one acre and one hundred and twenty rods.

Executed February 7, 1842. Recorded February 15th, 1842."

In the year 1834 there was erected on the plot of ground above referred to a church edifice, the joint property of the Reformed and Lutherans. It was built of stone, 30x45, and cost \$1,300. For three years before they were organized into a church, the Reformed members worshiped in this house, and had the Gospel preached and the sacraments administered to them by the pastor of the Lutheran congregation. But few besides themselves knew that they were Reformed, and they were com-

monly regarded as members of the Lutheran Church.

By an act of the General Assembly January 23, 1837, Frederick Weiser, Samuel Rheem, Benjamin Ely, Jacob Miller, Michael Kline and associates were created a body politic and corporate to be known as Zion Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church of Delaware, Ohio. In the same year the Reformed organized a separate organization. They secured the services of Rev. C. H. A. Allardt, the necessary steps were taken, an appropriate sermon was preached, and "in the name of God the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost," they were declared to be a Christian church, to be known by the name of Zion's Reformed Church, of Delaware, Ohio. Those who had been chosen to fill the respective offices were now solemnly ordained and installed. The church consisted of eighteen members. Its first elders were Abraham Call and Henry Fegley, and its first deacons, Jacob Miller and Israel Breifogel. The frail little bark was now afloat on the sea.

This congregation stands in connection with "The Reformed Church of the United States," is under its control, "and is in all respects governed by its rules and regulations." The contents of its faith are the Holy Scriptures, as set forth in the Heidelberg Catechism; and its government, both in spirit and form, is strictly presbyterial. Its aim is to cherish and enjoy true Christian freedom, in believing, and cheerful obedience to divine authority and law, and to obtain salvation from sin, and eternal life in Jesus Christ—the "Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end."

From the time of its organization the Reformed congregation occupied the church built in 1834, in common with the Lutherans. And these twin sisters for many years proceeded together as harmoniously and prosperously as could reasonably be expected. Still, their relations were not always and in all respects of the most satisfactory character. At last, it seemed best to both parties to follow the example of Abraham and Lot, and the union which had existed so long was quietly dissolved. The Reformed bought the Luth-



eran interest in the "Union Church," giving for it all the ground belonging to it, except the lot on which the church stood, and \$400 in cash. These \$400, however, were to liquidate a debt still resting on the property. This dissolution was effected in April, 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. D. Rothrock.

In 1855 it was determined to remove the old stone church and substitute for it one better suited to their wants. Accordingly, a new brick edifice was erected, 40x55 feet in size, with an end gallery, and a basement arranged for a parsonage and lecture room. Its cost in money and labor was about \$5,000. In 1868, this was remodeled by building an addition of twelve feet to its front, removing the gallery, etc. Other changes and improvements were made in 1877, costing together \$2,300. This edifice, now 40x67 feet in size, is the one at present occupied by the congregation.

The church has been served by the following ministers: Rev. C. H. A. Allardt served it from its organization in 1837 to 1839. He was succeeded in 1841 by Rev. Jacob Van Linge, who prosecuted his work until 1843. Rev. Henry Hess became pastor in 1844, and served until 1849. During this pastorate the weekly prayer meeting was introduced. After a period of six months, Rev. S. K. Denius began his pastorate in the same year, and resigned in 1851. Rev. D. Rothrock became pastor in 1852, and served one year. In 1854, Rev. M. G. Q. Stern became its pastor, and remained until 1857. In the spring of 1857, Rev. J. B. Thompson began his labors as pastor and served until 1862. On the first day of January, 1863, Rev. John Vogt assumed pastoral relations and served until July 1, 1892. Dr. Vogt, known as the "Marrying Parson," was called from his earthly field of labor Sunday, November 3, 1901, at his home on South Sandusky Street, Delaware. Dr. Vogt was followed in the pastorate by the Rev. L. B. C. Lahr, whose pastoral relations began January 1, 1893, and continued until his death on April 11, 1906. Dr. Lahr was followed by the Rev. John C. Gekeler, the present pastor, who began his labors September 15, 1907.

Numerous disadvantages and obstacles have impeded its usefulness and progress from the start. Its original union arrangement was never satisfactory, and was, no doubt, a hindrance to both parties. For many years, its services were conducted exclusively in German, and many of its young people, and even entire families, became dissatisfied and sought homes in English churches. Since about 1875, the use of the German language has been discontinued in the conduct of all public services of the church. The burden of debt under which the congregation labored for years has been entirely removed.

During the past quarter of a century Zion Reformed Church has made substantial growth in every way, her membership has increased and her building improved at various times. During the fall of 1904 a beautiful pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$1,500. The congregation at present is engaged in securing a home for its pastor. The societies of the congregation are the Sunday School, Ladies' Aid Society, the Zwingle Missionary Society, and a Society of Christian Endeavor. The membership is three hundred and twenty-five.

#### THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church dates back to 1836. In that year, Rev. William Nast, D. D., the first German missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, traveled through Central Ohio from the river to the lake, preaching daily to the few German settlers, here and there, who had sought a home in this Western country. On these mission tours, Dr. Nast passed through Delaware and preached to the few of his countrymen who were willing to hear his tidings. About 1844, the Rev. John Barth, the German pastor at Columbus, traveled through Delaware and Marion Counties, and once more looked up the Germans, in the interest of the Methodist Church. In the revival meetings\* which he held, many were converted and joined the Methodist Church. This was the beginning of the German Church in Delaware.



These people were poor and few, and their meetings were held at first in private houses. When these were filled, they moved, first to the stone schoolhouse at the corner of Franklin and Winter Streets, then to the old Methodist Church, one square south, and then to the old academy on Hill Street. In 1846, the Rev. John Kindler became the pastor for one year, and in 1847, the Rev. G. A. Brauning. During his pastorate, a little frame church was built on a lot on Henry Street, given by the first member of the church—Father Albright. It was not long, however, that the little building on Henry Street was large enough to hold the congregation, and, in 1854, under the pastorate of the Rev. G. Nachtrieb, a lot on Hill Street was bought, and the present brick church erected and dedicated in 1855, by Bishop Simpson. From 1845, Delaware and Galion had constituted one mission, but in 1854 Delaware became self-supporting, and was made a separate station. Since the establishment of the mission, twenty-four preachers and assistants have labored in this work. Delaware belonged to the North Ohio Conference until 1865, when the German Conferences were organized, since which time it has been attached to the Central German Conference.

The membership of the church has not been permanent, owing to the constant migration to the West, and the aggregate has never exceeded one hundred and fifty members. For many years the church declined on account of deaths, removals, and fewer persons desiring to hear preaching in the German language. The society disorganized about four years ago, and the building was sold in 1907 to William Nye. The audience room is still used for a mission, conducted by I. S. Walters, and is filling a needed place in the religious life of Delaware.

#### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL (WELSH) CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1844. The first Welsh sermon preached in Delaware was delivered by Rev. George Lewis in the year 1841, at the residence of Mr. Henry Thomas,

on Washington Street, between William and Winter. Prayer meetings were held from time to time at this house from 1841 to 1844. In this year the congregation was organized with the Rev. Rees Powell as pastor, and with twenty-two charter members, viz.: Henry Thomas and wife, John E. Davis and wife, John Rowland and wife, John Rowland, Sr., Reese Price, George Pugh, David Thomas, John L. Jones, Robert Dolby, Thomas Rowlands, William Rowlands, John E. Davis, Edward Williams, Mary Jones, Elizabeth Jones, Catherine Rowlands, Jane Rowlands. The first services were held in a small frame school house between William and Winter Streets, which was purchased and used until 1858, when a brick structure was erected on Winter Street, between Liberty and Elizabeth Streets. Rev. Powell continued pastor until 1862, when Rev. John H. Jones became pastor, and served until in the 80's. The membership remained in all these years about the same, between twenty and thirty. The services were held in the Welsh language and the children did not learn this language, and so one by one dropped away.

Several years ago, services ceased to be held in this church, and the building was sold to the Public School Board and has been removed and the ground now forms part of the north lawn of the West School Building.

#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DELAWARE, OHIO.

The Catholics of Delaware and the surrounding country did not form a regular congregation and had no resident pastor until the year 1856, when the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, bishop of the Diocese of Cincinnati, sent the Rev. Caspar Wiese, a middle-aged German priest, to undertake the spiritual charge of the few people who professed the Catholic religion and resided in the city or neighborhood. But for fully twenty years previous to that date, missionary priests from all over the State had visited at very irregular times, the little flock for the purpose of administering the sacraments, and of encouraging those, who, in spite of their complete isolation, had tenaciously





clung to the religion of their forefathers. As early as 1834 some German Catholic families had settled in Delaware, among whom were Gerhard Nuss, Christopher Kirchner, and last but not least, Adam Miller, the father of our still-living, old and respected townsman, Martin Miller of West Winter Street. It may be stated here as the plain truth, that had it not been for the deeply religious zeal and piety of said Adam Miller, little if any trace of distinctly Catholic worship would have been witnessed in Delaware in all those years until late in the fifties and the beginning of the sixties, when a large number of Irish Catholics came and settled in East Delaware. It is not known positively whether any Catholic clergyman visited Delaware until 1838 or 1839, but on or about that time, Father Young from Lancaster, Ohio, is remembered to have reached the town and to have celebrated the first Mass, said or sung in Delaware, in the front room of a small frame house still standing today on the south side of Park Avenue near Franklin Street in South Delaware, and which was the residence of Adam Miller. From then until 1850, only, or possibly twice a year, would a Catholic missionary priest make his appearance and remain over Sunday. But in the meantime, and regularly every Sunday morning, Mr. Adam Miller would convert his front room into a little church, gather therein as many of his Catholic neighbors as he could notify, and devoutly preside over that part of the Catholic worship, which laymen could perform in the absence of a priest, such as the recitation of the Rosary, the singing of hymns, the reading of the Gospels of the Sunday and Catechetical instruction. It was thus that the spark of faith and religion was kept up and transmitted by these few pious and simple-hearted people to their children. In 1850 the number of Catholics in Delaware had increased somewhat; they were visited more regularly by the neighboring priests of Columbus, and finally they purchased a lot on University Avenue, on which a few years later, in 1854, under the direction of Rev. Caspar Borgess, afterwards bishop of Detroit, they erected a little frame church, whose size, how-

ever, answered the purpose of their still very small number for many years to come.

From 1850 to 1856 the little church was attended irregularly by Father Borgess and other clergymen from Columbus, and carefully kept up by the few devoted pioneers who had helped to erect it. Among them, were many who may be still remembered by the present generation, such as Adam Miller, the patriarch of all of them, his son, Martin Miller, John Shea, whose home near the church was at all times hospitably open to the visiting priests, George Kraus, John B. Zeller, Thomas McDonald, the father of our well known and prosperous contractor, James McDonald, Christopher Kirchner, John Grady, Sr., James Cantwell and a few others. At this time, however, all of those first pioneers of St. Mary's Church have gone into eternity, with the exception of Martin Miller, who, in spite of his ripe old age, is still enjoying the best of health in our midst, and gives good promise to outlive many others who came to Delaware long after him.

Towards the end of the year 1856, the little congregation having received many accessions by the immigration of a number of Irish families, Rev. Caspar Wiese was installed as the first permanent pastor, but there being no pastoral residence, Martin Miller, who lived then in the old brick house still standing on the southwest corner of William and Union Streets, shared his house with the forlorn clergyman, and along with John Shea took care that the newly appointed pastor was made as comfortable as possible with the scanty salary the still very small congregation could furnish him. From that time until today, Delaware was never without a resident priest. In the early fifties, when the Springfield railroad was being built, at least two hundred Irish Catholic families from the neighborhood of Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, established themselves in East Delaware, and remained there permanently even after the construction of the railroad. The number of Catholics in Delaware increased at once almost tenfold, and the original little frame church could not hold one-fourth of them.



Rev. Henry Fehlings, who was one of the immediate successors of Father Wiese, went to work, therefore, with much vim and energy, to enlarge the church, but the people-being all poor, it was impossible to build an entirely new church. He struck, therefore, upon a very peculiar and ingenious idea, seldom, if ever, carried out anywhere before him, and which for twenty-five years to come, certainly made St. Mary's Church in Delaware a somewhat queer and unsightly architectural curiosity. To the little frame church a much higher and wider brick addition was in some way attached, a process which gave to the building as a whole, a most curious and incongruous appearance outside and inside. In Father Fehling's mind, this improvement was to be but a temporary shift for obtaining room, and had he entertained the remotest suspicion that this ungainly and unsightly edifice would remain there for a quarter of a century, he would certainly never have thought of erecting it. The whole of it was only demolished in 1887.

During Father Fehlings' administration, the congregation of St. Mary's also purchased an old store room and frame house adjoining the church on University Avenue, which buildings served, like the church, for twenty-five years, as parochial school and pastoral residence. Had Rev. Henry Fehlings remained in Delaware, there is little doubt that in a very few years all these old, unsightly and dilapidated buildings which were purchased simply for emergency and temporary purposes, would soon have made room for something more suitable. But Father Fehlings was removed very suddenly and abruptly to other fields of labor, and then there came upon St. Mary's Church and congregation a period of torpor and sleepiness as to any material progress, seldom witnessed in a congregation which numbered in 1869 at least one thousand souls. Owing chiefly to very indifferent direction on the part of the many pastors who succeeded each other from 1864 to 1884, perhaps also to the lack of initiative and encouragement on the part of the people, little or no attempt was made in the following twenty years, to im-

prove the old church properties, which soon became so dilapidated looking that they were a positive disgrace to the street on which they stood. Only once during that sleepy period, in 1880, was there a slight awakening. Two large lots on East William Street were contracted for during the pastorate of Rev. N. E. Pilger, with the vague intention of building a new church thereon in the future. However, in 1884, when the present rector of St. Mary's, Rev. Ph. Steyle, came to Delaware, these lots were only about one-half paid for, and there seemed to be little prospect for erecting a new church. But precisely in that year of 1884, a new and surprising period of activity succeeded those twenty years of neglect and torpid carelessness. In less than six years, that is from the spring of 1885 until 1890, under the direction and initiative of the pastor and the hearty co-operation of nearly all the members of the church, a most beautiful and large brick and stone church, a school house, a pastoral residence and a sisters' house sprung up, as if by magic, on East William and Henry Streets, and were almost paid for immediately by the congregation. From worshipping in the meanest and most dilapidated looking church in Delaware, the members of St. Mary's Church in this year of 1908, possess, without the slightest doubt, the most valuable, and architecturally speaking, the finest looking church property in Delaware. St. Mary's congregation, including many farmers, numbers at this date in the neighborhood of 1,400 souls. The new St. Mary's cemetery adjoining Oak Grove, was purchased and solemnly consecrated by Bishop Watterson in 1899. In the following list we give the names of the clergymen who acted as pastors of St. Mary's Church, from the year 1856 to the present year, 1908: Rev. Caspar Wiese from 1856 to 1860. Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald and his brother, Rev. E. M. Fitzgerald, from 1860 to 1862. Rev. McSweeney to 1863. Rev. Henry Fehlings from 1863 to 1869. Rev. Joseph McPhilips from 1869 to 1874. Rev. A. O. Walker, J. B. Schmidt and J. C. Goldschmidt each for a few months in succession. Rev. N. E. Pilger



from 1875 to July, 1884, and from September, 1884, to the present year, 1908. Rev. Ph. Steyle, who is therefore fulfilling the twenty-fourth year of his long pastorate of St. Mary's Church.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
OF DELAWARE, OHIO.

This church—within the bounds of the North Ohio Annual Conference, since its formation in 1882, but originally in the Ohio—was organized late in the fall of 1845, the Rev. William Winslow becoming its first pastor, being appointed to its pastorate by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Paul Quinn, from the Ohio Annual Conference, which convened in Columbus, Ohio, October 18, 1845. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1853, and ere long Zion A. M. E. Church was dedicated. In 1876 it was razed and rebuilt. The cornerstone of this new edifice was laid by Rev. John W. Lewis; the walls completed and building roofed by Rev. J. B. Stansbury, and the building finished, seated and opened by Rev. N. M. Mitchell.

During the pastorate of Rev. Jesse Henderson, 1880-3, a feud rent this church, and some of its most substantial members, being unjustly expelled, remained out and formed what is now Trinity M. E. Church. On the whole, it is safe to say at this writing the A. M. E. is the leading church among the people of African descent in the city. Three of its ex-pastors have reached the bishopric, namely: John M. Brown, James A. Shorter, and C. T. Shaffer. One, O. J. W. Scott, is at present chaplain in the United States army. While some of its pastors showed clearly the doings of slavery, yet among them have been found polished men; teachers, jurists, theologians, orators, Christian scholars, and some of these were ex-slaves. There has been some dross, too, among the gold; some pygmies amid the giants; yet, somehow, God has used this dross and these pygmies for his glory and the good of men.

One of the potent forces of this church has been its native-born singers. Mr. Wil-

liam H. Alston, its chorister for years, possessed, say critics, one of the finest basso voices in the state, if not in the country, he, with his brother, F. B. Alston, being two of the "stars" in the far-famed original "Donovan's Tennessee Jubilee Singers."

Its pastors have been: Revs. Daniel Winslow, Chas. Peters, Nelson Turban, Jesse Divine, Levin Gross, Alex. Austin, W. B. Lewis, William Davidson, Allen Brown, John Ridgeway, John Tibbs, James A. Shorter, John M. Brown, E. D. Davis, T. W. Roberts, Rev. Grafton H. Graham, the historian, philosopher, theologian and polished orator, Stonewall Jackson, Robert Harley, Jesse Asbury, John Rickman, W. D. Mitchell, Nathaniel M. Mitchell, G. W. Maxwell, John F. Hamilton, P. Alston, H. A. Jackson, C. T. Shaffer, John W. Lewis, J. B. Stansbury, Jesse Henderson, D. F. Caliman, O. J. W. Scott, J. D. Singleton, H. W. Toney, L. E. Johnson, R. B. P. Wright, R. G. Mortimer, Jesse H. Smith, E. Fort, J. M. Tate.

The foregoing list of pastors may not be in exact order, as it was obtained from the older members and citizens as they remember them.

The present pastor, Rev. N. M. Mitchell, is duplicating himself, having served as pastor here quite a quarter of a century ago. The present edifice is in fairly good repair, with a membership of seventy-six and seven probationers.

From Rev. N. M. Mitchell it is learned that while the Ohio Annual Conference was in session in this church in April, 1865, a dispatch was received saying, "President Lincoln has been assassinated." In a few hours—the same day—a second dispatch came, saying: "*Illiberforce has been burned to the ground.*" This was the only college owned by the church.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Delaware, Ohio, was originally within the bounds of the North Ohio Conference, but at the General Conference for the year 1860 it was transferred to the Ohio Conference, to



which it now belongs. In the fall of the year 1852, the Rev. John Quigley was appointed by the North Ohio Conference to organize a church within the southern boundaries of Delaware to accommodate the membership of that portion of the, then, village of Delaware. The early records of the organization seem to have been lost or destroyed. The first official record of this church now extant is dated October 16, 1858, and includes the names of persons who afterward became prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, foreign missionaries, college professors and business men of Delaware, and elsewhere. Jacob T. Caples was the pastor in charge, and Samuel Lynch, agent of the O. W. F. College. The local preachers were: Thomas Scott, Stanley Stevens, George Lansing Taylor, J. Bushong, L. J. Powell, Isaac Crook, Nathan Sites, I. Mast, H. J. Clark. The exhorters were H. M. Perkins, J. G. Deardorff, John Sites, W. B. Edwards, L. P. Smith. The stewards were John A. Clippinger, Hiram Hull, Charles Niel, Nathan Ely, Paul Randall. The class leaders were Watson Karr, Isaac Crook, N. B. Edwards, James G. Deardorff, W. O. Semans, Nathan Sites, George Lansing Taylor, Samuel Burkholder, H. M. Perkins.

From this date, the official records are replete with such names as Dr. F. Merrick, Prof. William Godman, Prof. John P. Lanorx, Michael J. Cramer, Prof. H. S. B. Newton, Prof. F. S. Hoyt, John F. Thompson, Rev. Edward Thompson (afterward bishop), and many others. But in the space allotted us for this sketch, it would be impossible to name the many useful and afterwards prominent men and women whose names are found on the official records of this church, and the reader must look to the biographical portion of this volume and to other sources, to complete the list.

But while we are unable to give a complete history of the organization of the church, we can give a complete list of the pastors who have served it from its organization down to the present time. Beginning with the first, the following is the list:

Rev. John Quigley .....	1852-1854
Rev. Thomas F. Hildreth .....	1854-1856
Rev. L. B. Gurley .....	1856-1858
Rev. Jacob T. Caples .....	1858-1859
Rev. H. S. Bradley .....	1859-1860
Rev. James F. Given .....	1860-1861
Rev. T. H. Philips .....	1861-1862
Rev. F. S. Hoyt .....	1862-1863
Rev. J. M. Jameson .....	1863-1865
Rev. A. H. Windsor .....	1865-1867
Rev. George W. Brush...	1867-Jan. 25, 1868
Rev. L. B. Gurley .....	Jan. to Oct., 1868
Rev. David H. Moore (now Bishop)	1868-1870
Rev. Joseph H. Creighton .....	1870-1873
Rev. Isaac Crook .....	1873-1874
Rev. Robert W. Manley .....	1874-1875
Rev. Samuel A. Keen .....	1875-1878
Rev. J. C. Jackson, Jr., .....	1878-1881
Rev. Timothy W. Stanley, 1881-May 18, 1883	
Rev. F. Merrick and others, May to Oct., 1883	
Rev. Isaac F. King .....	1883-1884
Rev. John W. Dillon .....	1884-1886
Rev. Isaac Crook .....	1886-1888
Rev. B. L. McElroy .....	1880-1890
Rev. J. H. Gardner .....	1890-1891
Rev. D. C. Thomas .....	1891-1896
Rev. W. F. Oldham (now Bishop)	1896-1898
Rev. Carl G. Doney .....	1898-1900
Rev. Arthur M. Mann .....	1900-1904
Rev. R. F. Bishop .....	1904-1905
Rev. Homer J. Smith .....	1905-1907
Rev. B. D. Evans .....	1907-

St. Paul's started with a membership of about thirty persons, most of whom had been members of the parent church (William Street). Since then it has grown in numbers from year to year, until, at the present time its membership is six hundred. It has a prosperous Sabbath school with an average attendance of about three hundred persons. From its organization it has been essentially a missionary church. It was in this church that the first auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was organized, on July 27, 1880. It is replete with missionary work, and societies; an annual collection is taken for the general work or parent society. It has a well-organized and well-supported Woman's Home Missionary Society, a successful Woman's





Foreign Missionary Society, a young woman's home missionary society called "The Queen Esther Circle," a Young Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, a children's society known as the Home Guards. The Sabbath school is organized into a missionary society. It has also a Ladies's Aid Society, to which the most of the ladies of the church belong. It supports a Junior Epworth League, to which the most of the children of the church under fourteen years of age belong. And it has a prosperous Senior Epworth League with a membership of about one hundred and fifty persons, and this League is entitled to one of the first charters issued under the auspices of the organization. Immediately after it was organized, by a committee who met in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, the Rev. Samuel A. Keen, who was a member of the Committee of Organization, on his way home from the meeting, stopped at Delaware to visit his former postorate, St. Paul's Church, and Rev. B. L. McElroy, who was then its pastor in charge. Dr. Keen, who was full of the spirit of the League, made some remarks at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting in reference to the League, and immediately after the close of the prayer service, St. Paul's Epworth League was organized, and a charter called for by telegram. This League is one of the most zealous organizations of the church, and one of the most potent factors in promoting its good. The young people of this congregation had been well trained for an organization of this kind, under the pastorate of Rev. T. W. Stanley, during the time he had served the church (which was from the fall of 1881 to the spring of 1883). A very successful young people's meeting had been organized and it was well prepared to take up the work of the league, and it is believed that much of the good it has accomplished in after years is due to the spirit and zeal it received from that first organization of the young people of the church.

St. Paul's has sent to the foreign and home missionary fields more than fifty missionaries and teachers, which is believed to be a greater number than any other Methodist Episcopal

church has sent since its organization. The following is a list of the persons who have been sent out from this church, and the several fields to which they have gone :

Armenia—N. A. Morjickian.

Mexico—Galdino Gutierrez.

Porto Rico—Charles W. Drees.

Korea—Lillian N. Harris, M. D.; Mary W. Harris.

Singapore—Charles S. Buchanan, Mrs. Emily Early Buchanan, Merrill C. Miller.

South Africa—Mrs. Belle Gates Ehnes, James L. DeWitt, Mrs. Byrna Adams DeWitt, Virginia Swarmstead (now Coffin).

Japan—Rev. Harry B. Swartz, Mrs. Mary Frazier Swartz, Anna V. Bing, Ume Hamada, Lenora Seeds, Mable Seeds, Fannie G. Wilson, Mary Wilson (now Buchanan).

South America—Rev. John F. Thompson, Rev. George D. Froggatt, Rev. P. B. Cuppett, Rev. John L. Reeder, Jeanette Carpenter, Charles H. Wertenberger.

India—Rev. Thomas J. Scott, Rev. Archibald Gilruth, Rev. Levan R. Janney, Rev. William A. Mansell, Mrs. Hetty Mansell Monroe, Rev. Noble L. Rockey, Mrs. Mary Hadsell Rockey, Annie Gallimore, Marion Newton, Mrs. Phila Keen Linzell, Nora Waugh, Myrtle Bare (now Faucett).

China—Rev. Nathan Sites, Rev. George R. Davis, Rev. Hiram H. Lowry, Mrs. Hiram H. Lowry, Rev. Nathan J. Plumb, Clement M. L. Sites, Ruth Sites (now Brown), Rev. J. F. Hayner, George D. Lowry, M. D., Mrs. Cora Calhoun Lowry, Edward K. Lowry, Mary E. Schockley (now Drake), George L. Davis, Titus Lowe.

To the home missionary field in the south it has sent—Miss Marie Disney, Miss Irene Disney, Miss Winifred Myser, Miss Nellie Carson, Miss Alfreda Myser.

The first church, a good substantial brick building, was erected about the year 1856, on the same site where the present church now stands. It cost over \$5,000, and was built during the pastorate of the Rev. Thompson F. Hildreth. The following are the names of the trustees to whom the deed was made: Edward Thompson (afterward bishop), John Ogden,



J. R. Watkins, Cœe Roe, Hiram Hull, Samuel Burkholder and James K. Brittain. The deed is signed by Elnathan C. Gavitt and wife, and is dated May 31, A. D., 1855.

The parsonage was bought about the year 1869, and adjoining the church site on the east. Both are located on the southeast corner of Franklin Street and University Avenue on one of the highest points in the city, and are visible for miles from all directions. During the years of 1873 and 1874, under the pastorate of Dr. Isaac Crook, and the leadership of Prof. John P. Patterson, superintendent of the Sabbath school, the church grew so rapidly in numbers that it became necessary to arrange for more room and greater facilities to accommodate the Sabbath school. An addition to the old church had been ordered, but in excavating for the new portion, the foundation of the old part was undermined and the rear wall fell with a crash which was heard all over the city. This necessitated the building of a new church. After several adjourned sessions of the Quarterly Conference a soliciting committee was appointed who reported to an adjourned session that they had procured subscriptions sufficient to justify the beginning of the new church. A Building Committee was chosen, consisting of the following named persons: John Lane, Prof. H. M. Perkins, Thomas Craven, James R. Lytle and J. Frost. Dr. Ralph Hills was selected as the architect, who donated his services, and the new church was at once begun. In a few months a substantial two-story brick church, 60 by 90 feet, ornamented with stone trimmings, was under roof, and the first story finished at a cost of about \$13,000. The church was afterward completed at a cost of about \$12,000, so that the present church structure has cost about \$25,000. The present parsonage was built at a cost of about \$3,500, and was completed in the spring of the year 1898.

St. Paul's, with its well established missionary spirit, laid the foundation for the first mission church in Delaware. The pastorate of Rev. Joseph H. Creighton was marked by the beginning of Faith Church, or Merrick Chapel. Under the leadership of Mrs. Mary

Knowles, Miss Fidelia Perkins and Mrs. Ann Lane, three of St. Paul's faithful workers, a Sabbath school was organized which met for a short time under the trees near the corner of Liberty and Harrison Streets. Later a room was secured, and finally the present church edifice was erected, which was dedicated on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1891, and in 1898, the same was set apart as a separate church, and has always been well beloved by St. Paul's.

Time and space would not permit the mention of the many faithful servants among the laity of this church. But a history of St. Paul's would not be complete without the name of Mrs. Mary Knowles, the faithful and efficient teacher of the infant class in the Sabbath school. She took charge of this class on the first Sunday in September, A. D., 1868, and has had charge of it continuously ever since. Fully a generation has passed away since she first had charge of this class, and today many who have been her pupils are occupying high positions in state, church, missionary fields and social circles, and in the great hereafter hundreds will arise and call her blessed.

St. Paul's raises, annually, for the support of the church about \$2,500. It pays its pastor \$1,500 per year. The remaining \$1,000 is used for lighting, heating, organist, janitor, insurance and other necessary expenses of the church. St. Paul's is without a debt, except a debt of gratitude, which it owes to the many faithful pastors who have served it. It owes much to its leaders, stewards, trustees, Sabbath school superintendents and teachers, the many other constant workers among its laity who have done so much to promote its good. But most of all, it is indebted to the great God to whom it prays, and in whom it implicitly trusts, and from whom all its blessings flow.

#### THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church was organized August 6, 1853, with thirty-seven members. The Rev. E. G. Wood was soon after called as



the first pastor and served until May, 1855. The church held its meetings in Templar Hall until its house of worship was built. In March, 1854, the society purchased a lot on North Franklin Street, and a church building was here erected and dedicated August 1, 1858. Since the first pastor, the church has had ten regular pastors, who served as follows: Rev. Elias George from October, 1855, to April, 1856; Rev. James Harvey, from May, 1856, to April, 1862; Rev. P. Kennedy, from May, 1862, to May, 1865; Rev. D. A. Randall, from August, 1866, to April, 1867; Rev. A. J. Lyon, from September, 1867, to April, 1870; Rev. I. B. Toombs, from April, 1870, to July, 1871; Rev. B. I. George, from March, 1873, to March, 1874; Rev. G. T. Stanbury, from November, 1874, to November, 1876; Rev. T. I. Sheppard, from September, 1877, to May, 1878; the Rev. J. W. Icenbarger, from October, 1878, to 1884; Rev. E. A. Stone, from 1884 to 1886; Rev. A. H. Batchelder from 1886 to 1889; 1890, no pastor; Rev. Charles C. Haas from 1891 to 1892; Rev. J. B. Woodland from 1892 to 1894; 1895, no pastor; Rev. Albert Read, from 1896 to 1899; Rev. H. C. Lyman from 1900 to 1904; Rev. C. M. Brodie from 1905—

During the last year of J. B. Woodland's pastorate, a church meeting was called to see if the church would take action on the building of a new house of worship, having long felt the need of larger and better accommodations. At that time the church was \$200 in debt, and some of the members thought it was too great an undertaking, but before the meeting closed the church voted unanimously to build, and a committee was chosen with instructions to proceed at once. The Lord was evidently with the committee, and they realized that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it." The work went on steadfastly, and harmoniously to the end. The bills were all paid when due, except a few hundred dollars which were subscribed and soon paid. The house is built of brick with stone trimmings. It was dedicated October 3, 1897, free of debt. The audience room is 40x60 feet, with a room 25x40 feet

on the north side for Sunday school and prayer meetings. This room can be thrown open to the audience room by means of rising doors. An addition 12x25 feet on the west end of the audience room is an addition that was built to the old house but a short time before, and was utilized for committee meetings, and preparation rooms. The house cost about \$12,000.

Shortly after the dedication, one of the members, Mr. Morgan Savage, who had contributed largely to the church building, proposed to have a pipe organ put in, which the church did not feel able to do till later, but Mr. Savage felt earnest to have it now, and said, "if you will put one in I will pay for it." It was put in, and bears his name as the giver.

#### GRACE CHURCH.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in January, 1860, by the Rev. Henry E. Pilchier, in a small schoolhouse near the grounds of the Agricultural Society. Twelve members in full connection and thirty upon probation constituted the original organization.

When this church was first organized it was in the bounds of the Central Ohio Conference, but at the General Conference of 1860, it was transferred to the North Ohio, where it has since remained. During the year 1861, by perseverance, and not without sacrifice, the membership succeeded in erecting a small frame church. In this the congregation worshipped until 1875. Many glorious outpourings of the Holy Spirit were received by the membership in the little white church. Here many weary sinners were moved to repentance, sought pardon, and started upon the way to happiness and usefulness.

The church edifice which is now occupied by the congregation was begun by the Rev. Charles F. Creighton in 1872. After many reverses it was finally completed and dedicated February 7, 1875, by Rev. Bishop Randolph S. Foster. It is located in the eastern part of the city at the juncture of William and Chesh-



ire Streets. It is a neat building of brick with spire and turret. It will comfortably seat five hundred people. The seats are of ash trimmed with black walnut and flexed at the sides, giving all the auditors a front view of the pulpit. Its commodious and tasteful arrangement is commended by all who are acquainted with it.

Grace Church includes within its membership and congregation nearly all the English-speaking Methodists on the east side of the river, and many from the west side, but most of its members live in the country. It has never abounded in wealth, but, under liberal and wise management, it has been able to erect a substantial, neat edifice, and to pay annually the average amount of about \$600. It has not increased in membership as rapidly as some other churches more favorably located. It has filled to a considerable extent the place of a mission church, and has exerted much influence upon the fallen, and the lower classes of society. Its members have, however, as a rule, been good, substantial men and women, who have indeed been servants of the Lord. Consequently many revivals have characterized the history of the church. In 1865, the membership had grown to about one hundred persons. During the winter of 1871-72, a powerful revival took place, in which many students of the Ohio Wesleyan University took an active part. At the close of this year the membership numbered about one hundred and fifty.

From 1860 to 1865, this church was included in the bounds of the Woodbury Circuit; in 1865, it was transferred to the Galena Circuit; in 1868, it was made the chief appointment of a newly formed circuit, called Delaware and Eden Charge.

The following is a list of the pastors who have served the church: 1860-61, Revs. Samuel Mower and C. B. Brandebury; 1861-62, Revs. Philip Plummer and John Blampied; 1862-63, Revs. Chilton Craven and John Blampied; 1863-64, Revs. John Mitchell and William Jones. Mr. Mitchell died in November, 1863, and Rev. Oliver Burgess was sent to fill the vacancy. 1864-65, Revs. James

Wheeler and William Jones; 1865-66, Revs. Allen S. Moffit and Frances M. Searles; 1866-67, Revs. Heman Safford and Jacob S. Albright; 1867-68, Revs. Heman Safford and William Hudson; 1868-69, Rev. Cadwalader H. Owens; 1869-71, Rev. Joseph F. Kennedy. Soon after the commencement of the year 1870-71, Mr. Kennedy was appointed agent of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and Rev. Wesley B. Farrah was appointed to fill out the year. 1871-72, Rev. Stephen Fant was pastor; 1872-73, Rev. Charles F. Creighton; 1873-76, Rev. Benjamin F. Bell; 1876-77, Rev. William L. Phillips; 1877-80, Rev. Samuel R. Squier; 1880-83, Rev. Charles Gallimore; 1883-87, Rev. A. J. Lyon; 1887-89, Rev. William Kepler, Ph. D.; 1889-91, Rev. M. L. Wilson; 1891-96, Rev. G. W. Dennis; 1896-97, Rev. J. H. Deeds; 1897-1902, E. D. Smith, Ph. D., D. D.; 1902-05, Rev. E. J. V. Booth; 1905-07, Rev. E. Loose and Rev. Carl Gage; 1907-8, Rev. Jesse Lacklen.

#### SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Second Baptist Church of Delaware, Ohio, was organized June 8, 1868, in Joseph Townsend's house on High Street, by Elder Berry Moss, of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio.

It was reorganized by Elder S. D. Fox, of Springfield, Ohio. The members in the organization were Joseph Townsend, Martha Curry, Peter Woodley, Jane Townsend, Van Evan, Mandie Campbell, James Curry, Nellie Hunter, Mary Lewis. H. C. Clay joined the same day by experience, making ten in the start. The first deacons were Joseph Townsend, Van Evan, Peter Woodley, James Curry. The trustees were Joseph Townsend, Peter Woodley and James Curry.

The pastors in succession are: Rev. Wallace, of Ripley, Brown County, Ohio; Elder Frank Mitchell, of Columbus, Ohio; Elder Richard Meredith, of London, Madison County, Ohio; Elder John Moody, of Xenia, Green County, Ohio; H. C. Clay, of Delaware, Ohio; G. W. Curry, of Delaware, Ohio; Elder Isham Lafayette, of Kalamazoo, Michi-





gan; E. C. Clay, of Springfield, Ohio; Elder John Robertson, of Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Johnson, of Richmond, Virginia; Elder G. W. Curry, of Delaware, Ohio; H. C. Clay, of Delaware, Ohio; Elder William Balay, of Xenia, Green County, Ohio; Elder W. M. Lowry, of Virginia; R. Martin, of Springfield, Ohio; Robert Johnson, Jr., Delaware, Ohio; C. A. Gilman, Columbus, Ohio; W. N. Allen, Urbana, Ohio.

The number and names of preachers that were licensed by the Second Baptist Church of Delaware, Ohio—H. C. Clay, G. W. Curry, L. J. Artist, John Curry, W. N. Allen, G. W. Mayo, A. P. Warrick—seven in number. Those called to ordination by the Second Baptist Church of Delaware, Ohio, are H. C. Clay, who was ordained by the council at association in Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, September, 1874; G. W. Curry, who was ordained at home in the Second Baptist Church, of Delaware, Ohio. Council—Elder William Rickman, Elder J. L. Rickman, Elder H. C. Clay. W. N. Allen was ordained at home in Delaware, the council being Elder J. W. Isenberger, pastor of First Baptist Church of Delaware, Ohio; Elder G. W. Curry, of Delaware, Ohio; H. C. Clay, of Delaware, Ohio.

The places rented to worship in are: Father Jeffrey Day's house, on High Street, Mrs. Shavious' house on Ross Street, Robert Whyte's house on Ross Street, J. J. Williamson's house, corner of Railroad and Liberty Streets, the engine-house northeast corner of the Park, Mr. Heibie's house on the east side of Washington Street, opposite the City Park; bought lot and built on it on Ross Street; lost the same; afterward bought lot from Robert Whyte, and an old house from Mrs. Mary Shavious, and moved it on the lot and made a little addition to the house; bought a lot from Mr. Richard Reynolds on Ross Street, and built on it, which is clear of debt.

We were assisted by our white brethren, the Ohio Baptist Convention, and friends to the church in Delaware, Ohio.

Rev. B. A. Phillip, of Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio, pastor and modera-

tor. Rev. Henry C. Clay, Committee on History.

#### ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in the Opera House, Delaware, Ohio, November 22, 1885, by Dr. Ort and J. F. Shaffer, then of Springfield, Ohio. A number of members connected with the German Lutheran Church (St. Mark's) desired more freedom to mingle with Christians of other denominations than the constitutional authority of that church permitted, and with others established a distinctive society on the basis of the General Synod of the English Lutheran Church. A constitution in harmony with their purpose was adopted, and sixty-two signed this constitution as charter members.

Services were inaugurated and worship conducted thereafter, in a small brick church owned by the Welsh Congregationalists, located on West Winter Street. On November 29, 1885, Rev. Shaffer, then president of Miami Synod, and one of the editors of the Lutheran Evangelist, also professor of Hebrew, church history, and Biblical archaeology, in their theological seminary at Springfield, Ohio, was called to be their pastor. Rev. Shaffer, at a sacrifice of these things mentioned, accepted the call and on the 11th of December moved his family to the city of Delaware, and at once took hold of the work. Steps were taken immediately to erect a church building. A lot was secured on the east side of Sandusky Street, opposite the Court House, and on May 30th, the cornerstone was laid, Dr. S. O. Ort, of Springfield, Ohio, preaching the sermon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Shaffer. The pastor announced that the tin box deposited in the cornerstone contained a copy of the incorporation of the church, a hymnal, a catechism, Lutheran *Observer*, and *Evangelist*, Delaware papers, and some others. So rapidly was the work pushed that on October 17th, only eleven months after the organization, a beautiful and commodious brick structure costing about \$17,000 was dedicated to the worship of God. Many mem-



bers of the Miami Synod were present at the dedication. Dr. Shaffer—the docterate having been, worthily, bestowed on him at the Spring Commencement of Wittenberg College, June, 1887—has been their only pastor. On the twentieth anniversary of his pastorate, he preached a sermon from which the following statistics are taken: Total number of members admitted during the twenty years, 471; deaths, 61; removals, 144; dropped from the roll, 32; membership at date, 202; Sunday school membership, 220, of which sixty are in Home Department and twenty on the Cradle Roll. The church has continued to prosper, and a few months ago a pipe organ was added, and the audience room artistically frescoed.

Dr. Shaffer continued pastor of the church until Easter Sunday, March 31, 1907, at which time much to the regret of the congregation, he offered his resignation, which was later accepted, but he still is stated supply of the church. This church, together with its pastor, who has also for many years been an active member of the Public School Board, has filled one of the most useful places in the city of Delaware, and as the church is now looking for a pastor, it is the wish of all citizens of the city, that the congregation will find a worthy successor to Dr. Shaffer.

#### ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church had its origin in 1886. Prior to that time much consideration had been given as to whether William Street Church in rebuilding should move farther north, or a new organization should be formed in the north part of the city.

At the Quarterly Conference of William Street M. E. Church, held February 25, 1886, Prof. John H. Grove offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The Quarterly Conference of William Street M. E. Church, Delaware, Ohio, has been for a series of years trying to awaken interest in favor of a new church edifice for said church, and

Whereas, That body is divided as to where said

church shall be located, though united in their belief as to the need of a new edifice; and

Whereas, It appears inevitable that there will still continue to be a church on the old site, though a new church be built elsewhere; and

Whereas, There is a desire on the part of many of the membership of this church that a new church edifice be built for the use of the northern portion of the members of this church; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Quarterly Conference, favor the division of the membership of this society into two churches, provided that a sufficient number of members signify a willingness to withdraw from the parent society, or church, for the purpose of organizing another church."

On March 11, 1886, ninety-five members placed their names to the following: These were regarded as the charter members:

"We, the undersigned members of William Street M. E. Church, Delaware, Ohio, Central Ohio Conference, Delaware District, in accordance with the action held February 25, 1886, providing for the voluntary formation of a new society, or church, by subscribing our names do hereby signify our desire to withdraw from said William Street Church for the purpose of forming such a new society."

On May 28, 1886, a number of the members of William Street Church, most of them residing in the north part of town, met at the home of Mrs. Martha A. Sanborn for discussing the new church project. At this meeting Mrs. A. S. Clason offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

"Recognizing the importance of a church in the north part of the city, therefore, we hereby express our willingness, in connection with others, to take the necessary steps for organization."

On July 19, at a meeting of the charter members, they declared themselves a corporate body, and Mrs. A. S. Clason, J. C. Watson, N. J. Galleher, T. C. O'Kane, and Miss M. Murphy were elected trustees.

In September following the Central Ohio Conference added to its list of charges Asbury Church, Delaware, Ohio, and Rev. L. M. Albright was appointed pastor. The new organi-



zation was at that time without a church home. The Baptist society tendered their church edifice for the use of the new church organization on Sunday afternoons and Thursday evenings, a kindness then highly appreciated and not to be forgotten.

The first preaching service of the new organization was held September 19, 2:00 p. m., the pastor preaching from John 12:31, 32.

The present site of the church had already been purchased, the selection having been made July 19th. The official body determined soon after the appointment of the pastor to build a temporary edifice on the rear part of the lot. Ground was broken October 5th, and the edifice was completed November 3rd. The cost, including furniture, chairs, pulpit, carpet and curtains, amounted to \$1,340. This structure seated about four hundred persons, and proved in every particular a most happy and successful enterprise. November seventh was the opening day. Dr. Isaac Crook, then pastor of St. Paul's Church, preached from Isaiah 66, first and second verses, and he and Dr. L. D. McCabe conducted the ritualistic service.

The evening sermon was by Rev. D. Kemble, D. D., then missionary to Mexico. By this time the membership was 200, and weekly additions became the rule.

On January 5, 1887, the trustees completed their contract with Mr. J. G. Grove for his lot located on the southwest corner of Franklin Street and Lincoln Avenue. The purchase price was \$4,500.

The trustees then turned their attention to the preparation needed for the erection of a permanent building. J. W. Yost, Esq., of Columbus, was secured as architect. There was some delay in determining whether the walls should be stone or brick. It was found that the additional cost for stone walls amounted to \$4,000. Captain V. T. Hills and J. C. Watson, Esq., arranged for the extra expense, and a formal contract for the construction of the edifice was made with Wellington Long, Esq., March 1, 1888. The cornerstone was laid June 13, 1888. A sermon of unusual spiritual force

and feeling was delivered by Rev. H. A. Buttz, LL. D., president of Drew Theological Seminary, of Madison, New Jersey.

In the spring of 1889 a special contract was made for completing the Sunday school room. It was completed and informally opened in August following. The opening sermon was by Rev. Prof. L. D. McCabe, LL. D., and the first sacramental occasion of the church was held in the evening.

In the autumn following, the necessary steps were taken for the completion of the audience room.

Rev. L. M. Albright, D. D., now closed a pastorate of three years, and received instead the presiding eldership of Delaware district. His pastorate was a model of leadership, unwearyed effort and success. He had received beside its charter members about three hundred persons, most of them having hitherto no membership in any church in Delaware.

In September Rev. E. D. Whitlock, D. D., was appointed to the charge and entered into the work with zeal and enthusiasm. In the winter following there was a marked revival and many young people belonging to the families of the church and congregation became members.

The edifice was brought to its completion in the autumn of 1900 and was dedicated November 16th. The occasion was one of great interest to the church, city and community. The pastor was assisted in the services by Drs. Albright, Wharton and ex-President Merrick. Rev. Charles E. Sims, LL. D., president of Syracuse University, preached from Ps. 137; 5, 6, and also in the evening from Luke 16:25.

The indebtedness on the church at the time of dedication was \$8,000. It seemed like a large sum for a people who had been giving generously for four years, but they cheerfully gave what was needed and closed the day with subscriptions amounting to \$8,500. The whole day was one of spiritual enthusiasm and exaltation. The people had planned, prayed, toiled and given constantly since the great enterprise began; now their joy over the outcome knew no bounds.



The edifice is remarkable for its plainness, simplicity and solidity. Every expression of mere ornamentation and cheapness had been carefully avoided. Its walls are of dark blue line stone. It is rectangular in form, and is about 70 by 110 feet. The auditorium is 50 by 60 feet. The floor is slightly bowled and of amphitheatre seating. The architecture is of the old cathedral and Romanesque style. The entire cost of the plant was about \$37,000. The society has been remarkable for its continuous growth, healthy and harmonious development, and for its family and social spirit and life. Its Sunday school and Epworth League are seldom equalled in fullness and regularity of attendance, and in contribution of members to the church. Its membership now numbers 490.

In 1896 the charge was transferred from the Central Ohio to the North Ohio Conference. Its pastors from 1886 to 1896 were from the Central Ohio; since from the North Ohio. They have been as follows: 1886-89, Rev. L. M. Albright, D. D.; 1889-1892, Rev. E. D. Whitlock, D. D.; 1892-94, Rev. Richard Wallace; 1894-96, Rev. Melyin M. Figley; 1896-99, Rev. A. D. Knapp, D. D.; 1899-1901, Rev. C. T. Erickson; 1901-6, Rev. F. I. Johnson, B. D.; 1906, present, Rev. W. A. Wright, D. D.

#### FAITH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is situated on South Liberty Street, opposite High Street, in South Delaware. The church, which was dedicated January 4, 1891, was the result of much missionary work carried on chiefly under the auspices of the St. Paul's M. E. Church. Before the church was built the mission workers met and held their services in the homes of the people. Later a store room was secured, and finally a hall in the old brick building on the southwest corner of Liberty and Ross Streets became the home of the congregation until the church was built. Much of the success of the work was due to the benevolent and self-sacrificing spirit of Dr. Frederick Merrick and his beloved wife, both now gone to their reward.

The work grew so rapidly that a church became necessary, and was accordingly built and dedicated as stated above.

Rev. J. Mitchell, a superannuate member of the Ohio Conference, was appointed to take charge of the work, and truly the work he has done has not been in vain. His name and character are indelibly impressed upon all the old homes of South Delaware. In 1897, Rev. A. L. Rogers, a student in the University, took charge of the work, and so rapidly did it grow, that it was necessary to build a large addition on the rear end of the church. Brother Rogers carried this work through successfully. He ministered unto the people for three years. Following him came Rev. J. A. Currier, who served the charge three years. In 1903 Rev. P. C. Hargraves served one year. Rev. C. E. Turley came in 1904 and served two years. In 1906 the present pastor was sent to the work.

The church is thoroughly organized, and still continues to do good work in South Delaware. The church has a membership of eighty, and maintains a Sunday school with an average attendance of sixty, which meets every Sunday. It still has the old-time class meeting, which meets every Sunday morning at 9:30. During the present pastorate the church has been covered with a new slate roof, and a new furnace has been placed in the enlarged and improved building.

#### TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The pioneer members of this church were: A. Highwarden and wife; Jesse Merritt and wife; Alexander Austin and wife; Abel Wilson; J. W. Highwarden; Hattie McLamore, Rosa Austin, Anna Brown, Thomas Brown and wife; Fannie Crayford, George Merritt, and others.

The first meeting held consisted of Bible readings at the houses of the various persons mentioned. After which the members were organized into a church society by Rev. I. F. Brown, who preached the first sermon in Abram Highwarden's house on Ross Street, and the next at Abel Wilson's on Railroad





Street. The trustees and members of the Second Baptist Church very kindly permitted them to hold some meetings in a room they had on Ross Street. After that they held meetings in a small house on Eaton Street for several years. Following this, the trustees, Thomas Brown, Abel Wilson and George Merritt, secured a lot which was purchased from Mrs. W. T. Watson, for \$300, upon which a foundation was placed, costing \$55. This was paid by these people and the present church building erected through the efforts of Rev. G. W. Bailey. The cost estimated at \$1,278 (by the builder, E. M. Heller), was somewhat modified by a few changes in the plan, which made the amount really paid about one thousand dollars, secured from the People's Building and Loan Association, and which has been canceled through the untiring efforts of that grand and noble Christian gentleman, Rev. J. H. Payne.

The names of the preachers who have had charge of the church are: J. F. Brown, W. C. Echols, O. W. Fox, Alexander Austin, J. G. Jones, Elijah Henderson, W. W. Heston, Robert Adkins, G. W. Bailey, Elam Whyte, Rev. Mr. Flanigan, Joel Perkins, William Renfro, D. V. Disney, Rev. Mr. Brooks, G. D. Williams and J. H. Payne. The elders who have presided over the district are Joseph Courtney, E. W. Hammonds, M. S. Johnson, T. L. Ferguson and Elder Simmons.

This society was presented to the Lexington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. J. F. Brown, and accepted under Bishop Foss. This society from the first has complied with the requirements of the church in regard to organizing a Sunday school, and other auxiliaries of the church, J. W. Highwarden being the first Sunday school superintendent, followed by Hattie McLamore, George Merritt and A. V. Austin. The membership of the school is forty-five, with an average attendance of thirty-eight. The present pastor is Rev. J. T. Leggett.

#### UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1902, by Rev. Galbrand and H. Hatton. It was the re-

sult of a revival held in Faith Chapel. Several of the U. B. faith having taken part in this revival, were not satisfied to unite with the Faith M. E. Church, and formed a society of twenty members. They first held their services in the Highwarden Hall, and Rev. Whinnell was their first minister. After the Trinity M. E. Church erected their new church on Liberty Street, they occupied the building which the Trinity people had used on Eaton Street. Since that time, Rev. N. Allebaugh, Rev. Berry, Rev. Smith and Rev. A. Garbrand, have been pastors. The present supply is a lady, Rev. Mary Lemmon. About 1904, what was known as the Woodgrove Church was moved to Delaware by Wayne Hazelton, and they now occupy that building. The society remains in connection with the Radical U. B. Church as distinguished from the Liberal U. B. Church. The present membership is fifty-six.

#### BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP.

The religious history of this township is an interesting one, and dates back to the arrival of the first settlers, as they were nearly all religious people. The family of Colonel Byxbe was of the Presbyterian creed, that of Major Brown, together with the Paines, Plumbs and Curtices were members of the Episcopal Church.

With the advent of the Carpenters in the southern part of the township came the Methodist. Gilbert Carpenter was a minister in that church, and it was not long until a society was organized in that locality. There were about fourteen members, and their meetings were held in a hewed log schoolhouse, erected not far from 1813. Gilbert Carpenter and his nephew, Benjamin, Jr., with occasional visits from itinerants, supplied the society with preaching.

Two years later the Methodist organized a society in Sunbury, and held their meetings during the winter in the surrounding cabins, and in the summer in Judge Carpenter's barn. The people came from a distance of ten miles with ox-teams and barefooted in summer, and from long distances in winter to attend these



meetings. The ministers were not college-bred men, nor men marked with special gifts for the ministry. They wore the home-made clothing of the settlers, and were often compelled to endure hardships, not even known by those living in the cabins. In 1825, a frame building now standing in Galena, was erected, is well maintained, and continues to be the rallying-point for the Methodists in the southern part of the township.

At Sunbury the society used a brick school-house for their services until 1839, when they erected a frame church costing \$1,500. The Episcopal society helped in building this church with the understanding that they were to have the use of it part of the time. The latter organization became extinct through removal and change of membership. The church was used by the Methodists until about two years ago, when a larger and more commodious structure was erected. The first circuit was established in 1831, with Rev. James McIntyre as presiding elder.

Another organization of the M. E.'s was effected at the Berkshire Corners in 1858, by Rev. Amos Wilson, with twenty members. This society erected a good frame church in 1860, and have maintained an even course, with about sixty members to the present time.

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The second denomination to organize in point of time was the Protestant Episcopal. The first sermon was preached in Major Brown's house in 1818, by Bishop Chase, the first bishop of the diocese, on Monday after Easter, March 23, 1818. Those of this belief met at the house of David Prince and organized a society and elected the following officers: Clerk, Carlos Curtis; wardens, Ichabod Plumb, Zenos Ross and Aaron Strong; lay readers, David Prince and Carlos Curtis. For ten years or more services were held in private houses and Rev. Stern and others served as rectors. A brick church with a triple Gothic windows in front was erected. This church was considered a great achieve-

ment at this early date. This building is said to be the third Episcopal church building erected in the State. The society has been abandoned, but the building still stands at Berkshire Corners, and has been used for a number of years as a public school building.

The leading church of this denomination is at Galena, and was organized in 1875 by Rev. John Eley, with ten members. The remaining members at Berkshire Corners united with this society. In 1877, assisted by the community, a handsome brick church was erected, the plan being drawn by a New Jersey architect. The society still exists and is in a moderately flourishing condition.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There were at the Corners several families, viz.: Bennett, Gregory and Paterson, who attended services at the old Court House, Delaware, conducted by Rev. Hughs, a son-in-law of Colonel Byxle. In 1817 Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, a Presbyterian minister, drove in the Corners in a steel-shod sled, a circumstance which gave him no little distinction at that time. He held services in the cabins, but the Presbyterians united with what is known as the Blue Church, and he moved to Genoa Township. In 1844, a church called Galena, and in 1846 another called Porter, had been organized by Rev. Abab Jinks, and supplied by him. These churches were united in 1848 and called Union. Union was united with Sunbury in 1861. The society had but little preaching, and in 1866 was dissolved. These organizations were connected with the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1878, a society was again organized at Sunbury by Rev. Robert Wyley and others, with thirty-four members. The society was served by Rev. Wyley, but did not flourish. The services were held in the school house and hall, no house of worship being erected. The society was disbanded by Marion Presbytery at the April meeting in 1885.



## BAPTIST CHURCH.

This denomination was represented in Berkshire as early as 1812 by Elder Henry George. He was a Welshman, spoke with a marked brogue, and a plain man with excellent common sense. No church was organized, however, until 1835. This occurred in District No. 2, of Trenton Township, and was called the Walnut Creek Baptist Church. They worshiped in a log school house until 1837, when the society moved to Sunbury, and in 1838 erected the structure which has been used continuously until the present time. The first pastor after coming to Sunbury was Rev. Gildersleve, followed by Rev. Roberts.

## FREE WILL BAPTIST.

In the winter of 1876-77, Rev. Mr. Murray of Sunbury held a series of meetings at Rome Corners, which were crowned with success, and he sought to establish a church at that place. There did not seem to be a desire for such an organization, and in a perfectly friendly spirit, the minister and people joined in inviting Rev. Mr. Whittaker to organize a Free Will Baptist society. This society in 1877 erected a substantial frame church, located at the Corners. This building still stands, but is not occupied, the society having been disbanded several years ago.

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sunday schools, as they existed in the early settlements, were not such as we have now. In many cases the rudiments of education were joined with instruction in the Scriptures. The first school of this sort was opened by Julia Strong, daughter of Major Strong, about 1814. The house stood on the Gaylord property near the bridge east of Sunbury. Another school akin to this was opened about 1816 by Miss Bowen, a sister-in-law of Rev. Ebenezer Washburn. Her method was to invite the little folks to her house on the Sabbath, and read to them a passage of Scripture, then a historical sketch calculated to interest

children's minds, and then would teach them a short passage of Scripture, which they were to repeat the next Sabbath. The Hon. O. D. Hough was one of her pupils, and believes these to have been the first Sunday schools in the east part of the county, if not the first in the county.

## BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

The Baptists were the first to enter the field in this township. Rev. Mr. Wyatt came early in this locality and organized a society in the Olentangy Valley, and went into Berlin Township once a month and preached in the cabins of the early settlers. He carried on his work as far East as Trenton Township, and from time to time as the membership would warrant it, would set off from the parent society in Liberty Township separate organizations.

The Alum Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1816, and met for the first time in the blockhouse which had done service in time of war. For eight years the Baptist Church held its meetings here, and then voted to erect a frame building, on the road about half-way between Cheshire and Berlin Station, where the old cemetery is. The building is now a town hall, and the cemetery is sadly neglected.

Among the members at that time were Isaia Muuroe, David Lewis, Sr., Joseph Eaton, and their wives, John Johnston, Sarah Brady and Polly Noko. The two latter were colored women. Sarah Brady died at the age of one hundred and fourteen. She was a servant in George Washington's family and for a long time was connected with the family of General Sullivan of Revolutionary fame. In 1854, the Baptist Church building now standing in Cheshire, was erected at a cost of \$700. It was dedicated the latter part of the year, and a bell placed in the belfry the next year. Rev. Philander Kelsey was the first pastor in this edifice. Another minister contemporary with Rev. Wyatt was Elder Jacob Drake. He was a surveyor and was much among the people. His preaching was done mostly in the cabins of these early pioneers. An incident is





FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



WILLIAM STREET M. E. CHURCH



ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH

**SOME DELAWARE CHURCHES**





related which shows that "chickens" were not considered then the only diet good for a minister. He came out from Delaware one morning in 1808 before breakfast, and a meal was prepared for him. The table was a puncheon, smoothed off on the upper side, and supported by pins driven in the logs of the cabin. When the meal was announced he sat down to a single baked potato, with salt in a clam shell, and water in a gourd. He had walked seven miles and relished this breakfast as well as we do our fine dinners.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Probably the first Presbyterian minister who preached in the bounds of Berlin Township was a Rev. Stevens who came from the East on a missionary tour of exploration. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn came to Berkshire in 1817. He organized the Presbyterian families in Kingston, Berkshire and Berlin Townships in a congregation in 1818. A great revival occurred in 1828, and the families living in Berlin Township were organized into a separate congregation in October, 1829. The first elders were John Roloson, Stephen Chandler and Paul Person. In 1830 there were ninety members. Rev. Ahab Jinks became stated supply from 1829 to 1832. He was a man peculiar in more respects than his name. It is said that when a young boy he was the leader of a godless band of young ruffians, for whose support he would mimic the preachers he heard, giving their sermons verbatim. Going to hear Dean Swift, his course of life was changed, and he turned his ability toward the right. On one occasion he preached from Isaiah 1:2, an especially brilliant sermon to his parishioners in Berlin, which greatly impressed them, and it was generally regarded that the minister had outdone himself. One of his parishioners went to Genoa in the afternoon where he heard to his utmost astonishment the same identical sermon delivered by Mr. Judson, the earliest of the Sunday school agents. At another time, desiring to get up a camp-meeting in Berlin, Mr. Jinks preached a sermon which carried every obstacle before

it, and aroused the people to the pitch of camp-meeting fervor. The arrangements were made for the meeting in the Dickerman woods, and it was carried on with great success. Near the close, Mr. Jinks had a Rev. Mr. Pomeroy to assist in conducting the meetings. He came and delivered for his first effort the very sermon which had so aroused the people some time before. When asked to explain these coincidences, Mr. Jinks quietly remarked that he had heard them delivered, considered them good sermons, and thought he would give his parishioners the benefit of them.

During this time a frame church edifice was erected. Milton H. Sackett became an elder and Rev. Calvin N. Ranson was pastor from 1832 to 1837. At this date the membership was one hundred. Elders after that date to 1870 were Benonah Dickerman, Joseph Roloson, A. M. Spear, Lewis Thompson, C. W. Smith and J. C. Ryant. Ministers, Darius C. Allen, Henry Shedd, A. D. Chapman, A. S. Avery, John W. Thompson. Since 1870, J. L. Tower, Thomas Hill, A. C. Crist, James Darah, W. F. Cellar, John McDowell, S. S. Arkman, M. W. Brown, James Hickling, E. M. Scott, Samuel Hencker, J. M. Wylie have served the church, and at present J. G. Curry is the pastor. The church was rebuilt all but the old frame in 1875, under the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Crist, and is in good repair. The building stands about three-quarters of a mile south of Cheshire.

#### WEST BERLIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1876. Rev. Thomas Hill, Rev. W. G. March, and Elders Dr. J. M. Briggs, being the committee designated by Presbytery, with thirty-two members, eighteen of these being dismissed from the Berlin church to join in the organization. For several months before the organization Rev. Thomas Hill had preached in the West Berlin schoolhouse, which led to the above result. A frame structure was soon erected, and is now the home of a substantial congregation of worshippers. The congregation has for the



greater part been associated with the Old Berlin Church and supplied by the same pastor.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This church was the third in point of time organized in the township. Rev. Vinal Steward was the first minister who in 1814 formed a class composed of Jacob Aye, wife and children, John Jacob, Jr., Henry, Betsy, Katie, Polly, and Peggy, Lewis Sherwood and wife, John Lewis and wife. About 1829 they put up a hewed log meeting-house, north of Cheshire Corners in which they worshiped until 1845. They then held their services in the Presbyterian Church for about three years. A frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$500 in the village, and dedicated in 1849. In 1878 the society added a bell. The building is in good repair and occupied by a flourishing society.

The Wesleyan Methodists had an organization in the southwest corner of the township about 1870, and was continued for about twenty years. This society became extinct, and the Christian Union occupied the building for five years. This society has also become extinct, and a Society of Friends now occupy the building, which is known as the Fair View Church.

#### UNITED BRETHREN.

The Peach Blow Church in the southern part of the township belongs to this denomination. It was organized in 1857 with twenty members. Their meetings were first held in a schoolhouse in the west side of the township. The house of worship now occupied was erected in 1808 on land belonging to G. A. Stover. The building is a neat frame one and cost at the time \$700. The first pastor was Virgil Pond. The church was dedicated as Berlin Chapel, but on account of the color which it was once painted, it is said to have taken the name of Peach Blow, the name by which it is now known. A few members of this denomination settled around Alum Creek Postoffice on the road from Delaware to Sun-

bury, and previous to 1800 held services at the home of O. R. May. About this time, a frame building was erected on the land of Nathaniel Roloson, and was known as the North Berlin United Brethren Church. Mr. Roloson gave the aid he did with the understanding that the house would be open for the use of all denominations. The first pastor was Rev. William Davis. The society is now abandoned and the church not used.

#### UNIVERSALIST.

The Universalists made an attempt to get a foothold in this township in 1820. They held a camp-meeting in a grove near the bridge south of Cheshire, conducted by Rev. Mr. Rogers, but no results came of the effort.

As we trace the history of these pioneer efforts the feeling comes to us like this,

"Something beautiful has vanished  
Which we sigh for now in vain.

We behold it everywhere,  
On the earth and in the air,  
But it never comes to us again."

#### BROWN TOWNSHIP.

The early training of the pioneers of Brown Township soon made itself felt after their settlement in the wilderness. Though their trials and cares were heavy, they found time to read a chapter from the old Bible, and return thanks to God for preservation and protection. The first society formed in the neighborhood was in 1828, and of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. It was organized at Mr. Thurston's, and consisted of himself and wife, Joseph Thurston and wife, Zenas Leonard and wife, and Phoebe Thrall. Once a week they would meet together, and, as they were without a shepherd, prayer-meetings only were held. Soon after the Methodists got well into the harness, the Presbyterians commenced work. They organized a society at Mr. Thurston's, as his cabin seems to have been a kind of religious headquarters. For a number of years, these two societies continued their meetings under these limited circum-



stances. At length, a society of the New School Presbyterians was formed, with the following members: John Hestwood and wife, Hugh Lee and wife, Robert Kinkaid and wife, James Kinkaid and wife. They, with the Baptists, in 1836, built a church of hewed logs, in which they worshiped for several years; the Methodists also occupied it on special occasions. In 1841, a frame church building was erected by the congregation near the same spot. But they allowed their imagination to run away with them, and laid their foundation on such an extensive scale, that they were unable to complete the building. Finally they tore it down, and of the material erected a smaller one upon the same site. This building was superseded by a more pretentious one in 1855, and the old church converted into a residence, which is now occupied by Norton T. Longwell. This building was erected in the south part of the village of Eden. The New School Branch mentioned above was disbanded in 1848, and nearly all the members united with the Old School Branch, and it was the united society that erected this church. The building has been improved at various times, and is still occupied by a flourishing congregation. During the existence of the New School church, it was served by the following ministers: The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. Mr. Jenks, who had charge of a church in Kingston Township at the same time. A. D. Chapman, from 1838 to 1842; John Hunt, from 1845 to 1846. The Old School Church was served by William D. Smith, occasionally; John Pitkin, 1841-1843; Alab Jinks, 1844-1854; David McCarter, 1855-1860; Robert L. Adams, 1863-1864; David H. Coyner, 1865-1866; J. L. Lower, 1868-1871. Members in the year 1871 numbered sixty-eight. A. C. Crist, 1872-1876; M. M. Lauson, 1877-1878; D. C. Porter and D. H. Green, 1879; W. E. Thomas, 1880-1885; T. P. Atkins, 1887-1888; E. A. Scott, 1892-1900; A. C. Crist, six months; Samuel Huecker, 1901-1906; present supply, H. Huffman, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

It may well be added that the eldership of these Presbyterian churches were men of noted and substantial character, and several of them

took an active part in the Underground Railroad. The most of them are buried in the old cemetery by the place where the log church was erected.

There were others who took an active part in the formation of a Free-Will Baptist Church, and the original members were John Moore, Thomas Cowgill and wife, Isaac Eaton and wife, Orlando Root and wife, Zenas Root and wife, Thomas Agard and wife, Spofford Root and wife, Nathaniel Arnold and wife, and Isaac Thurston and wife. Rev. Isaac Eaton was the pastor, assisted occasionally by Rev. S. Wyatt. In 1848, some twelve years after its organization—years of more or less usefulness—it was discontinued as a society. The next year, after the disbanding of this society, the Baptists and Methodists, together with Charles Neil, O. D. Hough, Vinal and Norton Thurston, and Thomas Hargraves, with their families, built the church in the village of Eden. Rev. William Godman, a son of Lawyer Godman, of Marion, was the preacher in charge of the circuit at the time the church was built. He was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and a minister of considerable merit. An addition has just been added to this church and Rev. C. A. Edington, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is the present pastor.

Leonardsburg M. E. Church. This church was organized in the winter of 1862. In 1860, Rev. William Litell and some students of the Ohio Wesleyan University preached in the school at this place. In the fall of 1861 a prayer meeting was held on the Sundays when there was no preaching, and Isaiah Williams was the leader of this meeting. In the following January, revival meetings were held by Rev. H. Van Gundy and Valorus Pond (United Brethren preacher), Rev. Van Gundy being retained as pastor for one year. An M. E. society was organized and in 1862 a frame building was erected costing in all about \$1,500, being dedicated about the first of January, 1868, by Rev. Harvey Wilson. The church now has a membership of fifty, and Rev. Frank T. Cartwright is their pastor.



The Baptist Church at Leonardsburg was organized September 12, 1880, with a membership of eleven members, as follows: Edward Evans and wife, Elias Frost and wife, James Beckwith and wife, James Jones, C. Main and wife, Sarah Hornbeck and Sarah Evans. Only two of the number now remain, C. Main and Sarah Nelson, nee Evans. Rev. J. Wenman was chosen pastor and C. Main as clerk, and Edward Evans treasurer. In 1882, they erected a frame church, costing \$860, J. Hevalow being the builder. The society now consists of nine members, but has no regular preaching.

#### CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The first church building in Concord Township was an old granary, donated for that purpose by James Kooker. Soon after this, A. Depp (colored) put up a log-cabin church on his farm, as a place of worship for the colored Baptists. The Bellepoint United Brethren Church was formerly situated in close proximity to the old Oller Cemetery, about a mile below Bellepoint, on the east side of the river. The church was originally started by the Ollers, Jacob, Peter and George, and was a frame building. The early records are lost, and hence much of its history cannot be obtained. In 1864, being somewhat torn by internal strife and differences, some of the most prominent members left and formed a new society called the Christian Union Church. The frame structure, after existing for thirty-five years, was torn down, and the charge transferred to Bellepoint. The present church is a fine brick building, and is the first built at the village. It cost about \$2,600, and the fund for its erection was raised by general subscription. It was dedicated by Bishop Weaver, of the Northern Ohio Conference, in June, 1873, and the first sermon preached in it was by Elder Long, a Christian minister. The names of the different ministers since its removal to the village are as follows: Revs. John V. Potts, J. C. Beady, D. W. Downey, J. B. Resler, J. H. Crayton, C. L. Barlow, D. F. Cender, J. E. Hill, E. Barnard, and others.

The Christian Church was formed of dissatisfied members of the old United Brethren Church, the dissatisfaction growing out of questions as to the result of the War of 1861-65. The society was organized the first Sunday in April, 1864, at the house of Rev. R. Gates, and the first sermon was preached by him. For several years, the society had no meeting-house. They made an effort to buy the old frame church from the United Brethren, but owing to the high price they were unable to do so, and for a time their meetings were held in private residences and, when the weather would admit, in the groves, "God's first temples." After great exertions, they at length succeeded in building a comfortable brick edifice, 40x30 feet, at a cost of \$1,050. It was erected on the site occupied by the United Brethren Church. The following ministers have officiated since its formation: Revs. R. Gates, W. W. Lacy, George W. Higgins, Jacob Haskins, Levi Ely, Purdy King, William Davis, Rev. Hanawalt, and others.

The Baptist Church is situated on the pike, a half mile east of Bellepoint, and was established in 1853. The following ministers have had charge of the society: Rev. Levi R. Jones, who officiated from October, 1855, to March, 1860; Rev. R. Gates, who held the charge from March, 1860, to March, 1865, when he joined the Christian Union Church. The church then accepted the ministrations of Rev. Seth Gates, his brother, who had just repudiated the United Brethren Church. He officiated until 1869, when the church completely died out, and continued in a dormant state until 1879, and was then resuscitated. On the 24th of May, of this year, it was again opened for worship, and the day following Rev. Isenbarger, of Delaware, preached an excellent sermon. For a time they had their pulpit occasionally supplied by pastors of other charges. The old building still stands, but the society disbanded several years ago.

The Eversole United Brethren Church takes its name from old Father Eversole, who built it, and was long instrumental in keeping it up. No records are to be found, and authentic history of it is not easily obtained.





Rev. Mr. Bernard was the last pastor. A frame church was erected between the Home and Jerone, and is now used as a hay barn.

Presbyterian Church. In 1852, Rev. W. H. Brinkerhoff organized a church in this township with thirteen members. He was the only supply, and the church was dissolved in 1860. The name given to the church was Stanbury. No church building was erected.

Many years ago, camp-meetings used to be in vogue in Concord, as they were in many other sections of the country. The first of these of which we have any account was held at the house of Mr. Eversole, near where the United Brethren Church now stands. After a few years, the place of holding the meetings was changed to grounds near Rigger's bridge, which spans the Scioto where the Marysville pike crosses it. The bridge is now in Scioto Township, but at that time (about 1838-39), was in Concord. For a number of years, this was a place for holding camp-meetings, and the scene of much good and some evil.

Spring View. This church situated on the east bank of the Scioto, overlooking the Girls' Industrial Home, was the outgrowth of a Sunday school held in a schoolhouse near by. When Rev. Thomas Hill was pastor of the Liberty Presbyterian Church, he urged his members to look up places where Sunday schools could be organized. C. T. Carson and wife were members of the Liberty Church, and took heed to the request of their pastor. They asked leave of the school director to use the schoolhouse for a Sunday school, which was readily granted. Thomas Hall, who was employed at the Girls' Home, was elected the first superintendent. Some difficulty was experienced in getting some one to open the school with prayer. But Mrs. Carson volunteered to perform the duty and was the first to offer prayer for the new enterprise. Dr. Frederick Merrick, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, was a trustee for the Home, and took an interest in the work, and helped the school by a donation of books for their use. He also arranged for the Methodist Episcopal minister who was preaching at Jerome, to go and hold services at the school house. A revival was

the result, and those desiring a Methodist organization predominated, with the result that a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. The schoolhouse was soon found too small for the growing interest, and the need of a church building was felt. The proposition was made by Lige Carl (not a church member), George Stokes and C. T. Carson, that they would give \$400 (\$133 each), if the enterprise was consummated. This was done by smaller contributions, and a frame church was erected (the building now occupied), and dedicated by Elder King. The following ministers were the first to serve the new organization: Revs. Thurston, Shoop, the wife of whom died when he was living on the field, Abernathy, Argo, Prios, Creighton, Holcomb, A. S. Rodgers, Judd, Tubbs, H. H. Miller, T. M. Ricketts, T. Z. Wakefield, P. H. Mindling. The society is connected with the Jerome circuit. A good Sunday school is maintained.

#### DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

There have been two organized churches in this township, outside the limits of the city of Delaware, Wood Grove, and Stratford, both Methodist Episcopal.

Wood Grove. This church was organized in the early fifties, and a frame building erected on the Bellepoint Road, about two miles southwest from Delaware. It formed a part of the Delaware circuit. Regular preaching services were maintained only for a few years, and then it became a mission in connection with St. Paul's Church. A mission was established in South Delaware about this time by St. Paul's church, and the Wood Grove building was purchased by the Presbyterian Church of Delaware, under the pastorate of Rev. N. S. Smith, about 1874. A Sabbath school was maintained by the Delaware church for several years and among the workers was Dr. H. N. Allen, who afterwards went to Corea, and became the noted missionary worker in that land. The school was maintained irregularly until five years ago, when the building was sold to Wayne Hazelton. Mr. Hazelton moved the building to Eaton



Street, Delaware, and recently gave it to the Radical United Brethren Society, and it is now occupied by that church as a place of worship.

Stratford Methodist Episcopal Church. After a lapse of more than sixty years, since a church was first built in what is now Stratford, and with the absence of all the old pioneer ministers, elders, class leaders and members, either in other sections of the county, or in the Happy Land, it is a very difficult matter to give a definite account of its original and early history.

A little later than the middle of the 30's, Messrs. Hosea Williams and Caleb Howard, of Delaware, secured a site and commenced work on a large stone structure for the purpose of manufacturing paper, and while one set of men were engaged in this, another set were engaged in building a commodious frame house a few rods farther north for a boarding house. This was completed first, and here was the first public preaching place. In fine weather, the preacher stood on a porch on the south side of the house, the congregation seated in the shade of a mammoth elm tree, apparently of several centuries' growth. In bad or indifferent weather, services were held in the large west room. The first preaching was done by an Episcopalian minister from Delaware, Mr. Fairfield, the first boarding-house keeper, and Mr. Howard, both being members of that denomination, Rev. James McElroy and Rev. Mr. French, being some that I recall. The second boarding-house keeper was Alex. Anderson, of Delaware, a Presbyterian, and while he was there, the people listened to Revs. Putnam and Henry Van Deman. During this time, a large Sunday school was in existence during the summer, held in the Meeker schoolhouse some distance north. Stratford was named July 4, 1841, a few months after the paper mills first burned out.

After some trouble in securing a site, work was started early in 1842, on what is now the present Methodist Episcopal Church at Stratford. This church was about midway between Delaware and the Cellar (Presbyterian) Church in Liberty Township. The first

public service held in this new church building was on July Fourth, 1844, on the occasion of the celebration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. It was filled from pulpit to the door. There was fine singing, an eloquent prayer, reading of the Declaration of Independence, followed by a grand oration by Rev. Adam Poe, of Delaware; then a procession was formed which marched to the yard at the Meeker homestead, where, under the cedar trees, a great dinner was spread; after this was disposed of, some fancy drills were given by the Delaware Lancers under command of Captain Eugene Powell. (This Fourth was on Thursday.) For nearly three years, the congregation and Sunday school continued like the small cloud, no larger than a man's hand, until the winter of 1846-47, when came what was popularly called for long years thereafter, "Pilcher's Revival." This meeting was opened early in January, 1847, and continued until "sugar making." At the same time, the Olentangy River was a mighty flood of waters. Rev. H. E. Pilcher, of Delaware, had general charge, while Methodist Episcopal ministers from Delaware, Professors in the College, students and local exhorters assisted. A long list of souls were happily converted and added to the church. It soon became under Methodist control, and for some years, the congregation worshipping there was the largest of any single Methodist Episcopal Church in Delaware County. Through deaths, removals and other good reasons, for many years, the attendance has greatly decreased. Not long since the building was enlarged, improved, and will compare favorably with any in this section. It is attached to the Lewis Center Circuit, and the pastor, a Rev. Mr. Davis, is a good and worthy man residing there. The presiding elder, Rev. A. Mann, resides in Delaware.

#### GENOA TOWNSHIP.

In the winter of 1806-07, John Williams, a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, came to this locality and erected a cabin on the hill, near where the covered



bridge crosses the Big Walnut, at what was known as Williams' Ford. It was not until the summer of 1807 that he moved his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, into their new home. He found this country almost an unbroken wilderness, and, like a true, earnest pioneer, worked as well as prayed. In the daytime, the blows of his axe could be heard resounding through the woods, while in the evening he gathered his family about him and held a service of prayer. When Sunday came, he would repair to the home of one of the early settlers, and deliver a sermon to those who had assembled. His first sermon was preached in the cabin of Joseph Latshaw, on the farm now occupied by John Roberts. Mr. Williams was the first minister in the neighborhood, but lived only five years after he had erected his cabin.

The Rev. E. Washburn came with his wife to Genoa in the winter of 1816-17, when society and all else in this newly settled country was comparatively in a primitive state. Money was almost unobtainable, and the little in circulation was, in many instances, unstable and depreciated. Necessities were more difficult to secure than luxuries are now. Under such circumstances, and amidst these trying conditions, it would appear that a field of great usefulness was open to the advent of a man like Mr. Washburn. He was a universally esteemed and beloved father in the Presbyterian ministry, an ordained and appointed missionary of the Cross, but was solely dependent for support upon his labor and the voluntary contributions of the people among whom he devoted his untiring energies. At the time of his coming, there resided on Yankee Street only the families of Jonas Carter, John Curtis, William Hall, William Cox, Marcus Curtis, Johnson Pelton and Sylvester Hough. Previous to Mr. Washburn's arrival, there had been but one sermon preached by a Presbyterian clergyman within the present limits of the township, and not one had been preached upon the Sabbath day. He immediately commenced preaching throughout the regions which are now embraced in the townships of Blendon, in Franklin County, Genoa,

Berkshire and Trenton, in Delaware County, and continued so to preach until the year 1829 or 1830. He often spoke of the many acts of kindness and fraternal regard he and his family received from the hands of the early settlers and pioneers of the forest. Just previous to his coming, there had been organized by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, then of Delaware, a Presbyterian Church in Berkshire, the members of which were scattered over Genoa and adjoining townships, but on looking for the records, none were found; so that, in 1818, the church was again formally organized, and Samuel Thompson, Julius White and John Brown were chosen and ordained as its ruling elders. This society soon became absorbed in the Kingston and Genoa churches. A New School church was organized in 1837 by Rev. C. N. Ransom, with ten members. No church building was erected, and the society was dissolved in 1839. Mrs. Rachel Curtis, Mrs. Katy Curtis, Ralph Smith, William Hall and Alexander Smith were members of the Berkshire church, but resided in the vicinity. In 1830, the Presbytery set off the members who resided in the vicinity, and constituted them into a separate church, known as the "Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Genoa." The members who were thus set off were sixteen in number, and, as near as can possibly be ascertained, were Marcus Curtis and Katy, his wife, Ralph Smith, Rachel Curtis, William Hall, Alexander Smith, Nancy Allen, Freeman Chester, Simeon Chester and Clarissa, his wife, Diadatus Keeler, Eleazar Copeland, Obediah Seebring and Abigail, his wife, Mary Foote and Augustus Curtis. Just previous to this time, the Rev. Mr. Washburn was living upon a tract of land containing a few acres, which he had purchased and improved, situated on the farm then owned by William Hall, nearly opposite the road leading to the mill, a little north of Mr. Roberts' residence on Yankee Street. He continued to supply his neighborhood with preaching until some two years after he removed his residence to Blendon.

On the 19th of February, 1831, the session of the Genoa Church met for the first time,



the Rev. Ahab Jinks being moderator, and Diadatus Keeler and Dr. Eleazar Copeland, elders. These men were appointed by the Presbytery, and as there is no mention made on the records of their ordination, it is presumed they were elders in the Leburn, or Blendon Church, at the time of their transfer to this organization. The Rev. Ahab Jinks continued to minister to the congregation until 1836, when he was succeeded by Rev. Calvin Ransom. During this year, fourteen members who resided in Trenton Township and its immediate vicinity, were set off and organized as the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton. In 1837, Mr. Jinks was again the stated supply, and so continued until 1841. During the year 1840, a protracted meeting was held, in which the Rev. Mr. Cable assisted the minister in charge. In 1842, the Rev. John McCutchen was their pastor, and continued to minister to the congregation one year. In 1844, the Rev. R. De Forrest came and preached as an evangelist for the space of about eight weeks. In the succeeding year, 1845, the Rev. Mr. Avery officiated, and continued his ministrations one, or perhaps, nearly two years. From the year 1845 to the year 1850, the congregation enjoyed the labors of the Rev. Mr. Whipple, Rev. Milton Starr and Rev. M. Brown. In 1850, the Rev. Warren Nichols occupied the pulpit and remained until about the close of the year 1852. In the summer of 1853, the Rev. David Coyner, then a licentiate of Franklin Presbytery, was employed, and continued his labors for two years and part of a third. From the fall of the year 1855 until the summer of 1856, the pulpit was vacant. At that time, the Rev. Homer McVey, then a student of Lane Seminary, during his vacation preached for the charge occasionally. August 1, 1856, the Rev. Warren Jenkins—from whose discourse delivered January 1, 1860, has been gathered this information in relation to the church, and other items of interest—entered upon his labors, and, at the time this sermon was delivered, had supplied this congregation and that of Trenton alternately. Following him, and for the space of three years and five months thereafter, the Rev. Mr.

Coyner had charge, after which time for a number of years they had no regular pastor. The following ministers have supplied the church since those above mentioned: Ebenezer Washburn, Hugh B. Scott, John Campbell, 1867-68; Levi P. Sabin (J. A. F. Cellars and Arnold Glass became elders in 1858), James A. Darrah, Wilson F. Cellar, H. L. Nave, S. S. Aikman, 1885, the last minister. In the summer, however, they had a Sunday school. When the church was first organized, it held meetings in the schoolhouse then standing in the rear of the present residence of Augustua Curtis. In the year 1837-38, a house of worship was erected, and the same was dedicated the 8th of December, 1838. The society was dissolved September, 1890. The house still stands, but is now used for a hay barn.

The Methodist Episcopal Church existed as an organization as early as 1840, worshipping in schoolhouses and cabins of the settlers. It was not until 1849, they commenced to build at Maxwell Corners a frame church at a cost of \$800. The church was dedicated by an English minister named Taylor. The ministers who have held this charge are as follows: George G. West, Havens Parker, William Porter, Havens Parker, Samuel C. Riker, Martindale, Brown, Dr. Gurley, Hooper, Ellis, Adair, and Elliott. This denomination existed and worshiped in this church until about 1865. At that time, the ministers in charge, Revs. Adair and Elliott, declined preaching longer on account of political differences, and brought the matter before the Quarterly Conference. The conference decided the church to be a non-organized band, and appointed a committee, consisting of John Millicent, Bijah Mann and Eligah Adams, to sell the church edifice. This committee immediately advertised the church for sale, and H. Bennett bid it off for \$336 for the Christian Union denomination, which had been formed out of the dissolution of the Methodist Episcopal Society. The church was then rededicated, about 1866, by the Rev. Green, from Columbus, who had organized it. The ministers that have officiated since its last organization are as follows:





Green, Gates, Stephenson, Durant, Allen, Mann, Flax and others. The present pastor is J. W. Maxwell, Ph. D. The membership is forty, and the Sunday school membership is seventy-five.

#### HARLEM TOWNSHIP.

The first church or meeting-house built in this township was by the Methodists, in the year 1812, on the farm of Benajah Cook, Esq. It was a plain log house, small in size, and the first minister who officiated in it was the Rev. Daniel Bennett. For many years, there was regular preaching on "week days," once a month, and at first it belonged to the Columbus circuit, but afterward was attached to the Worthington circuit. The congregation worshiped in this log house until 1838, when a new church was built upon the present site, about one-half mile north of Harlem. It is a large and commodious brick structure. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. Uriah Heath, of Worthington. At Centerville, the Methodists have a church, an offshoot of the Harlem Church, which was built about the year 1845. At first the congregation worshiped in a schoolhouse just east of the village, and the Campbellites also worshiped in the school house on alternate Sundays, and, on account of the difficulties that would sometimes occur between the respective congregations, it was called, in derision, "Confusion Schoolhouse." The present structure was built about 1855, at a cost of \$1,600. The bell cost \$372. This church was also dedicated by the Rev. Uriah Heath.

The Disciples, or Campbellites, organized a church in this township, in the year 1840, at the residence of Jonathan Bateson. The first organization consisted of nine members, as follows, viz.: James Ogleshee and wife, Jonathan Bateson and wife, James Beauseman and wife, C. D. Clark and Daniel Hunt and wife. The present church edifice is located about one mile east of Centerville, and cost \$1,500. The membership is about seventy-five. A Sunday school is maintained, but there is no regular pastor at this time.

In the year 1861, the Old School Predestinarian Baptists organized a church, and built the church edifice in 1868, the money to build the same having been donated by Mrs. Huldah Fairchild. The first pastor was the Rev. John H. Biggs, followed by Elder Lyman B. Hanover. Jackson Hanover, his son, is now pastor.

#### KINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

The early settlers of this township were a God-fearing and Christian people, and believed implicitly in that religion that promises to the meek an earthly inheritance, and they brought with them the Bible, the prayer book and the hymn book, and they immediately applied themselves to the improvement of their homes, the construction of roads, and the building of churches and schoolhouses. For many years, religious services were conducted in private houses and in the early schoolhouses, and, when the weather was pleasant, meetings were held outdoors in the groves.

Kingston Presbyterian Church. This church was organized in 1818 by Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, who had come to Berkshire in 1817 and preached there and in Kingston Township. The first elders were John White, William Gaston and John Van Sickle. Rev. Washburn supplied the church from 1818 to 1820, and William Matthews from 1821 to 1824. In 1822, the first church was built. In that year, the Presbyterians erected a log meeting-house near the center of the township, as well as the center of population at that time, on the present site of the Old Blue Church, the cognomen by which it is now so widely known; and, while this humble church edifice belonged exclusively to the Presbyterians, when not occupied by them its doors were thrown open for all denominations. The Presbyterians in numbers were the strongest and next in numerical strength were the Methodists, and then the Baptists. At this time, the church membership and the population were rapidly on the increase, and five years after this, in 1827, they raised by subscription the necessary amount to build on the old site



a frame structure in place of the old one. This was quite an imposing church edifice for that day. Among the membership of this church, at this early day, were Moses Decker and wife, John Van Sickle and wife, John White and wife, Mr. Finley and wife, James Wheeler and wife, Isaac Finch and wife, Gilbert Potter and wife, John Brown and wife, Benjamin Benedict, William Wigton and his wife, Richard Waldron, Thomas Carney and his brother James and his wife, William Waldron and others. The Rev. Ahab Jinks was their pastor. When finished, all but the painting, a skillful painter was employed, who went to work, and soon had the outside painted a beautiful drab color. Not long after its completion, to the surprise of all, the color turned to a beautiful *blue*, which gave the church the name of the Blue Church, and it has ever retained that name, notwithstanding the change of color. This church was occupied until early in the 50's, when a new frame church was erected on the same ground. This church has been remodeled in 1907, and beautified, and is now a beautiful structure. Ahab Jinks supplied the church from 1827 to 1838. The membership at this time was one hundred and twenty-one. John Pitkins was pastor from 1841 to 1844; Ahab Jinks, second pastorate, from 1849 to 1854; David McCarter from 1854 to 1860; Calvin Mateer from 1861 to 1862 (Mr. Mateer afterwards went to China as a missionary and has done a great work in that country); Robert L. Adams, Sr., from 1863 to 1865; David H. Coyner from 1865 to 1866; J. L. Lower from 1868 to 1871; Rev. Best a short time; A. C. Crist from 1873 to 1874; M. M. Lawson from 1875 to 1877; David H. Green from 1877 to 1878; John McDowell from 1878 to 1880; Nelson K. Crowe from 1881 to 1882; W. E. Thomas from 1883 to 1886; T. B. Atkins from 1887 to 1888; E. M. Scott from 1893 to 1900; Samuel Huecker from 1901 to 1906; H. Hoffman, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University is the present supply. For Kingston New School, see Porter Township.

The next church in the township was the old Methodist Episcopal Church at Stark's

Corners. It was built in the year 1836, although the society that built it was organized ten years previous. The society held their meetings for many years in the old log schoolhouse, located on the first cross road west of Olive Green. This society also organized about the same time a Sabbath school, which was held in this schoolhouse. When the weather would permit, they would hold their quarterly meetings in a grove near by, where they had seats and a stand, and everything in readiness for the occasion; but, when the weather was unfavorable or inclement, they used, by invitation, the Old Blue Church of the Presbyterians. The schoolhouse became too small to accommodate the congregation, and they changed their meetings to the dwelling house of Mr. John Haselett. By his own personal effort, unaided by others, Mr. Haselett raised by subscription sufficient funds to build the church spoken of. The services of this congregation were irregular. The pastors who rode the circuit were compelled to hold meetings nearly every day of the week to get round once a month over their charge. Thus they were compelled to have week-day services and hold prayer meetings on the Sabbath. Moses Decker, the architect and builder of the Old Blue Church, was the architect and builder of the M. E. Church, aided by Mr. Reid M. Cutcheon. At this church the society met and worshiped for many years, when the question of repairing the old church came up; it needed a new roof, re-pastering, re-seating and re-painting. All these needful repairs would cost nearly as much as a new church, with the assistance offered them; and then again, the congregation in numbers had outgrown the capacity of the church for their accommodation, and to repair it they thought would be a useless expenditure of money and time. Olive Green is a village three-quarters of a mile distant, in Porter Township, and its citizens held out inducements to rebuild the church and locate it there. At a meeting of the society, the Board of Trustees were directed to rebuild the church at Olive Green, which was done accordingly; and the new and much more capacious edifice was erected in the



year 1853. Many of the membership in the southern part of the township obtained their letters from the Olive Green charge and joined the M. E. Church at Berkshire.

The same year the Old Blue Church was built. Moses Decker, Isaac Finch, Samuel Finley and a few others, and their pastor, Rev. Mr. Jinks, came together and organized a Sunday school, and held it in the old log schoolhouse on the corner, near the church. It is thought this was the first Sabbath school organized in Delaware County. They organized at the same time the first Sunday school library in the county. It was made up of small Sabbath school books and kept by the superintendent, Mr. Decker, in a trunk. The M. E. Sabbath school was the second in order of time in the county, but it was organized several years afterward.

#### LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The first organized congregation of this township was the Liberty Presbyterian Church. This society was organized by Rev. Joseph Hughes in 1810, and was supplied by Rev. Hughes until his death in 1823. The session during the pastorate of the above and that of Henry Van Deman was united with the Delaware Church, and the first elders were Thomas Cellars, Josiah McKinnie, Leonard Munroe, James Gillis, Andrew Harter, S. W. Knapp and Thomas C. Gillis.

The membership in 1837 was about one hundred. After the death of Rev. Hughes, Rev. Van Deman supplied the church until the division into New School and Old School in 1837. From this time there was a divided congregation, the elders of the New School party being Andrew Harter, S. W. Knapp, Seth S. Case. The membership in 1840 was seventy-one. The following ministers supplied the church: Joseph Labaree, James Brown, Charles W. Torrey, W. H. Brinkerhoff, Stillman Tucker, John W. Thompson. About the year 1854, the society was dissolved, and some went to the Old School and some to the Second Church of Delaware.

The Old School branch continued to exist with the following elders: James Gillis, Thomas C. Gillis, Robert M. Cellar, and some others whose names could not be obtained. The membership of this branch in 1840 was eighty, and in 1863 eighty. The church was without a pastor much of the time, but during this time, 1837 to reunion 1870, was supplied by the following ministers: John Pitkin, Rufus D. Antell, John D. Hervey, S. K. Hughes, David McCarter. At the reunion in 1870, there were one hundred and thirty members. At an early date a frame structure was erected on the west bank of the Olenangy River, eight miles south of Delaware. This building has been repaired, remodeled, and an addition added to it, so that at the present time, it is a beautiful building, and situated as it is, by the cemetery where are buried the old pioneers of this neighborhood, forms a sacred and attractive spot. A Sunday school was organized at an early date in connection with this church, and has been continuously maintained from the beginning with a very few interruptions. Since the reunion the church has been supplied by the following ministers in the order named: Henry Shedd, David Anderson, Thomas Hill, E. M. Shultz, Samuel P. Herron, W. F. Cellar, James Hickling, W. D. Wallace, J. M. Wylie and at present time by J. G. Curry. May this church long live.

"Where cordial welcomes greet the guest,  
By the lone river of the west,  
Where faith is kept and truth revered,  
And man is loved and God is feared,  
In woodland homes."

Methodist Episcopal. Before any society of this denomination was formed, Rev. Mr. Beach and other itinerant ministers, preached in the neighborhood at the homes of the pioneers. A local minister by the name of Bacon held meetings at the home of a Mr. Carpenter. The first society was organized by Rev. Mr. Emery at the home of Jarvis Buell about the year 1825. The society built its first house about 1840, a log structure just south of Pow-



ell. It was christened Emery Chapel, in honor of Rev. Every, who had organized the society. In 1859, a new frame structure was erected just across the road from the first structure, under the pastorate of Rev. Levi Cunningham. This building was moved up to the village a few years ago, has been remodeled, and beautified, and is now the home of a flourishing society.

Hyattsville M. E. Church. This church was organized about twenty-five years ago, largely through the influence of H. A. Hyatt, D. E. Hughs, George Curmode, and others. A substantial frame structure was erected in the village of Hyattsville, H. A. Hyatt having donated the lot. The society is united under one pastorate with Faith Church of Delaware at this time, 1907, and Rev. Mr. Myers, a student of the "O. W. U." is their pastor.

A Baptist society was formed at an early date, probably as early as that of the Liberty Presbyterian society, but the details of this society cannot be obtained. It soon became a part of the Berlin Township society.

#### MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

The old Baptist Church situated in what is now Troy Township, was the first to organize in Marlborough. Its history will necessarily fall within the historical limits of Troy. The Lutheran Church was situated just across the Olentangy River, east about a mile from Norton. The congregation used to worship in an old log schoolhouse, near where the present church now stands. Just when the organization took place cannot be ascertained, but the name of the first minister was Henry Cline, and it must have been at an early date. In the year 1852, from some cause a revolt occurred on the part of some of the members, the result being the organization of the German Reform Church. The Germans immediately set to work and built a new frame church, which was dedicated by Prof. Loy in the year 1853, and the German Reform congregation, not to be outdone, put forth their energy and, in 1855, also succeeded in building for themselves a frame church adjoining the Luth-

erans. It was dedicated the same year by J. G. Ruhl, who took charge as their pastor, while the first minister in the new Lutheran Church was a man by the name of Gast. The little cemetery in the same lot in which the two churches stand is used conjointly by both congregations. The first interment in it was a man by the name of Snarr, who was buried there in 1835. He was poor and a stranger. Both societies built churches in Waldo, Marion County, where they are still flourishing. One of the old churches still stands by the cemetery.

The Baptist Church is situated in the village of Norton. The society was an offshoot from the Old Marlborough Baptist Church. The present building is a substantial frame structure, and was erected in 1859 and cost \$1,200. It was dedicated in 1860 by James Harvey, who used to preach at Delaware. The following are the names of the ministers since its foundation: James Harvey, Thomas Jenkins, Mr. Weiter, C. King, Thomas Deal, Thomas Griffith. The church is without a regular pastor, but maintains a Sabbath school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a frame structure situated in the village of Norton, and was built in 1855, and dedicated by the Rev. Pilcher. There was an organization in existence some two years previous to this date, originated by the Rev. Plumer, and the class used to worship in schoolhouses and other convenient places. The church cost \$1,200. The pulpit has been supplied of late quite frequently by students from the University at Delaware. S. W. Metz, of the "O. W. U.," is the present supply.

The Wyatt Cemetery is the historical burying place of this vicinity. It is situated across the line in Marion County, being located in that part of Marlborough set off to that county in 1848, and the white marble slabs mark the resting place of the earliest settlers of Marlborough Township. Here lie the Wyatts, Drakes, Brundiges, and others whose names are familiar to the reader. The cemetery is pleasantly situated on a knoll near where the old fort once stood, and in sight of the mili-





tary road. The occasion of the first burial in this cemetery cannot be ascertained, as a number of the soldiers of 1812 found their last resting place amidst the evergreens that adorned its surface.

#### ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

The Methodist denomination was probably the first church influence that found its way into the wilderness of Orange Township. A Methodist settlement on the east of Alum Creek is among the earliest traditions, and a church of that denomination was established in this neighborhood as early as 1828. They erected a church building which still stands, and fell in the hands of the United Brethren denomination. About 1847, another church was organized at Williamsville, but seems to have died out at an early day. In 1843, the fierce agitation of the slavery question in that body throughout the land, culminated here, as in many other places, in a separation—the anti-slavery portion organizing the Wesleyan Church. Their first services were held in a cabin on the flats, near the present residence of Samuel Patterson, with Rev. Mr. Street as pastor. This church started with a membership numbering twenty-nine, which has since increased to one hundred. In 1876, they built a modest building on the hill, at a cost of \$800. About five years ago the church was remodeled, and modern windows and seats substituted for the old, and the home heated by a furnace, making it a convenient and pleasant church. Rev. E. F. Calhoun is pastor at this time. A good parsonage has also been secured for the use of the pastor. In 1864, a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Lewis Center, with a membership of twelve, which has since increased to one hundred members. Their building, which cost at war prices \$2,600, was dedicated November 4, 1866. In 1871, a parsonage was built, at a cost of \$2,000. Since its organization, the church has maintained a Sunday school without a break, which now numbers about ninety members. Rev. F. D. Davis is now pastor.

A Catholic Church was organized here in 1864, and a frame building for worship put up. But the society ceased to exist several years ago.

A United Brethren Church was organized at Williamsville in 1877. This church occupied the building erected some years before by the M. E. Church, but disbanded about 1895.

Friends' Church. About 1900, a society of Friends was organized in this neighborhood and in 1904 erected a new building costing \$4,100. This work was the result of a revival. The membership at present is fifty-five. They have no regular pastor at this time.

#### OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

The earliest church organization in Oxford Township was the Methodist Episcopal Church. A society of this denomination was organized at Winsor Corners as early as 1815. They accommodated themselves as the circumstances of the case afforded until 1857, when they built a neat frame building, which was dedicated by Elder Harvey Wilson. In February, 1839, Rev. E. S. Gavitt, of this denomination, came from Muskingum County and bought the Houston farm, situated about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Ashley. In the following year, with considerable ministerial enterprise, in company with the Shoemaker family, he erected a log church a few rods north of his home. The logs were hewn square on the inside. Mr. Gavitt dedicated the building and conducted services in it and about here until he died in 1892, aged eighty-nine, at home. He was respected and there is scarcely a family within a radius of five miles of his home, but that sometime or other called upon him to marry the living or bury the dead.

The church thus organized held its services in the old log house until the spring of 1852, when the meetings were transferred to Ashley. Here the church occupied the log house built by Robert Brown for a dwelling, and afterward the town schoolhouse until April, 1855, when they bought the building



used by T. Chapman as a residence. In December, 1866, the church sold this building, and, from that time until 1868, they used the Presbyterian place of worship, which they finally bought, using it until about 1896, when they erected a brick church, costing \$5,000. The first regular pastor was the Rev. L. Warner. The present pastor is Rev. E. B. Shumaker; the present membership is one hundred and twenty.

From the remains of an Episcopal Methodist society, which had existed for some years in the Alum Creek district, slavery having something to do with its disorganization, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in East Oxford Township, Delaware County, Ohio, was organized in the year 1862-3, by Rev. George W. Bainum. It consisted of about twelve members, among whom were Henry Bell and daughter Sarah, Samuel Nelson, Israel Potter and wife, Solomon Shoemaker and wife and Vinol Thurston. A revival the next year resulted in about thirty additions to the membership. Among those since prominent in the affairs of the church were Edmon Scott and wife, Noah Whipple and wife, Henry T. Crist and family, George White and family, William Thurston and family, William Nelson and family, John McCurdy and wife, Rev. H. R. Smith and family, Adolphus Crist and family and Mrs. Frank Westbrook and children. The present church building was dedicated February 9, 1868, by Rev. George W. Bainum, who preached from the text, "Lord, send now prosperity." The church has been served by the following persons as pastors: Rev. George W. Bainum, Richard Horton, Evans Thompson, Thomas Hicks, William Sewell, I. J. Nourse, Henry R. Smith, J. H. Teter, Levi White, M. Friedley, J. W. Rice, O. H. Ramsey, Ralph Davy and C. H. Whetnall. Revs. Horton, Sewell and Smith each served two pastorates.

The Baptist Church was organized in the Ashley neighborhood in June of 1835, by Rev. Daniel Thomas. Seven years later, the society built a frame building near the present site of the cemetery. Here they worshiped until 1851, when they moved their building to Ashley, where it still serves them as a place of

worship, and they have preaching occasionally.

On April 27, 1852, a committee, consisting of Rev. Henry Shedd, Rev. John W. Thompson, Rev. William S. Spaulding, and Elders John Mateer and John McElroy, having been appointed by the Franklin Presbyterian to go to Ashley to establish a Presbyterian Church, met and proceeded to organize a society as directed. The first elders were Z. P. Wigton and Henry Slack. On May 24, 1857, James M. Eckles was added to the list of elders. Rev. Henry Shedd was the first minister of the church. In the summer of 1853, the society purchased Lot No. 27, in Ashley, and two years later built a place of worship, which they used until 1868. Six years later, the society sold this building to the Methodists and erected a neat brick building, costing \$3,000, in which they still worship. Its present membership is twenty. The following persons have ministered to the congregation: Henry Shedd, 1852-53; Stillman Tucker, 1854-55; Homer McVey, 1857-61; John O. Hall, 1862-63; Thomas J. Domeny, 1865-66; John McCutcheon, 1870-73; Horace Snodgrass, a short time; Milton McMillen, 1874; A. C. Crist, a short time in 1875; Russel A. McKinley, 1876-77; David H. Green, 1878; W. E. Thomas, 1879-1883; Isaac I. Holt, 1885; Robert Colmey, 1891; E. M. Scott, 1893-98; C. O. Anderson, 1889-1902; Samuel Heucker, 1903-05; the present pastor, John R. Lloyd.

Friends' Church. More than twenty years ago, two ministers, Revs. Noah McClain and Willis, of the Friends denomination, held revival services in Ashley, and the result was a large number of conversions. These converts were organized into a Society of Friends, and soon proceeded to erect a large and commodious frame building which has been their home since that time. The society is not as prosperous as formerly, but still maintains services and a Sabbath school. Miss Geyer ministers to them at this time, 1908.

#### PORTER TOWNSHIP.

The Presbyterian Church (New School). The New School Presbyterians organized a



society soon after the division of the church, probably in 1837 or 1838. John Van Sickle, Moses Decker and a Mr. Richards were the first elders, and soon after Charles M. Fowler became an elder. Rev. Abner B. Chapman was their first minister in the years 1838-1844. The membership at that time was fifty-four. The church was at first named Kingston, as many of the members, probably a majority, of the Kingston Church (Old School) had joined with this society, and there were two organizations claiming the name Kingston. A frame church edifice was erected in East Liberty, Porter Township, and the church was called Kingston and Porter, but afterwards the name Kingston was dropped and the church ever since has been known as the Porter Church. The principal parties in the building of the church were Mr. John Van Sickle, Charles M. Fowler, William Gaston, Isaac Finch, Jesse Finch, Charles Wilcox, George Blainey and others. They at once organized a Sabbath school in connection with the church, which for several years prospered, and was productive of great good. In the year 1864, the same parties who built this place of worship laid out and established a cemetery just east of the church and town of East Liberty, in which the remains of many of those most conspicuous and enterprising in the construction of the church and the Sabbath school now sleep. The church still stands, has been repaired several times, and is now in a good condition. Services are still maintained, but the society is not in as prosperous a condition as in some former years. The following ministers have supplied the church since Rev. Chapman's time:

John Hunt .....	1845-1846
John W. Thompson .....	1849-1851
Warren Nicholis .....	1852-1853
A. B. Chapman, again .....	1854-1859
William Bridgeman .....	1860-1861
George H. Pool .....	1862-1864
John Martin .....	1864-1867
Robert Wylie .....	1868-1870
J. Best .....	1871-1872
A. C. Crist .....	1873-1874
M. M. Lawson .....	1875-1877

J. McDowell .....	1878-1880
N. K. Crowe .....	1881-1882
Robert Wylie, again .....	1885-1887
A. S. Sharpless .....	1888-1889
E. M. Scott .....	1893-1897
Samuel Huecker .....	1900-1906

Mr. H. Huffman, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is the supply at present.

Olive Green M. E. Church. For the history of this church, see Kingston Township. The society is in a flourishing condition, and Rev. C. A. Edington, a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is their pastor at this date, 1908.

Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church. This organization first used the Old School Presbyterian building in Trenton Township, but afterwards moved to Porter Township, and became known as the Mt. Pleasant Church. The present frame building was erected about 1868. An incident occurred in connection with the erection of this building worthy of mention. The night after the frame was raised a wind storm came up and blew it down, much to the discouragement of the congregation. They, however, pressed on, and the church was dedicated about one year after this event. As was the custom at that day, a cemetery was located by the church, the land being donated by William Baker. In this cemetery nearly all the old settlers are buried. Rev. C. A. Edington is pastor at this date.

Advent Christian Church. This society was organized August 27, 1890, and a frame church edifice was erected in 1891, on land donated by Samuel Clawson, on the road leading from Olive Green to Rich Hill. The building was dedicated November 27th by Elder Sharnhart. The membership at that time was twenty, at the present time it is about eighty. They have no regular pastor at present.

Porter Congregational Church. A church of this order was maintained for a short time. Charles Wilcox, Liman C. Meeker and Morgan Johnston were prominent members. A frame building was erected in Olive Green, but the society did not flourish and became extinct about 1873, and the members for the



most part connected with the Porter Presbyterian Church at East Liberty. The church building was sold for a Township House and is now used for that purpose.

#### RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

The Baptist was the first religious society organized in the township. It was constituted May 4, 1816, in a log schoolhouse, on land owned by William Lawrence, Esq. The council consisted of Elder Henry George, of Knox County; Elder William Brundage, and Brethren Cole, Dix, Bush and Wilcox, of Marlborough Church, and Elder Drake, and Brethren Monroe and Phelps, of Liberty Church. The constituting members were John Philips and Hannah, his wife, William David, Thomas Walling, David Penry and his wife, Mary; James Gallant, Eleanor Lodwig, Daniel Bell, Reuben Stephens and his wife, Elizabeth, eleven in all. They had no pastor for two years; Elders Drake, George and Brundage supplied the church with preaching once a month. From 1818 to 1824, Elder Drake served the church as pastor, and his labors were greatly blessed. In 1827, the church called the Rev. Jesse Jones, at a salary of \$100 a year, one-fourth in money, the rest in trade. He was an able preacher in Welsh and English, a scholar and a faithful pastor. He served the church acceptably for two years, and returned to Oneida County, New York, where he died, an old man and full of years, honored and beloved by all who knew him. In 1830, Elder Thomas Stephen, recently from Wales, an eloquent and earnest preacher, was called to the pastorate and served the church for six years. He is now living in Oregon, enjoying the eventide of a long and useful life. Rev. William Tetter and Rev. Thomas Hughes preached for several years in the Welsh language. In 1836, Elder Elias George was called and labored successfully until 1842. Since that time, the following ministers have labored in the service of the church: Rev. James Frey, Rev. F. V. Thomas, Rev. D. Pritchard, Rev. T. R. Griffith, Rev. R. Evans, Rev. R. R. Williams, Rev. E. B. Smith, Rev.

C. King, Rev. F. Dyall and Rev. William Lect.

The first deacons chosen at the organization of the church in 1816 were John Philips and David Davies. The first house of worship was built of logs, 20x22 feet, and located near the graveyard. The settlers, without regard to denomination, were glad to help build the house of the Lord. Each one brought a few logs already hewed, and assisted in the raising and completing of the tabernacle of the Most High. The memory of that old log church is yet fragrant, and cherished by the descendants of those whose piety and zeal secured its erection. In 1833, the congregation built, near the site of the log chapel, a neat stone edifice 30x40 feet, and, in 1867, the present house of worship, of brick, was built at the cost of \$4,500. This venerable church of Christ, numerically strong and spiritually prosperous in sixty-three years of its existence, welcomed into its fellowship and communion over five hundred members; ordained four ministers, and sent out five of her sons to preach the Gospel, one of whom, Rev. W. Williams, is a very successful missionary in India; another, Rev. C. D. Morris, became an esteemed pastor of the First Baptist Church in Toledo, Ohio. In January, 1901, the brick church burned down, and a lot was secured a little east of the cemetery, and in 1902, a more commodious brick structure was erected costing \$13,000. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five, and the pastor is Rev. L. Dickerson.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had its representatives in Radnor at an early day. Tradition informs us that, in an early period of our religious history, an itinerant preacher found his way to the settlement and preached unto the people the word of the Lord. The cabin of Henry Perry, who was a Wesleyan, afforded a house for the faithful herald of the Cross, and there the first Gospel sermon was preached in the township—probably as early as 1808. Several years afterward, the cabin of Elijah Adams became a regular preaching place, and a class was formed. Among the first members were Henry Perry and wife,





Elijah Adams and wife, Robert Perry and John Hoskins. In 1827, the writer attended a quarterly meeting held in the double log barn on the farm of Elijah Adams. With other boys, he sat in the hay-mow, for the crowd filled the barn floor and stable to their full capacity. The seraphic Russell Bigelow was the preacher. His text was, "Which things the angels desire to look into."—I Peter, 1, 12; and his theme, "The marvels of redemption." On the mind of a boy seventeen years old, instructed in the teachings of the Bible concerning the redeeming work of Christ, and in full sympathy with the eloquent preacher and his theme, the effect of this discourse was powerful and enduring. In 1838, a frame meeting-house was built, and the congregation supplied with preaching regularly. A Sunday school was established about this time, with Robert Perry as superintendent. Besides the persons already named as the early Methodists of Radnor, may be enrolled George Woltley, Duncan Campbell, David and Ebenezer Williams, John Owens, David Lewis and families. In 1855, the brick meeting-house was erected—evidence of the growth and prosperity of the church. This is the building occupied at this date, 1907, and the society is still prospering.

The Radnor Welsh Congregational Church was another of the early established churches in this township. From 1818, when a large accession was made to the Welsh population of Radnor, meetings for prayer and religious conference were held in the Welsh language. These services were held in the cabin homes of the settlers, and sometimes in the log chapel, through the courtesy of the Baptist Church. In 1820, Rev. James Davies, of Aberhaferp, North Wales, organized a Congregational Church at the cabin of John Jones (Penlan). The original members were William Penry and his wife, Mary (who died in 1878, aged ninety-two years), John Jones (Penlan), and Mary, his wife, Margaret Morgan, D. Morgan and wife, John A. Jones and wife. J. Jones (Penlan), and Walter Penry were chosen deacons. Mr. Davies, the pastor of this little flock in the wilderness, was a good

scholar, educated in the Theological Seminary in North Wales, and an eloquent preacher. In 1822, he received a call to the city of New York, and labored there until 1828, when he returned to Radnor and served the church for five years. In 1825, Rev. James Perregrin, from Duingay, North Wales, came to Radnor and preached with acceptance for two years. In 1827, Rev. Thomas Stephens, from Oneida County, New York, accepted a call and labored with success for one year. In 1838, Rev. Rees Powell, from South Wales, became pastor of the church, and continued until 1852. Under his labors the church increased. In 1841, the frame meeting-house, 30x40 feet, was built. At the time, this was a great undertaking, but the people had a heart to work and to give, so that in 1842 the dedication services were held—a memorable and interesting occasion. In 1853, Rev. Evans was called, and served the church for three years, preaching in Welsh and English with encouraging results. In 1857, Rev. Rees Powell was recalled, and labored successfully for five years. In 1863, Rev. James Davies, formerly from Hanfair, North Wales, but for several years the efficient pastor of the Welsh Church at Gomer, Allen County, Ohio, was called. During his pastorate, the brick meeting-house was built at a cost of \$3,000. On the 7th of April, 1867, twenty-three members were received into the church on profession of faith in Christ, the fruits of a gracious revival. The same year, the useful and venerated pastor died, aged seventy-one years. His grave is in the midst of his people in the old cemetery, honored by a beautiful monument placed there by his sons, James and Benjamin Davies. In 1870, Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was called, and his useful pastorate continued eight years. His successor was Rev. Mr. Evans, who was followed by Rev. J. P. Davis, Rev. J. B. Stevenson, and Rev. Benjamin Harris, the present pastor.

The Radnor Presbyterian Church was organized, in the Dunlap neighborhood, between what is now known as the Stone Church and the village of Radnor, formerly called Delhi. A hewed log church was erected in



1820, in a sugar-grove on the farm of Joseph Dunlap and was widely known as the Dunlap meeting-house. This was the home of B. W. Chidlaw, afterwards so widely known as a minister, and State superintendent of the Ohio Sunday School Association, also as the author of "The Story of My Life." Services were often held in the Welsh language. Conditions changed, and the congregation changed the locality and built the stone church in Scioto Township, and further history of this church will be found in the history of that township.

The Protestant Episcopal was another of the early church organizations of this section of the county. In 1836 Rev. Abraham Edwards, a native of Wales, educated at Kenyon College, and a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, labored in Radnor, preaching in the Welsh language. A church was established and a house of worship erected. David E. Jones, Richard Savage, William Watkins and Joseph Cox were the vestrymen. In a few years Mr. Edwards left the field, and after his departure, having no regular services, the church disbanded.

Delhi, now Radnor Presbyterian Church. This church was organized April 23, 1849 (New School), by Reverends Henry Shedd, E. W. Torrey and W. S. Spaulding and Elder D. Davids, committee of Presbytery (Franklin N. S.) with twenty-two members. The first elders were Robert Davis, Thomas Cratty and Dr. Albert Mann. The brick church was erected in 1854. The church is still occupied, having recently been re-roofed, papered and otherwise repaired. The church prospered, so that in 1860 there were one hundred and two members, and at the time of the reunion of the New School and the Old School, there were ninety-eight members. The community was largely composed of Welsh people and they were a church-going community. Four churches have been maintained in this little village through all these years, and many able and distinguished ministers have supplied these churches. In recent years, through the changes in the community the Presbyterian Church has not been able to keep up its men-

bership with that of former years. The following ministers have supplied this church: Reverends Shedd, Spaulding, O. H. Newton, Evan Evans, Homer McVey, David M. Wilson, Samuel D. Smith, D. S. Anderson, Chester H. Perkins, Nelson H. Crowe, Thomas Hill, Robert A. Watson, Thomas J. Cellar, Frank S. Kreager, A. D. Hawn, and John R. Lloyd, the present pastor.

The Welsh Presbyterian is of more modern organization than any other of the Radnor churches. Many of the Welsh settlers were members of the Calvinistic Methodist Church in Wales, but for many years they had no distinctive church relations, but united cheerfully with the American Presbyterians or the Welsh Congregationalists. About the year 1850, it was determined to secure a church, and they occupied the Episcopal building. In faith and church government, the Welsh Calvinist Methodists are almost identical with the Presbyterian Church in this country, and therefore they have adopted the name, and they maintain a correspondence with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, by sending and receiving fraternal delegates, and their young men are educated for the ministry in Presbyterian theological seminaries. The pastors of this church have been Welsh-speaking ministers, good and faithful shepherds of the flock of Christ. Among them may be named Rev. Hugh Roberts, Rev. William Parry, and Rev. Daniel Thomas. In 1877 the congregation built a house of worship, a neat and beautiful temple consecrated to the services of God and the promotion of religion in the community. Their Sunday school was conducted in the Welsh language and is attended by the parents as well as the children, a feature which everywhere characterizes Welsh Sunday schools, in Wales and in the Welsh settlements in this country. The children did not take to the Welsh service and the congregation declined, and in 1892 ceased to hold services. Evan I. Jones secured the house, remodelled it, and now occupies it as a dwelling house.

South Radnor Congregational Church. This church was at first called Troedrahdalr,



a Welsh name which means "At the foot of the hill," a name given in memory of the Welsh church in Wales from which the early settlers had come. Before the organization was effected the Welsh settlers were accustomed to meet in their homes for service, and especially in the home of David Perry. The services were held in the Welsh language. The society was formed in 1839. A hewed log church was erected about 1846 on the lot near by where the brick church now stands, on the Delaware and Warrensburg road, about midway between Delaware and the above village. This log building was used for about ten years, when the present brick building was erected. A lot for a cemetery was purchased at the time when the first building was erected, and in this lot many of the old time settlers are buried. Services and a Sabbath school have been maintained from the beginning. There were thirty members at the time of the organization, and there are ninety at present. The minister who supplies the congregation at Radnor preaches for this society in the afternoon. The following ministers have supplied this church: Rev. Powell, Rev. D. A. Evans, Rev. J. B. Davis, Rev. James V. Stephens, and Benjamin Harris, the present pastor, and earlier probably some others.

The first Sunday school in Radnor was established April 18, 1829, in the log meeting-house. A constitution was adopted and signed by forty-two members, constituting the "Radnor Sunday School Union." John N. Cox and Morgan Williams were chosen superintendents, and B. W. Chidlaw, secretary and treasurer. The payment of twenty-five cents constituted any person a member. The original records, still extant, show that the school was eminently successful. The following were the teachers: John Lodwig, John Cadwalader, B. W. Chidlaw, David Kyle, Miss M. A. Adams, Mary Foos and Nancy Wolley. Primers, spellers and the Bible were the text-books. The records show an attendance of from seventy to ninety scholars. One Sunday six hundred and nine verses of Scripture were recited from memory, and in five months a total of 6,990 verses. In May, 1829, the treas-

urer went on horseback with a large leather saddle-bag to Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, and invested \$6.75 in books published by the American Sunday School Union, and sold by Prof. Wing, of Kenyon College, an early and faithful friend of Sunday schools in Central Ohio. The books were of good service to the youth of Radnor, as they greatly needed such valuable helps in acquiring a taste for mental and moral improvement, and storing their minds with religious knowledge.

In after years, as churches were organized, other Sunday schools were established and exerted a wide and blessed influence on the rising generation. These schools have been conducted in the Welsh and English languages; popular sentiment has always been in their favor. At present five Sunday schools are sustained in the township, and are accomplishing much good.

#### SCIOTO TOWNSHIP.

The first religious services held in Scioto Township were in the cabins of Richard Hoskins and Zachariah Stevens. The date of these first meetings cannot be definitely settled, but the facts gathered indicate as early as 1810.

In the year 1814 or 1815, three Presbyterian families, viz.: William Cratty, John Lawrence and Andrew Dodds, settled in the neighborhood of Little Mill Creek, and at first connected with the church at Delaware, which church was prospering under the ministry of Rev. Joseph Hughs. The journey to Delaware in those days was quite an undertaking, as they were compelled to ford the Scioto River, which at certain times was dangerous or impossible. When these pioneers could not reach Delaware, the next most available place of worship was a log meeting-house on Big Darby, in Union County. The only route to this place was a trail through the dense woods. About the year 1816, several other Presbyterian families were added to the Little Mill Creek settlement, and a number located on the Scioto River. With these acquisitions, it was deemed advisable to organize in a separate church. A



meeting was held and the proper authorities petitioned for the privilege which was granted, but with the proviso that they should join with the families of Radnor Township and that the church be known as the Presbyterian Church of Radnor. This was acceded to, and the organization consummated in the year 1816.

This connection continued until 1834, when those of Little Mill Creek neighborhood, having received many accessions, were organized in a separate church by the authority of the Presbytery of Columbus, November 9, 1834, and the name of the new organization was to be the Little Mill Creek Presbyterian Church. The following are the names of the original members: James Dean, Hannah Dean, Hannah R. Dean, James Flanegin, Margaret Flanegin, William Cratty, Sr., Sarah Cratty, William Porter, Samuel D. Dean, Eleanor Cratty, William M. Flanegin, Jane Flanegin, Mary Flanegin, Nancy M. Flanegin, William C. Dodds, Mary Dodds, Joseph Lawrence, Mary Lawrence, Elmer Winget, Alexander Ross, Nancy Ross, Sarah Dodds. These persons were transferred from the churches of Radnor, Delaware and Marysville. William Cratty, Sr., William Porter and William C. Dodds were elected elders.

A church building of hewn logs was erected about one-half mile north of Ostrander, and just north of what was then known as Edenburg, and where the cemetery is located. This was the first house of worship erected in Scioto Township. It was not provided with permanent seats for some time, in consequence of which, during service the congregation presented a novel appearance, each providing his own seat, being chairs used in their wagons when riding to and from church. This church was torn down. The first minister secured was in 1836, being the Rev. James Perigrin, who also supplied the church of Marysville. He supplied the church only eight months, then gave all his time to Marysville. In the fall of 1837, the churches were again united, and secured the services of Rev. W. D. Smith, a man noted for his scholarship and as an author. For his service they were to pay him \$133.33 for one-third of his time.

In the year 1862 a new building was erected in Ostrander and the name was changed to the Ostrander Presbyterian Church. At this time Rev. W. Mitchell was in charge. He was followed by Rev. O. H. Newton, Henry Shedd, Mason, Horace Snodgrass, John Price, Thomas Hill, Elias Thompson, A. C. Crist, M. W. Brown, William Wilson, J. P. Warren, A. M. Chapin and J. S. Galbreath, who is pastor at this time, 1907. During the pastorate of Thomas Hill, a good parsonage was erected. The membership at present is about one hundred. A Sabbath school was organized in the year 1827, and probably has not failed to meet every Sabbath since, only a few times, when prohibited by the prevalence of small-pox. This school is also the first Sabbath school organized in the township.

The Baptist Church was organized in 1828. Previous to this date a minister by the name of Drake had held meetings in the cabins of the early settlers, and seems to have agitated the question of an independent church. The first permanent organization took place about the year 1835 or 1836, with a membership of eighteen. About this time a log meeting-house was erected on the north bank of Mill Creek, one mile south of Ostrander. In the year 1853 a substantial brick church was erected to take the place of this structure. This building was occupied until 1889, when it was torn down and a substantial frame building was erected in Ostrander, where the congregation of more than one hundred members now worship. Probably more than eight hundred members have been received into the church, either by baptism or certificate.

The Protestant Methodist Church was formed by members who had become dissatisfied with the M. E. denomination, and formed a society and built a frame structure in Millville in 1844. The building was small and another larger building was erected in 1857, and dedicated by Rev. Thomas Graham. The society soon began to decline and is now extinct. The old building is still standing in Warrensburg, a relic of the past.

The Christian Union Church. This church was the outgrowth of several denominations, near the close of the War of 1865,





composed of those who favored peace and not war. They first met in the Methodist Protestant Church at Millville, now Warrensburg. It was in that church that a few gathered on August 5, 1866, to hear the Rev. James F. Givin, of Columbus. The first council met about 1867, and engaged the Rev. W. W. Lacy to preach for them at \$300 per annum. From that date until 1869 the membership increased rapidly and a good frame church was erected that year, costing about \$1,400, and was dedicated by Rev. George Stevenson. This prosperity did not last long, and the decay was as rapid as its growth. The following ministers served the charge from its beginning to its dissolution: Rev. W. W. Lacy, G. W. Hagens, J. W. Hoskins, Purdy King, and Hanawalt. The church building still stands at Warrensburg, and for several years was looked after by Dr. McIntire until his recent death. It is now offered for sale.

The Wesleyan Methodist originated from a series of union meetings which were held with the Presbyterian Church at Edenburg, or Fairview, in the year 1854. With the zeal characteristic of a new enterprise, although few in numbers, they set to work and built a substantial frame church located about one mile west of Ostrander, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies in 1859. But soon after the War of 1861-65 the zeal began to decline, and by the year of 1870 the fire had gone out, and the Wesleyan organization had become a thing of the past.

The Methodist Episcopal. Before the dissolution of the Wesleyan Society the Methodist Episcopal Society had sprung into existence. It continued to grow, and finally absorbed the remnant of the Wesleyan Society. It soon became necessary to dispose of their building, and it was donated to the "M. Es." in 1870 on the following conditions, viz.: That they would move the building to a suitable location in the town of Ostrander. The proposition was accepted, and in compliance it was moved about half-way toward the town, when for want of funds to defray the expense it was deposited in a field where it remained for two years. About 1873 or 1874 Mr. Welsh, of

Delaware City, took the matter up and had it moved to its present location on North Street, and is now owned by the United Brethren Church. The church was dedicated and was supplied by Rev. Boyer, William Dunlap, Prof. W. W. Davies, now of the Ohio Wesleyan University, J. W. Doman, and Lucas Crawford, and after that, until the society ceased to be active, by students of the University. In 1888 the United Brethren organized a society, under the ministry of Rev. E. Barnard. This society bought the property and it is now a flourishing congregation under that denomination. The Methodists also formed an organization at White Sulphur Station, about the year 1837. Its first meetings were held in a little log house. About the year 1864 and 1865 a good frame structure was erected, costing them \$1,000. The society ceased to flourish and was disbanded and the building fell in the hands of a Mrs. Thompson, who afterwards sold it and gave the money to the Radnor Stone Church, with the understanding that that church should bear the name, the Radnor Thompson Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church also early formed an organization near Millville, in what is known as the Newhouse neighborhood. A good frame church was erected and dedicated in 1869, about one mile west from Warrensburg. The congregation soon centered at Warrensburg, and erected a substantial frame structure in that village. This is now the only Methodist Episcopal Society in the township, but is in a flourishing condition. About the year 1893 the building west of the village was repaired and is now known as the W. C. T. U. Hall, the society which had charge of making these repairs.

The United Brethren Church. A society of this denomination was organized about the fifties, in the neighborhood half-way between Ostrander and Warrensburg. A frame structure was erected and dedicated in the year 1866, by Bishop Weaver of the North Ohio Conference. Previous to this time, the meetings were held in the school house which stands near by the present church, or in the homes of the farmers. The first minister who



held this charge was Chaney Barlow. This congregation is now united with the Ostrander United Brethren Church (already mentioned) as one pastoral charge.

#### THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

In following through the history of the settlement of this township, it will be noticed that but comparatively few families found homes here at so early a period as in adjoining townships, and it was not until a late date that a sufficient number had been added to the neighborhood to enable them to support those institutions that are necessary adjuncts to the well-being of all civilized communities. It is not surprising then that churches and schools were not instituted here until after they were enjoyed in almost every other locality throughout the country. Radnor and Scioto Townships being contiguous, afforded opportunities for those living in Thompson for worship, and it was to churches in these localities that the good people would make their regular Sunday journey. These, of course, were at times attended with some difficulties. The Scioto River intervened between Radnor and Thompson; this had to be forded, which in times of high water was not only a dangerous undertaking, but in the flooded stages impossible. Thus were the devout who journeyed in that direction either compelled to forego their accustomed pilgrimage to the temple of God, or avail themselves of similar privileges afforded in Scioto. It was not until about the year 1840, that religious organizations began to take shape here. About this time, the New Lights or Christians formed their society, and in 1843 erected a church on Tau Way Run, the Rev. Isaac Walters officiating as their first minister. Here they held their services until 1873, when the church burned down, it is thought through the act of an incendiary. Nothing daunted, and with commendable zeal, they immediately commenced their plans for a new building, and this they completed in 1875, the site being one mile west of the old church. Since that the society has been disbanded.

The Methodist Episcopal organization, it is supposed by some, existed prior to that of the Christian, but this is in doubt. The first meetings of the Methodists were held at the residence of Joseph Russell, and then in a small log church put up by them, in union with the Disciple Society. In this they worshipped under ministrations of the Rev. Ebenezer Webster, who was on the Richwood Circuit, this charge having been placed under that jurisdiction. A few years later, they were changed to the Delhi Circuit, and the congregation assembled at the house of Henry C. Flemming to hear the "word expounded," changing occasionally to other conveniently situated residences, and at times holding services in the neighborhood school house. In 1867 they were again changed, at which time the little charge was placed on the Prospect or Middletown Circuit, and there they gathered together in their little circles, constant in their adherence to faith and duty. During this unsatisfactory state of affairs, in 1868, they began agitating the question of building a church on their own. Accordingly one-fourth of an acre, situated on the State road, a short distance north of the covered bridge, was bought for a site, including space for a burying-ground. A subscription having been raised, work was immediately commenced for the construction of a frame building that would amply satisfy the wants of the people. At this time the society embraced in its membership but two male members, Henry C. Fleming and James Maize. To them belong a great share of the credit for the present prosperous condition of the organization. However, the ladies, constituting as they did a large majority of its strength, must have wielded an influence in shaping the course of affairs that cannot be ignored, and to them, undoubtedly, is due great praise for their active co-operation in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the society. The new church was finished the latter part of December, 1869, and dedicated the first day of January, 1870, by Rev. Benjamin Powell, at that time on the Delhi Circuit, Rev. Caleb Hill being the pastor in charge at the time.



The first class was composed of the following named persons: James Maize and wife, Henry C. Fleming, Ann Evans and James Flenning. The church is in a prosperous condition. Since the new building has been in use the following clergymen have filled the pastoral charge, Caleb Hill, A. D. Mathers, William Lance, Frank B. Olds, Henry Pilcher, John Hills, Benjamin Powell, and others.

Fulton's Creek M. E. Church is in the western part of the township, near the creek from which it is named. Their present meeting-house was built in 1868, and cost \$1,100. It is a frame structure, conveniently located for the accommodation of the people, and well adapted for its purpose. The original trustees were Thomas Armstrong, John Kennedy, Thomas Love, John G. Curry, Lewis Wolfley and Henry Perry. It was dedicated by the Rev. Mr. Henderson. The organization existed some years before the present church building was erected, the information in relation to time and its early condition not being accessible.

The New Disciple or Campbellite denomination have a comfortable frame church, situated in the north central part of the township, which was built in 1853, and dedicated the same year. The organization existed as such previous to that date. The society has now ceased to exist, but the church building still stands on what is known as the Bill Decker farm.

#### TRENTON TOWNSHIP.

The first church society organized in Trenton, we believe, was that of the Presbyterians about 1836, by Rev. Calvin N. Ransom, with twenty members. The first elders were Silas Ogden, A. P. Condit, and Robert Lewis. This church until the reunion was connected with the Franklin Presbyterian, New School. Among the original members were Simeon Condit, Silas Ogden, A. P. Condit, Robert Lewis, Squire Wheaton, Elizabeth Condit, Elizabeth Leak, Magdalene Van Dorn, Maria Condit, Mercy Wheaton, Mary Condit, Jane Ogden and Andrew Herrons and wife. The

facts leading to the organization of this church were something as follows: After holding a meeting in June, 1835, with reference to the formation of a society, Messrs. A. P. and J. S. Condit were sent to Alexandria to confer with the minister of that place, but receiving no encouragement from him, they next visited the Presbyterian Church in Genoa Township. From Mr. Ransom, the pastor of that church, they received but little more encouragement than at Alexandria. He prevailed on them, however, to unite with the Genoa Church. In the September following these visits, a gloom was cast over the community by the death of J. S. Condit. Mr. Ransom being called upon to preach his funeral sermon, took occasion to refer to the visit of Mr. Condit and the object of his mission to him some time before. He said upon further reflection, he had come to the conclusion that he had done wrong in discouraging their project, and believed the time had come for them to organize a church in their neighborhood. Accordingly, a meeting was called at the Ogden School house to consider the propriety of at once organizing a society. At that meeting, A. P. Condit was appointed to present the matter to the presbytery, which body decided in favor of the movement, and Rev. Mr. Ransom was directed to establish a church. He was the first pastor and preached to them for one year, for which he received the sum of \$18.50, all that could be raised by the members. The second preacher was Rev. Mr. Allen for one year; the third, Rev. Ezra G. Johnson; the fourth, Rev. Ahab Jinks. "But," adds our informant, "he being a farmer, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, only a part of his time could be given to the church."

At a meeting held February 21, 1837, the practicability of building a church edifice was discussed, and finally a resolution was passed to proceed at once with the undertaking. Soon after, their first building was put up, which served them as temple of worship until 1855. The following is a transcript of the proceeding of a meeting held February 5, 1875: "At a meeting of the members of the First Presbyterian Church, of Trenton Township, Dela-



ware County, a motion was adopted that a committee be appointed to circulate a subscription paper for the purpose of building a new meeting house, and if a sufficient amount for the purpose is secured, they are authorized to act as a building committee, and to select a site and build the house." A. P. Condit, John E. Ketcham and E. M. Condit were appointed the committee, and the further duty imposed upon them of selling the old church building. This they accomplished April 1, 1875, selling it for the sum of \$100, to the United Brethren Church for a house of worship. Mr. Miles and Mr. Skinner gave their obligations for the payment of the amount, and also agreed to either move the house or secure the lot upon which it stood for the benefit of their society.

The new building of the Presbyterians cost \$1,000 and was dedicated by Revs. Warren Jenkins and John W. Thompson. This building was erected about one-half mile west of where the new building now stands, and was sold to Mr. L. A. Pierson who now uses it for a barn. It served the congregation until 1879, when a new church was erected at a cost of \$3,000, and was dedicated May 25th, by Rev. Nathan S. Smith, of Delaware, assisted by Rev. Carson, of Westerville. Five years ago a Sunday school room was added, and with changes made in the audience room, it cost as much as the main room. It is now the best country church in Marion Presbytery. The church is in a flourishing condition, and has exercised a wide-spread influence in the entire community. The following ministers have served the church since Rev. Ransom:

Ahab Jinks .....	1837-1841
Joseph Fowler .....	1842-
John McCutcheon .....	1843-
Ezra Johnson .....	1844-1848
James Hamser .....	1849-1852
Edmond Garland .....	1853-1854
Warren Jenkins .....	1855-1860
Robert Wylie .....	1870-1887
Albert Sharpless .....	1888-1892
William D. Wallace .....	1893-1900
John Glenn, 1901, and continues	as pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church dates back almost to the organization of the Presbyterian Church. Sometime between 1835 and 1840, a society of this denomination was formed in a school house, embracing in its original membership many of the early settlers of the township. The first minister who preached to the congregation in the little school house was Rev. Curtis Godhard. Another of the pioneer preachers of this society was Rev. Mr. McDowell. The present church was built in 1855, and was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Lynch. Its early ministers were: Revs. John Mitchell, William Morrow, Alexander Blamfield, D. R. Moore, and others. The church cost originally about \$700. It has been repaired and is prosperous. A Sunday school is maintained most of the time. This church has been productive of much good in the neighborhood, and many souls, through its influence, have been brought home to Christ.

The Old School Presbyterians organized a society and built a church in this township, but did not exist any great length of time. In 1850 they built their church, but became lukewarm and sold out to the Methodists. This society moved over into Porter Township, and established what is known there as the Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church. It is more fully noticed, however, in the history of that township.

The United Brethren had an organized society in the township and a church building was erected, but the society has gone down, and the church has not been used for five years.

Trenton Christian Union Church. This church was organized on the first Saturday of July, 1849, by Rev. William H. Ashley. Their church building was erected in 1863, and was dedicated by Rev. Mills Harrod, November 9, 1863, the sermon being preached by Rev. James Marion. The church is located near the road leading from Sunbury to Trenton village. Rev. Miles Harrod served the church twenty-one years. The present pastor is Rev. A. D. Mann. Jacob Fisher has been





clerk from the beginning, 1849, to 1892, since which time his son, R. W. Fisher, has taken his place. The present membership is seventy-nine. The principles of this church are: First, The word of God as our only rule of faith and practice; second, Christian character and spirit as the only test of fellowship; third, *Christian* as the only name by which the church shall be known. This church is the only one of this kind in Delaware County, and is connected with the Ohio Central Christian Conference.

#### TROY TOWNSHIP.

About the year 1806 a tornado passed over a portion of Delaware County, which, on account of its strength and destruction was designated as "the Great Windfall." Many of the early settlers remember windfalls which did considerable damage, but this was the most devastating of which they have any recollections. It struck Scioto and Thompson Townships, and with a curve swept across the north-west corner of Delaware Township into Troy. Here, in some cases for a mile wide, the great trees were prostrated, and it seemed as if a mighty scythe had cut a swath through the forest. For many years after the path could be discerned by means of the smaller timber and the decaying logs.

The first church built in this township, and around which clusters the most historic interest, is the old Marlborough Baptist Church. The records from which we take the accompanying sketch are very full and complete, and appear to have been made a short time previous to July 14, 1810, and show the causes of organization. They run as follows: "It pleased God in His good providence to remove a number of His people to this part of the world, and we were from different parts of the country and strangers to each other. We became acquainted in the love of Jesus Christ and the profession of our faith in God, and brother Joseph Cole gave them permission for meetings to be held at his house, and also did a number of other people open doors likewise, and it pleased God to cause Elder Brun-

dige's lot to fall amongst us, and we are to be constituted into a church July 14, 1810, by Elder William Brundige and Elder Jacob Drake."

The first meeting of the Baptist Church at Marlborough took place the Saturday before the third Lord's Day, July 14, 1810, and the following are the minutes of the first meeting:

"The church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union, and Joseph Cole was chosen deacon on trial, and David Dix, clerk.

"The church voted to give Elder William Brundige a call to the pastoral chair of the church, and the clerk was instructed to write a letter to Liberty Baptist Church, requesting a dismission for him from that church, and to lay the letter before the church for inspection at our next church meeting, which is to be held at the cabin of brother Joseph Cole."

After the first meeting the letter was written to Liberty Church, and after being approved was sent to Liberty Church.

August 19, 1810. The church met at brother Joseph Cole's cabin on Saturday before the third Lord's Day in August. Elder Wyatt was chosen moderator. The church proceeded to renew covenant and found a union. The following is a copy of the letter sent to William Brundige from the church in Liberty:

Elder William Brundige, living a member in full communion with us, now living in the bounds of a sister church of the same faith and order, and being desirous of a letter of dismission from us so that he may join them, and applying now by the mouth of Elder Wyatt for a letter, we now give him a letter as a minister of the Gospel and recommend him as such, and being in good standing with us at this time, and as soon as he is joined to another church of the same faith and order, he will be considered as fully dismissed from us. This letter is given at Delaware town by order of the Baptist Church of Liberty.

(Signed)

JOSEPH EATON, clerk.

Aug. 10, 1810.

Elder William Brundige came forward to join the church, and gave in his letter of dismission from the pastoral charge of Liberty Church, and was appointed to the pastoral chair of the church.



In 1810 occurred the first withdrawal. Pierce Main severing his connection with the church.

The meeting on the Saturday before the third Lord's Day in April, 1811, was interrupted by the male members of the church being called to military training.

May 16, 1813. No meeting of the church as the men were called to the field against the enemy.

The meeting in June, 1813, postponed on account of the men being under arms to repel a threatened attack of the British and Indians.

The meetings in August and September also postponed on account of a threatened invasion of the enemy.

In March, 1814, Pierce Main came forward, and, after confessing his fault, was readmitted into the church. The following is a copy of the letter of dismissal of Nathaniel Wyett, the first settler in this section of the county, from the Liberty Church.

The Baptist Church, called Liberty Church, in Delaware County, State of Ohio, holding the doctrine of unconditional election, justification by Jesus Christ, justification by the spirit of grace; the resurrection of dead, both of the just and the unjust, etc. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: That our Elder Nathaniel Wyatt has requested a letter of dismissal from this church as his local situation, and the helps we are blessed with in the church justify his request. We do now dismiss him as being in full fellowship with us, and as such we recommend him to the other churches of the same faith and order.

Done on July 8, 1815.

JOSEPH EATON, clerk.

It was not until about 1819 that the society built their first church. It was constructed of hewn logs, from Joseph Cole's land. The situation was the same as now occupied by the new church, which overlooks the river in the extreme northern and eastern part of the township.

In 1836 they tore down the old log church. Joseph Cole bought it and moved it to his farm and placed it opposite his house. It is now used as a hay barn. A frame one was then built, which they occupied until 1873.

when it was replaced with a new one. The present church is an elegant structure, large and commodious, and is built of brick and freestone, at a cost of \$3,300. The first minister that preached to the society was William Brundige.

The first Methodist organization in Troy Township was the Windfall Class. It took its name from the fact that it worshipped in a small school house on the southwest corner of Hiram Welch's farm, which was situated in the path taken by the "Great Windfall," of 1806. This organization had an existence as early as 1834, and continued for a number of years, but had no church building.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, situated just above Judge Norris' farm, first came out as an organization and at first worshipped in the school house situated near where the present structure stands. The first frame structure was built upon the site of the present brick church, and was a very cheap affair. Soon after it was put up, they were joined by the "Windfall Class," and worship was continued for some time. At last their building becoming so poor and dilapidated as to seriously inconvenience those worshipping in it, the services were discontinued, and in 1867, finding all efforts to rebuild it unavailing, it was sold to J. B. Jackson for \$25 and moved by him to his farm near by, where it can still be seen. It was not until 1872 that the organization again showed signs of life and activity. In that year, the congregation built a fine brick structure, at a cost of \$2,200, which was dedicated the same year, by D. D. Mather. J. F. Richardson is the present pastor.

The Baptist Church, which is situated in the eastern part of the township, near the "Horse Shoe," owes its origin to the revolt of elder Briggs and other members, in 1856, from the old Marlborough Baptist Church. The church is a frame structure, in good condition and the society maintains occasional services.

Maple Hill M. E. Church. About 1885 John Hoorley, a young local preacher of the M. E. Church, came from Columbiana County to this neighborhood. He was full of zeal for his work and held meetings in the lower



Horse Shoe school house, which resulted in about twenty conversions. These at first united with the surrounding churches. It was decided to organize a Sunday school, but when the parties interested met to do so they found that the school directors had locked the doors of the school house against them. Mr. Reed, a Presbyterian who lived near by, invited them to come to his house, in which place the school was held.

Soon after it was decided to organize a church, and about fifteen persons, belonging to different denominations, went into the new organization. As nearly as can be ascertained the original membership was composed of the following families: Frank Sherman and family; Frank Ashville and family; Henry Reed and family; Samuel Tayler and wife, and a Mr. Smith. A frame church was soon erected by voluntary subscriptions and named the Maple Hill Church.

The congregation was supplied for several years by students from the Ohio Wesleyan University. The society is not, at this date, maintained, but ministers of various denominations preach occasionally in the church and a Sunday school is maintained during a part of the year.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION in Delaware is one of the city's latest organizations and one with a remarkable career for the brief time that it has been in existence. The influences that led to its organization are to be found in a spontaneous movement among a number of the city's young men, who had become familiar with its needs and who had been impressed with the fact that there was great need among the young men for some central place where clubs and gymnastic features, around which had been thrown the influence of a Christian home, could be secured. From this movement followed quickly other movements that gave Delaware an Association that is rapidly assuming a prominent place in the city's life, and also a prominent place among the associations of the State.

It was in the Spring of 1905 that a number of young men became interested in the pro-

posal of a Young Men's Christian Association for the city of Delaware. A number of conferences among themselves, led these men to draw up papers which they personally circulated among the men of the city asking that every man who would be glad to see the establishment of such an organization should sign. The result was a remarkable one. The signers embraced the leading business men of the city, many of the professors of Ohio Wesleyan University, as well as many of a younger class. The move, thus accelerated, at once assumed a definite shape. Rev. F. I. Johnson, at that time the pastor of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. W. A. Morrison, the president of the Delaware Underwear Factory and a leading business man, and Mr. Weyland Michener, became the leaders of an effort to at once secure a building and place the organization on its feet.

On the first day of August, with six weeks left to secure the option on the old Blee Hotel building at the corner of East Winter and Union Streets, a building removed far enough from the business center to insure the necessary quiet, and at the same time furnish a most convenient meeting place for the men coming from all parts of the city, began the contest for the Association. A saloon that then occupied the building and the Association made the race for the building's control, and the Young Men's Christian Association won. After one of the hardest fought financial campaigns in the history of Delaware, the needed \$20,000 was secured and the building which is the home of the Association formally purchased. A mass meeting of the citizens that followed chose fifteen incorporators, who were, Messrs. W. A. Morrison, C. D. Young, E. D. Pellock, E. F. Young, V. T. Hills, L. L. Denison, N. F. Overturf, Jas. Ovsey, E. M. Hall, Stephen Potter, J. F. Denison, Robert P. Benton, J. L. Anderson, R. J. Pumphrey and Jas. Wilson. Captain V. T. Hills was chosen as the first president of the Association.

On January 15, 1906, in the interval before possession of the building could be secured, Mr. Edwin F. Young became the secre-



tary of the Association, and Mr. W. A. Morrison succeeded Mr. Hills as president. During this year repairs on the building were begun, and a wonderful transformation made in its appearance and arrangement. Probably no greater transformation of a building has ever taken place within the city. A gymnasium was arranged, club rooms prepared, and plans formed for general Association work carried into effect.

New Year's day, 1907, brought the Association into complete possession of the building, and Mr. Oscar M. Miller, who had been employed as assistant secretary of the Toledo Association, became the general secretary. The formal opening of the building followed about the last of March, a big celebration marking the real beginning of the Association's work in the city.

Nine months of the work were completed on the first day of January, 1908. It is counted a difficult matter to organize any institution or commercial company having a single line of work and give it more than a start in such a length of time. The Y. M. C. A., while it has as its single aim the building of strong mental, physical and moral men—has many kinds of work included within its scope, so that the problem of conducting very diverse interests becomes a difficult one.

The Delaware Association in the nine months has not only met these problems, but it has boldly undertaken almost every feature

of Association work. The building on the corner has become the social center for over four hundred members, more than one-third of whom are boys and another third business men. Its four walls include a gymnasium, with special classes in physical training for boys, young men and business men; athletic sport provided by inter-class basket ball and volley-ball contests; social recreation and clean fun, centering in a bowling league of three dozen members; bath-tubs, sponge and shower, for the members to use as frequently as they wish; a Boy's Club; the Commercial Club's headquarters; a glee club of twenty male voices; a Boy's Orchestra; a pleasant residence for thirty men; a night school, providing instruction in a number of lines of work; a Sunday afternoon Bible Discussion Class; and a training class for the men Sunday school teachers of the city. Besides all this, there have been many social evenings for the men and boys of the city, and a number of addresses and big Sunday meetings for men.

The plans for a greater enlargement of the work and the more effective carrying out of the plans already under way is the work of the future. Step by step the officers of the Association are doing their best to bring it into a greater and more intimate touch with the needs of the city, and there is every indication that it is to become one of the most vital factors in the religious, social, and moral life of the people of Delaware.





## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE BENCH AND BAR.

*Early History—First Court and First Lawyers—The Present Bar and Its High Standing.*

It would not be commensurate with a historical sketch of the Bench and Bar of Delaware County to name all the judges who have presided on its bench, or to describe the numerous lawyers who have practiced before its courts; yet it is thought best to refer to the organization of its several courts and to name some of the early judges who held them and the members of the bar who practiced before them, as well as the judges and lawyers who located here.

The first judicial system to be organized in that part of the United States which is now known as the State of Ohio, was that put in operation by the "Ordinance of 1787," by which the vast "territory northwest of the River Ohio" was set apart as a separate government, and a local judicial system given to it under said ordinance. The court was to consist of three judges, any two of whom could form and constitute a court. This court was to have common law jurisdiction and the judges must reside in the district and have therein a free hold estate of not less than five hundred acres of land during the time they held their office, and their commission was to continue in force during good behavior. These judges, with the governor of said territory were to select from the civil and criminal laws of the original states such laws as they thought suitable for the territory and they were authorized to promulgate and enforce the law, until amended or repealed by a general assembly which was to be later organized according to the terms of said Ordinance under which they were appointed.

In accordance with such provision of the Ordinance, Congress on the sixteenth day of October, 1787, elected as judges for the Northwest Territory, Samuel Wolden Parsons, John Armstrong and James Mitchell Varnam. Mr. Armstrong declined the appointment and on the nineteenth day of February, 1788, John Cleves Symmes was chosen in his place. The salary of the judges was fixed at eight hundred dollars per year. This organization of the court continued, with various changes which were made in the appointment of the judges, until the organization of the State of Ohio, in the year 1802.

Under the first constitution of Ohio, the number of supreme judges was three, with power vested in the General Assembly to authorize the selection of one additional judge. Their term of office was fixed at seven years and their salaries were not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum, each. These judges, under the constitution, were to be chosen by the General Assembly, and on the second day of April, 1803, they elected Samuel Huntington, Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., and William Spriggs, who composed the first Supreme Court of Ohio. Under this new constitution the first court was organized which concerned Delaware County directly. This was known as the Court of Common Pleas. The constitution of 1802 provided that the several Courts of Common Pleas shall consist of a president judge and associate judges; that the State should be divided by law into three circuits and that there should be appointed a president of the Courts, who during his continuance in



office should reside therein; that there should be appointed in each county not more than three nor less than two associate judges, who during their continuance in office should reside in the county, and the president in the circuit and the associate judges in the county should constitute the Court of Common Pleas, which court was to have common law and chancery jurisdiction. The several judges under this provision of the constitution were elected by the General Assembly.

Under this subdivision of the State into three circuits, Delaware County belonged to the middle subdivision, and the first presiding judge who held court in Delaware County after its organization was Levin Belt, who resided in Chillicothe, Ohio; his associates were Moses Byxbee, Thomas Brown and Josiah McKinney. The first session of the court was held on the third day of June, A. D., 1808, in a temporary log building near the sulphur springs, on what is now the Ohio Wesleyan University grounds. The presiding judge and all the members of the bar were from neighboring counties. The associate judges above named were from Delaware County, and Moses Byxbee, Jr., was appointed clerk of courts. He also resided in Delaware County. The early journals of the Common Pleas Court were destroyed by an incendiary fire about the year 1825 and it would be difficult to give a full and complete history of this court prior to the year 1825. But from other sources we have compiled a complete history of all the judges and their associate judges who have held the several courts in this county since its organization.

From February 8, 1808, the date when Delaware County was set off from Franklin County by an act of the General Assembly, down to the date of the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, this county never had a resident presiding judge, but during all that time it had its quota of associate judges, who were men chosen from among its best and most prominent citizens. As before stated, these judges were elected by the General Assembly and the first three were Moses Byxbee, Thomas Brown and Josiah McKinney. These

were elected February 13, 1808. Benjamin Carpenter was elected February 17, 1809; Josiah McKinney, Ezekiel Brown and David Marks, elected February 4, 1815; Samuel Hughes elected January 27, 1818; Josiah McKinney and William S. Drake elected February 4, 1822. David Prince elected at the session in 1825; William S. Drake and Hosea Williams elected at the session in January, 1829; Ezra Griswold elected at the January session, 1832; John Brundage and John Lugenbeel elected at the January session, 1836; William P. Norris elected at session of 1842; Marshall L. Griffin elected at session of 1842; Almon Stark elected at session of 1846; Frederick Avery elected at the session of 1850; Caleb Howard elected at the session of 1850.

Under the new constitution of 1851 the State was divided into nine Common Pleas districts, and these districts were subdivided into three districts each and the election of the judges of these courts was vested in the people of the subdivision instead of in the General Assembly as under the Constitution of 1802. According to this subdivision Delaware County was placed in the Sixth Judicial District, which was composed of Delaware, Knox, Licking, Ashland, Morrow, Richland, Coshocton, Holmes and Wayne Counties, and the first subdivision of said district is composed of Delaware, Knox and Licking counties and it has always been the same since the adoption of the new constitution.

The first election for judges of the Common Pleas Courts under the Constitution of 1851 was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1851, and the judges elected began their terms of office on the second Monday of February, A. D., 1852. Under this subdivision of the Sixth District, the following named persons have been elected from Delaware County and have presided over this court and over the other courts in this subdivision: Sherman Finch, from February, 1857, to February, 1862. Thomas C. Jones, from February, 1862, to February, 1872. Charles H. McElroy, from February, 1882, to February, 1892. John S. Gill, from February, 1892, to February, 1897. Emmett M. Wickham, from



February, 1897, to February, 1902. George Coyner, from February, 1902, to February, 1907. Emmett M. Wickham, from February, 1907, present incumbent. The foregoing are all of the judges who have been elected or appointed from Delaware County.

#### THE PROBATE COURT.

The Probate Court was first established under the new constitution in the year 1852. Up to that date the business of the Probate Court was done in the Common Pleas Court. The Probate Court is the most popular court with the people. It has been said that practically all the property in the county passes under the jurisdiction of this court once in each generation.

The first judge of the Probate Court of Delaware County was David T. Fuller. The first entry made on the Journal of the court by him is dated March 2, A. D., 1852, and the last entry made by him is dated August 5, 1854. He died during his term of office and John E. Rosette was appointed by Governor William Madill to fill the vacancy. The first entry made of the Journal by Judge Rosette is dated September 16, 1854.

The next judge of the Probate Court was Isaac Ranney, and the first entry made by him on the Journal is dated October 20, 1854.

The next judge was Thomas W. Powell, and the first entry made on the Journal by him is dated November 3, 1862. These three judges were lawyers.

The next judge was B. C. Waters, and the first entry made by him is dated March 18, 1870. Judge Waters was not a lawyer. The next judge of this court was F. B. Sprague, and the first entry made by him on the Journal of the court is dated February 14, 1876. Mr. Sprague was not a lawyer.

The next judge of this court was Rufus Carpenter, and the first entry made by him is dated February 9, 1882. Mr. Carpenter was not a lawyer.

The next judge of this court was N. F. Overturf and the first entry made by him on

the Journal is dated February 9, 1888. Judge Overturf is a lawyer.

The next judge of this court was B. F. Freshwater, and the first entry made on the Journal of this court by him is dated February 9, 1894. Judge Freshwater is a lawyer.

The next judge of this court was E. Lee Porterfield, and the first entry made on his Journal is February 9, 1900. Judge Porterfield was admitted to the Bar during his incumbency in office.

The next judge of this court was John A. Cone, who is the present incumbent. The first entry made by him on his docket is dated February 9, 1906. Judge Cone is a lawyer.

LEONARD H. COWLES. The first lawyer to settle in Delaware County was Leonard H. Cowles. He came from Connecticut about the year 1810, two years after the organization of the county. He was said to be a scholarly gentleman, a graduate of Yale College and a college mate of the late John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. He was said to have been one of the most thorough-read lawyers of his age. Not long after he came to Delaware he was married to a daughter of Colonel Moses Byxbee, which brought him into one of the wealthiest families of the county and the most of the county. He was a scholarly own personal business, so that as a lawyer he did not acquire as great a reputation in his professional life as he might have done if his talents had been devoted to his profession strictly. He was the only resident lawyer of the county until the year 1818, and his name appears frequently on the deed records of the county. He was a member of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies of Ohio which convened respectively on the second day of December, A. D., 1822, and the first day of December, A. D., 1823. He is said to have been a person of good and commanding presence, always well dressed and gentlemanly in his appearance, and he devoted much of his time to social life and was fond of and sociable with his friends. He reared a large family, none of whom are now living.



At the close of his life he had but little left of his large fortune.

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MIL0 D. PETTIBONE was also a native of Connecticut, and he, it is believed, was a graduate of Yale College, also. He came to Delaware in the year 1818. He was also a scholarly gentleman, a trustworthy lawyer and occupied a high and responsible position at the bar until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1849. He devoted some of his time to land speculation and was the owner of large tracts of land at the time of his death. The partition of his real estate, which was made in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, Ohio, shows that he was the owner of large tracts of land both in Delaware, Marion and other counties in this State. He devoted the most of his time to the accumulation of his fortune, yet he was not lacking in his social relations and he always engaged in all the improvements of his time, whether social, moral or religious. He believed in the abolition of slavery in the United States and was considered one of the emancipators. He was enterprising and liberal toward public improvements and favored the advancement of Delaware. He was a member of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of Ohio, which convened at Columbus, Ohio, on the first day of December, A. D., 1828. At the time of his death he had a large family of sons and daughters, to whom he left a large estate, some of whom are still living but none are now residents of this county.

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There were several other persons who came to Delaware and practiced at this bar for a short time but they only remained for a short period or died before they became well established in business and little can be learned of them or said about them at this late period.

Among those are Henry Brush, Justine Cook, and Richard Murray. Of Henry Brush nothing is known except that he was here for a short time and was a contemporary of and with Leonard H. Cowles and Milo D. Pettibone.

JUSTINE COOK is said to have been a very bright young man, who developed great hopes in the minds of his friends for a resplendent professional career, but they were disappointed by his early death, which occurred about the year 1828.

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RICHARD MURRAY began the practice of law in Delaware with flattering hopes for a bright professional career, but about the year 1830 he developed disease of the lungs which resulted in tuberculosis, and he was compelled to seek a better climate. He removed with his family to the south and located on the east side of Lake Pontchartrain, where he lived but a few years, and died and was buried there, but his family returned to Delaware, Ohio. His widow resided in Delaware for many years and was prominent as an early educator.

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JUDGE THOMAS WATKINS POWELL was born in South Wales, September, 1797, and died December 12, 1882, in Delaware, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. His father, in the year 1801, immigrated to America and settled in Utica, in the State of New York. He sought and obtained such an education as his opportunities afforded. But the War of 1812 with Great Britain soon began, and during that war he drove his father's team with the baggage of a regiment to Sacket's Harbor in the spring of 1813, and entered that place at the close of the battle. In the year 1814 he was appointed to a post of great trust, by the military authorities—the bearer of dispatches to Plattsburg, and at the close of the battle entered the town with dispatches to General McCombs. He attended an academy for two years where he studied and mastered such branches as were then taught at such institutions, including the higher branches of mathematics, for which he had a taste and genius to excel. It was ever with him a subject of great regret that his opportunities in early life to obtain a thorough education had been so limited. Could he have been indulged in the natural bent of his mind he would have excelled in literature as an author. After he left the academy he





entered the law office of Charles M. Lee, of Utica, when about the age of twenty, and in the year 1819, came to Ohio and passed his quarantine in the law office of Hon. James W. Lathrop, of Canton, Ohio. In the year 1820 he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court on the circuit at Wooster, Ohio. He immediately located in Perrysburg, on the Maumee River, and began the practice of the law. He was soon made prosecuting attorney and afterward county auditor of Wood County. He remained in Wood County until the year 1830, when he removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he remained in active practice for more than fifty years. He was always regarded by the profession in Delaware and throughout the counties in central Ohio as an able and successful lawyer. In special and equity pleading, to which he devoted particular attention, he excelled. He was ever noted for his zeal for his client's interest and welfare in all his practice. Polite and intelligent, his society was courted by his brethren of the bar and in whatever circle he entered his presence was always welcome. Probably no lawyer did more in assisting young men at the bar, and no one had more law students than did Judge Powell. Among the many men of note who studied in his office was Hon. Charles Sweetser, Edward Jones, Hon. Thomas C. Jones, Hon. Royal T. Wheeler, afterwards chief justice of Texas, Gen. J. S. Jones and many others. In addition to his industry in his profession, Judge Powell added great enterprise in all matters of interest to the public. He projected and prosecuted to its completion the "Mansion House" at the Sulphur Springs, which in its early history was famous as a fashionable resort and which subsequently secured to Delaware the Ohio Wesleyan University. He laid out and had platted one of the largest additions to the town (now city) of Delaware. He built the flax mills and was interested in many other projects to benefit the city. Though not a seeker of place, he filled many of the most responsible offices in the gift of the people. He was first elected and served as prosecuting attorney of this country. He was elected to the

General Assembly or House of Representatives of Ohio and served for the years 1841 and 1842. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate, from the Delaware District which was at that time composed of Delaware and Crawford Counties and served during the years 1844 and 1845. He was elected probate judge of Delaware County in the year 1862 and held the office for eight years. He was also a member of the Third Constitutional Convention of Ohio which met in Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1873, and he was considered one of the most prominent and useful members. Notwithstanding he was always a very busy man in his practice, he gave to the profession of his choice, two books which were much needed and which are highly prized and much used by the courts and bar, viz., "Powell's Analysis of American Law" and "Appellate Jurisdiction." He has also written a "History of the Ancient Britains," and a book entitled "What is Knowledge." He was always an untiring worker and though almost blind in the latter years of his life, he never ceased to write until the final call came when it was said to him, "Well done thou good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things," etc.

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HON. JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, September 1, 1799. He came to Delaware County, Ohio, about the year 1820, as a clerk in the land office under Platt Russell, who was register of the land office at that time. Mr. Quitman read law with Platt Russell, who was also a lawyer, and he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1821. He practiced for a short time only in this county, when he removed to the State of Mississippi, where he became a man of great note and prominence. He became a member of the Mississippi Legislature in 1827, was chancellor of the State from 1828 to 1834 and became president of the State Senate. He was appointed brigadier-general in the war between the United States and Mexico; after the close of the war he was elected governor of the State and in the year 1855 was elected for Congress from said



State, was re-elected to succeed himself in 1857, and became chairman of the Military Committee. He died in the city of Natchez, July 17, 1858.

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HON. CHARLES SWEETSER was born about the year 1805 in the State of Vermont. He came to Delaware County with his father in the year 1817, who settled on a farm just north of Delaware, Ohio. He engaged in mercantile pursuits for a few years and began the study of law in the year 1830 in the office of the Hon. Thomas W. Powell. He was admitted to the Bar in the year 1832 and immediately began an active practice, which was distinguished more by his activity than by his sound knowledge of the law or his study of its more abstruse principals. His education was limited to the public schools and his activity never permitted him, by industry and perseverance, to overcome its defects. He disliked discipline, study, and technicality and boasted that genius and original common sense were the vantage ground for him. He was capacious and capricious and was often the cause of violent squabbles at the bar. But with all his irregularities he was remarkably successful both in the law and in politics. He was a member of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Congress, having been chosen from the Tenth District, to which Delaware County then belonged. He served during the years 1849-1850 and 1851-1852. He continued his practice up to a short time before his death, which occurred in the year 1864. He was always noted for his taste in the elegance of his equipment. For many years he kept a very fine carriage and a span of cream-colored horses. This it is said he used during his canvass for member of Congress. Upon one occasion in addressing a large Democratic meeting he said that some of his friends advised that he should, while a Democratic candidate, dispose of his carriage and cream-colored horses. "But," said he, "I will do no such thing, for I think that a good Democrat has as good a right to a fine carriage and horses as anybody else." This sentiment is said to have been vigorously applauded. He left to his

family a large estate. He built and occupied at the time of his death what was then known as the "Sweetser Mansion" located on the corner of Sandusky Street and Central Avenue, and which was for many years the most imposing residence in the city. He laid out a large addition to the town (now city) of Delaware, just north of the original site of the town, which is known as Bomford and Sweetser's addition to the town.

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JUDGE SHERMAN FINCH came to Delaware as a lawyer in the year 1832, having been born in the State of Connecticut. He was a graduate of Yale College. He was a good scholar and had been a professor in Latin in Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. He was a man of strong intellectual powers and was a good logician. He was a distinguished lawyer, especially in the principles of equity. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the first subdivision of the Sixth District, from Delaware County and served from February, 1857, to February, 1862. During his official term he moved to Mt. Vernon in Knox County, which is in the same subdivision as Delaware. At the end of his judicial term he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died in the year 1873. Sherman Finch left many monuments of his presence and residence in Delaware County, especially upon the court and deed records of the county, having owned at various times numerous tracts of land. He laid out an addition to the town on the east side of the river, which is known as Finch and Lamb's addition to Delaware.

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JUDGE DAVID T. FULLER settled in Delaware, Ohio, early in the thirties. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Finch, they having married sisters. Judge Fuller was a native of the State of Vermont. He was the son of a clergyman and is said to have been a graduate of Williams College. He was scholarly, well versed in literature and theology, and had also been a professor in Kenyon College. He was at one time a law partner of Judge Thomas W. Powell. Mr. Fuller was elected



auditor of the county and was subsequently probate judge, having served for less than one term in that office. He died in the year 1854, before he had completed his first term. The last entry made by him on the journal of his court was August 5, 1854.

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HON. COOPER K. WATSON came to Delaware County as a member of the bar in the year 1834, having been admitted to the Bar at Newark, Ohio. He remained in this county but a few years and from here went to Marion County and from there to Seneca and finally settled at Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. He was a member of Congress from the Ninth Congressional District from Seneca County and served in the Thirty-fourth Congress for the years 1855-1856. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Fourth Judicial District and served from February, A. D., 1876, to the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1880. He became very eminent in his profession as an advocate and jury lawyer. While at Delaware he gave full assurance of his future eminence by his great capacity for public speaking. But he more particularly distinguished himself as an amateur actor in the Thespian Society, which then flourished here. This so tempted him that he thought stongly of abandoning the profession of law for that of the stage.

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EDWARD JONES was the son of Robert Jones, who resided in the parish of Myfod, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. He was born on Wales and was an elder brother of Thomas C. Jones. The family immigrated to America about the year 1822, and settled near Delaware, Ohio. Edward Jones was admitted to the Bar about the year 1836, and began the practice of his profession. He was a young man of great talent and was noted particularly for his gift of oratory. Contrary to the predilections of his brother Thomas C. Jones, who was a Whig, Edward Jones was a thorough Democrat and though not yet twenty-five years of age at the time of his death, his party had hoped to make him governor of the State. It is said of him that in the year 1836, at a

Democratic meeting held in Franklinton, Franklin County, Ohio, which had been addressed by Alfred Kelley, he was urged by his party to make a reply, which he did in a manner highly gratifying to the leaders of his party and which was greatly admired and commended by all who heard him. He died in the year 1838, at the age of twenty-four years. His death was greatly lamented by the whole community as a premature departure of one who promised to be a great man.

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JAMES M. BARNES came to Delaware from Newark, Ohio, about the year 1839, having just been admitted to the Bar. He soon became a law partner of the Hon. Charles Sweetser, which partnership continued until the year 1850, when he went to California by the Overland Route with a company of gold seekers. He returned in about two years, having obtained some success in the gathering of gold. He again began the practice of law and he did not fancy the profession as well as he did the making of money and he turned his attention to the manufacture of linseed oil, in which he was successful. He built the large linseed oil plant on the corner of Winter and Depot Streets, just opposite the Big Four depot, and he erected a large warehouse near the depot on the railroad lands and was in business there for many years. He was later elected mayor of the city of Delaware. Owing to failing health he quit business in Delaware and removed to the State of California where he died a number of years ago.

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JUDGE THOMAS C. JONES was born in the parish of Myfod, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, February 9, 1816, and died at Delaware, Ohio, August 13, 1892. His father, Robert Jones, was a farmer in his native country of Wales, and the family immigrated to America in the year 1822 and settled on a farm near Delaware, Ohio. At the early age of thirteen years the subject of this sketch earned his own living by working on farms for the neighbors in the spring and summer and fall and attending school in winters. In this way he obtained a sufficient education to



teach. In the year 1837, he began the study of law with his brother Edward, who had just previously opened an office in Delaware. The brother died in the year 1838 and Thomas taught a district school in the winter of 1839, and in April of that year he started to Wales to settle his father's estate. He traveled from Delaware to Philadelphia on horseback, where he sold his horse and sailed for his former home. He studied law in England for about eighteen months, and as a student attended the sessions of the English courts with great benefit to himself. In the spring of the year 1841 he returned to America and was admitted to the Bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, which was then being held at Gallipolis, Ohio, Justices Peter Hitchcock, Thomas A. Grimke and S. F. Vinton, examiners. He immediately opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, with good prospects. In a short time he entered into a partnership for the practice of his profession with Judge Sherman Finch, which partnership continued for only a short time. In the year 1843, Mr. Jones removed to Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, where he continued in the practice of his profession for thirteen years. In the year 1856 he returned to Delaware County, where he formed a partnership for the practice of law with H. M. Carper, the style of the firm being Jones & Carper, which partnership continued until Mr. Jones was elected to the Common Pleas bench. In the year 1859, he was elected State senator from the Sixteenth Senatorial district, at that time composed of Delaware and Licking Counties, as a Republican, though the district was largely Democratic. Mr. Jones was elected by a handsome majority. In January, 1859, Mr. Jones was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, which office he held for eight years, being president of the board for two years.

In the autumn of the year 1861, Mr. Jones was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of Delaware, Knox and Licking Counties. He was re-elected in the autumn of 1866, serving for the

term of ten years with general satisfaction to the public and to the Bar.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in the year 1868, which nominated Grant and Colfax for president and vice-president, respectively, of the United States and was chairman of the delegation. He was also a member of the National Republican Convention which nominated R. B. Hayes for president in the year 1876, and he was one of President Hayes' strongest supporters, having known him from childhood, they having been school boys together. After the expiration of Judge Jones' second term on the bench, he engaged in agriculture and the breeding of thoroughbred short-horned cattle, Southdown sheep and other fine stock, for which he always had a taste, no doubt inherited through many generations from his ancestors. He was appointed trustee of the Ohio Agricultural College, located at Columbus, Ohio, was made chairman of the Executive Committee, and was largely responsible for the design and erection of the college buildings as well as the selection of the first professors and the character of the course of study. In the year 1876 he was one of the jury selected to award the honors in the cattle department of live stock at the Centennial at Philadelphia and he was made chairman of that body.

In the year 1880 he visited Great Britain, including his native Wales, taking with him his wife, and with the aid of a letter from President Hayes, his old school fellow, he made extensive observations with reference to our live stock trade with that country and the effect of its restrictions upon our exports. The result of his observations was made known to the president in a letter by Mr. Jones, which letter he caused to be published for distribution among breeders and others interested in this most important branch of our export trade. In the year 1881 he was appointed on a commission by a special act of Congress to examine and report upon the agricultural needs and resources of the Pacific States. In the government's earnest endeavor to solve and





settle the Indian question the wisdom of Judge Jones was recognized by his appointment to several commissions.

Judge Jones was at one time an official visitor to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. As a writer on agricultural subjects and especially in the department of stock-breeding, he had a national reputation.

Judge Jones was chosen as the first president of the Ohio Association of Breeders of short-horn cattle and was really the leading spirit in its organization. The judge was a man of sincere and earnest convictions, liberal and public spirited, of a genial temperament and was interested in his fellow citizens and his company was sought after in the social circle.

Religiously, he was a positive character. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, had clear views on the subject of religion and he believed in a God as taught by his church and the Bible. He had no patience with non-believers or with the doctrines of the rationalists. He was for many years a trustee of the Theological Seminary and of Kenyon College, which was established by his church at Gambier, and his eldest son is a professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity in Kenyon College.

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COLONEL JAMES WILLIAMS CRAWFORD was born in Franklin County, in the State of Pennsylvania, December 2, 1788. His father's ancestors came from the Highlands of Scotland to the north of Ireland at an early date. His mother was of Welsh descent. The ancestors of both families immigrated to America before the war of the Revolution and in America they were known as "The Scotch Irish." These people took a very active part in the struggles for American independence.

In the year 1810 the subject of this sketch came to Delaware County, Ohio, bringing with him his young wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth (Van Lear) Crawford. He purchased a tract of wild land on the west bank of the Olentangy River in Liberty Township, where they built a log cabin and began cutting down the timber in order to make a home

in the wilderness. At the beginning of the War of 1812, Mr. Crawford put aside his axe and plow and took up his musket in defense of his country's cause. He was chosen a lieutenant of his company and served until the close of the war. Just before the close of the war, he was chosen colonel of his regiment, from which he derived his title of colonel.

At the close of the war, Mr. Crawford returned to his home in Liberty Township and began, with his neighbors, the task of felling the forests, cutting down the thickets and preparing the highway for future generations. To Mr. Crawford and Elizabeth, his wife, were born five children.

In the year 1818, he sold his farm in Liberty Township and bought a farm on the west bank of the Scioto River in what is now known as Thompson Township, on the old Military Road which led from Franklinton to the seat of war in 1812. Here he again began to clear up his land and built his log cabin, but he was soon destined to disappointment; his faithful wife, Elizabeth, died in the year 1821 and passed to her final reward. A short time after this sore bereavement, Mr. Crawford was called away from his home for the night, leaving his children during his absence with a housekeeper. The cabin took fire and burned to the ground with all its contents, the inmates escaping with nothing but their night clothes. They were taken care of by their neighbors with true frontier hospitality. Early in the following spring the cabin was rebuilt and Mr. Crawford again began house-keeping in true western style. On the eighteenth day of May, 1823, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Nancy Stevens, a daughter of Zacharia Stevens, who was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. To this union was born a family of ten children. In the same year Mr. Crawford sold his farm and bought another, where he built a saw mill.

In the year 1832, Mr. Crawford was elected to the Ohio State Senate. The district at that time was composed of Delaware, Marion and Crawford Counties. He served in what was known as the Thirty-second General Assembly. He remained on the last farm until



the year 1838, when he became financially involved, through his generosity toward his friends. But his gallantry and courage was equal to the occasion. He sold his farm and all his belongings, paid out his liabilities, and moved to Delaware in the autumn of 1839, with his large family to support and only three shillings with which to start. He immediately opened an office and began the practice of law, being then fifty-two years of age. His old friends in the legislature having heard of his misfortunes and anticipating his necessities, had passed on the sixteenth day of March, 1839, the following bill of relief: "An act for the relief of James W. Crawford."

"Section One. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that James W. Crawford of Delaware County, may be admitted to an examination to be permitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law as provided in the act entitled an Act to Regulate the Admission and Practice of Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, passed February 14, 1824, without presenting to the judges as provided in said act, a certificate that he has regularly and attentively studied law during the period of two years previous to his application for admission."

"JAMES J. FORAN,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"WILLIAM HASKINS,

"Speaker of the Senate."

"March 16th, 1839."

This was an unusual proceeding and it only goes to show Mr. Crawford's high standing with the members of the General Assembly and their estimate of his ability to fulfill his obligations as an attorney-at-law. Mr. Crawford's successful practice of law for twenty years after his admission to the bar in Delaware and surrounding counties, proved that the Legislature had not over-estimated his ability and he was never known to betray his trust. Mr. Crawford was connected with many of the most important cases before the courts of Delaware County during his practice here. One case in particular, in which he was personally concerned, began by himself in the Common Pleas Court, is worthy of mention. The Council of the village of Delaware had changed the grade of North Sandusky

Street, in front of Mr. Crawford's residence. He brought suit for damages and recovered a judgment in the Common Pleas Court. The village claimed that it could not be held in damages for such an injury. It was at the time an unsettled question. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, which court held that the village was liable and that case has become a leading authority both in this and other states. It is reported in the Seventh O. S. R., Page 457. An amusing incident occurred during the trial of this case in the Common Pleas Court which goes to show the earnestness and zeal with which Mr. Crawford tried a case. Hon. Thomas W. Powell and John D. Van Deman were representing the village in the trial of the case and Mr. Crawford was arguing his own case. Mr. Powell contended that the injury for which Mr. Crawford claimed damages was an injury for which there was no remedy in law and in his argument quoted the Latin Maxim, "Damnum absque injuria." Mr. Crawford (who was not a Latin scholar), in his reply to Judge Powell's argument, turned to him and quoting the maxim as he understood it, said to Mr. Powell, "I'll show you before I get through with you, whether it is a dam tight squeeze." Colonel Crawford was a ready speaker, a good debater, was full of wit and repartee. He lived in Delaware from the time of his admission to the bar until the date of his death, which occurred the eleventh day of December, A. D., 1859.

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ISRAEL E. BUCK was admitted to the bar in the year 1842. He was a native of Delaware County and his opportunities for an education were limited to such as the county then afforded, but he was a hard student and he pursued his studies with vigor and diligence. He was distinguished for his strong and robust intellect, so that he ranked among the best informed and most intelligent men of the county. As a lawyer he was more distinguished for his knowledge of the law and his common sense and good judgment than for his eloquence in trials at the bar. He was for many years a law partner of the Hon. Thomas W. Powell



and their names are attached to many pleadings in the Clerk of Courts' records.

He platted and laid out an addition to the city of Delaware which is known as Buck's Addition to the Town (now city) of Delaware, Ohio. He was mayor of the city at the time Kosuth, the distinguished Hungarian patriot, visited Delaware and he delivered an address in his honor which was much admired and complimented. On account of his sound judgment, good learning and diligence, he gave hopes to his friends that when an occasion presented he would be promoted to the bench, but he died at an early age, much lamented by his friends and those who knew him. His only child, Henrie E. Buck, is still living and is a resident of Delaware County.

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JOHN EGAN ROSETTE was the son of George G. and Ann (Egan) Rosette. The parents located in Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1825. The subject of this sketch was born at Reading, Ohio, January 16, 1821. He received his education at a private school taught by Mrs. Murray in Delaware at that time, in which school he prepared himself for the profession of teacher. He taught for several years in the public schools of the county, studied law with Hon. Charles Sweetser, and was admitted to the Bar December 11, 1844. He immediately formed a partnership for the practice of his profession, with his former teacher, Hon. Charles Sweetser, the style of the firm being Sweetser & Rosette, which partnership continued as long as Mr. Rosette remained in Delaware. David T. Fuller, the probate judge of Delaware County, died during the time he held that office and Mr. Rosette was appointed by Governor William Madiell, on the twelfth day of September, A. D., 1854, to fill the vacancy. The original appointment is yet in existence and is now in the possession of the nephew of John E. Rosette, viz., our genial deputy sheriff, William Wells. In the year 1855, Mr. Rosette went to Springfield, Illinois, where he located and continued the practice of his profession, until the date of his death, which occurred in that city October 1, 1881. In the year 1867, Mr. Rosette was

appointed United States district attorney by President Andrew Johnson, which position he held during the incumbency of Johnson as president.

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ISAAC RANNEY was admitted to the Bar in the year 1842. He studied with the law firm of Sweetser & Barnes. He began to practice in this city and was soon elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He was a man of good legal ability, but he did not apply himself closely to his profession. In the year 1857 he went to California by the Overland Route, where he remained about two years, when he returned and again entered upon the practice of his profession. At the commencement of the Civil War he was appointed collector of this district, which he filled with credit to himself for a short time, when he resigned. He was elected probate judge of this county and was re-elected to succeed himself and served out his two terms, having served from October 20, 1854, to November 1, 1862. He had in various ways accumulated quite a fortune, but the same was greatly reduced by his many changes of his residence in Delaware County, Washington, D. C., and other places. His name appears frequently upon the records at the Court House, which shows that he had at various times quite a business in the county. He finally settled upon a farm he had purchased in the valley of the Potomac, a few miles from Georgetown, where he died.

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LUCIUS P. MARSH came to Delaware about the year 1848, from the State of New York. He was then a young man about twenty-four years of age. He seems to have studied law before he came here. He was first employed by the Board of Directors as superintendent of the public schools of the town at a salary of forty dollars per month. The school house was the old William Street Methodist Episcopal Church which had been bought by the Board of Education and converted into a schoolhouse. It was located on the northwest corner of William and Franklin Streets, just west of the present church. Mr. Marsh had a number of teachers under him and at the



end of the two years he asked for a better salary. This having been refused, he resigned his position and began the practice of law in Delaware. He only remained here for a short time when he removed to Zanesville, Ohio, where he afterward became a prominent lawyer and was elected one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the Eighth Judicial District.

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HON. JAMES H. HUBBELL was born in Lincoln Township, which was at that time a part of Delaware County, July 13, A. D., 1824. His parents' names were Shadrac Hubbell and Rebecca (Randolph) Hubbell. He received his early education in the public schools and began the study of law in the office of Judge Thomas W. Powell about the year 1843 and was admitted to the Bar on the fifth day of January, 1845. Mr. Hubbell became a law partner of his former preceptor and he soon acquired a remunerative practice but his greatest success in life was in the political field. Mr. Hubbell was pleasant, genial and affable and was a born politician. He had been in the practice of his profession but a few years when he was called to fill the office of representative in the General Assembly of Ohio. He was first elected as a member of the Forty-eighth General Assembly in the autumn of 1848. He was again elected as a member of the Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth General Assemblies and he became the speaker of the house, in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth General Assemblies. He resigned his office as a member of the Fifty-sixth Assembly to accept the nomination for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio. He was elected and served in that capacity during the years 1865 and 1866. At this time the Ohio delegation in Congress was composed of such men as Rutherford B. Hayes, Robert C. Schenck, William Lawrence, Samuel Shellabarger, Ralph P. Buckland, James M. Ashby, Columbus Delano, John A. Bingham, Ephraim R. Eckley and James A. Garfield, and among all these distinguished representatives of Ohio, the Hon. James R. Hubbell stood as a peer. At this

period in Mr. Hubbell's life, the tide which had carried him to this high pinnacle began to recede and though his ambitions were not altogether swept away in this receding tide, the foundations of his future greatness seemed to have been undermined, and he was never again restored to the position he had held in the confidence of his constituents. At the time Mr. Hubbell took his seat in Congress, Andrew Johnson had succeeded to the presidency by reason of the assassination of President Lincoln and during the long struggle in Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States after the Civil War, and in the memorable antagonism between the president and the party that had elected him and had also elected Mr. Hubbell as a representative from Ohio, Mr. Hubbell, unfortunately adopted the views of Andrew Johnson in regard to the policy of reconstruction and thereby alienated himself from the majority of his party and ever afterward was unable to restore himself to its confidence and support. Like the president he drifted away to the policy of the Democratic party, the principles of which he maintained to the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his son, at Bellville, Richland County, Ohio, on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1890. Mr. Hubbell delivered a noted speech in Congress on February 5, 1866, on the subject of reconstruction, in support of President Johnson's policy, in which he maintained that Johnson was simply carrying out the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, viz., the policy of peace, forgiveness, reconciliation and restoration. In illustrating the character of Lincoln in the line of policy adopted by Johnson, Mr. Hubbell in the closing of his speech quoted these lines:

"The quality of mercy is not strained.  
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.  
It is twice blest:  
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

Which quotation would seem to give a key to Mr. Hubbell's own motives in the course he adopted and in the closing paragraphs of that memorable speech, he said: "I





heartily approve of what has been done by the president. In our deliberations it seems to me our aim should be to heal and not to irritate, to bind up the nation's wounds and so conduct our legislation as to restore to all parts of our heretofore unhappy and distracted country, peace, concord and harmony."

Mr. Hubbell, up to this time had been a Whig and a Republican in his party affiliations. He had been, in fact, one of the organizers of the Republican party. He had been presidential elector on the Fremont and Dayton ticket in 1856. Mr. Hubbell's political career did not wholly end with his accepting the policy of President Johnson; he was appointed minister to Portugal by President Johnson, but owing to the bitter contest between the president and the Republican senate, his nomination was not confirmed. Mr. Hubbell was nominated in the autumn of 1869 by the Democratic Party, in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, at that time composed of Delaware and Licking Counties, for the office of State Senator and was elected, but after having served one year, he resigned for the purpose of accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, but he was defeated by his Republican opponent, Hon. John Beatty, of Morrow County, Ohio.

Mr. Hubbell was in many respects one of the most remarkable men the county has ever produced. He studied closely and very carefully the political events of his state and nation. He possessed a marvelous memory and was well versed in the history, lives and genealogy of all the public men of the nation. There were but few of the prominent families of this county with whom he was not personally acquainted, and his friends and acquaintances were such as desired to honor and promote him.

There was a time when Mr. Hubbell might have commanded the highest honors and distinctions within the gift of his constituents. There are yet many living witnesses who date the inspiration of their success to the friendly aid and counsel he gave them. It was his peculiar pride to extend a helping hand to some

young man struggling for recognition in law, medicine, politics or military services and to no one who asked his aid or assistance did he turn away and in his declining years it was a great comfort to him to hear from these persons, that they appreciated those acts of kindness and that they held him in grateful remembrance.

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COL. WILLIAM P. REID was born in Oxford Township, Delaware County, Ohio, on the eighth day of January, A. D., 1825. His advantages in early life for an education were very meager. During his boyhood Oxford Township was new and the schools were few and far between, so that Mr. Reid's early education was limited and during all his life he felt the loss of an early education. Though he labored under this disadvantage, he was not by any means an uneducated man. He became a close student of human nature and was one of the most careful lawyers in the selection of a jury that Delaware County ever produced. What he lacked in early education and training he overcame by arduous study and industry. He was admitted to the Bar in the year 1849, and he immediately located in Delaware. He served as a Justice of the Peace, but through his perseverance and industry he soon rose to distinction in his profession. His greatest success was in the management of a case before a jury. He prepared his case with great care; he saw the witnesses and knew what they would say; he knew the jury and all their surroundings, and when he came to argue the facts and testimony to the jury, his good common sense enabled him to select the strongest points in his favor and to pass by the weak ones, so that the jury was apt to see the case as he saw it. Early in his practice he made the trial of personal injury cases a specialty, and he became an expert in that particular branch of the practice, so that for many years before his death he had a reputation for being one of the best jury lawyers in the State and his services were sought in important cases, not only in his own but in many other counties of the State, and many of his cases were carried to the



courts of last resort and became leading authorities in personal injury cases.

During the second year of the Civil war Mr. Reid organized the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was made its Colonel, and it was this fact which gave him the title of Colonel. He was compelled to resign by reason of sickness and after recuperating for a time he again took up the practice of his profession. He became the law partner of Henry J. Eaton with whom he was associated in the practice for many years, the style of the firm being Reid and Eaton. He afterward formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas E. Powell, which continued to the time of Colonel Reid's death, the style of this firm being Reid & Powell.

Colonel Reid was an ardent Democrat in his political views, and was called to fill several important positions by his party, yet he never devoted his time and talents to politics; his time and energy was principally devoted to his chosen profession. He was elected State Senator by his party, for the Sixteenth District, composed of Delaware and Licking Counties, serving in the Fifty-third General Assembly during the years 1874 and 1875. These positions he filled with his usual perseverance and industry and he soon became a leader in the Senate. But his greatest success in life was in his professional career, and in this he had few equals and in his management of jury cases he had no superiors. He died in the prime of his manhood, on the twenty-second day of January, A. D., 1879, at the age of fifty-four years, having worn out his life by ardent work devoted to his profession.

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HOMER MCKENDREE CARPER was born in Licking County, Ohio, July 24, 1826. He died at Delaware, Ohio, January 14, 1895, having almost completed his three score and ten years when called to his final reward. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Carper, a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his early education from the teachings of his mother and in the public schools.

He was a student for a short time in the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. In November, 1844, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and completed a classical course, and was graduated with honors in 1848. His attachment for his alma mater lead him to locate in Delaware and he afterward became a member of the Board of Trustees of his chosen university and was its trusted counsel at the time of his death.

Mr. Carper studied law at Lancaster, Ohio, under the tutorship of those great masters of the profession, Thomas Ewing and Hocking H. Hunter, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1850, having imbibed from these eminent teachers, the great principles of the law, which he ever afterward taught and followed. He settled in Delaware and commenced the practice of his profession as a partner with Hon. James R. Hubbell, then a leading member of the Delaware County Bar. At the end of three years this partnership was dissolved and a new one was formed with Hon. Thomas C. Jones, which continued until Mr. Jones was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court. In the year 1862 he became associated with Hon. J. D. Van Deman in a partnership which continued for a period of almost thirty years. By that time Mr. Carper had obtained a sufficiency for the support of himself and family and he gradually retired from active practice and often refused to accept new business. A few of his clients, however, clung to him and insisted upon his legal services when they needed a counsellor or had important litigation. One of these clients was the C. C. C. & St. L. Railway Company, which he had served as counsel for many years.

Mr. Carper had few aspirations for official honors. He declined a nomination for the Common Pleas Bench in the year 1881, although urged to accept by the members of the Delaware County Bar. He was however a delegate from this congressional district to the National Republican Convention which nominated Benjamin F. Harrison for President of the United States. He served Delaware County for two terms as prosecuting



attorney. Mr. Carper, like many of the older school of attorneys, was well versed in the common law. He argued from its principles and presented his cases to the court and jury upon its theories and precepts rather than from cases cited. He was, therefore, what would be styled an elementary practitioner rather than a case lawyer. He was a man of great scholarly attainments and he drew about him a circle of admirers who delighted in his conversation. He enjoyed his home to which he was greatly attached, and he rarely spent an evening away from his own fireside. Mr. Carper died very suddenly and his death created a great shock in the community. The Bar in which he had been so long a prominent figure adopted a memorial which was spread upon the court records as an inspiration to his brethren and fellow members of the Bar.

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LEANDER J. CRITCHFIELD graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in the class of 1849. He studied law with Judge Finch and was admitted to the Bar soon after, and then became the law partner of Mr. Finch and for several years their names are attached to numerous pleadings in the Clerk's office, and Mr. Critchfield's name is attached to many other papers recorded in the records of the county. He was a successful practitioner at the Delaware County Bar, until he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His first volume of the reports entitled, "The Ohio State Reports," being the fifth volume of the new series, was published in the year 1858, beginning with the decisions of that court in the term of December, 1855. He remained official reporter of the court until the year 1872, when he published his last volume of the new series. His duties as reporter were ably and faithfully performed, and these reports remain as an honorable monument to his professional abilities and industry. Soon after he began the publication of the reports he removed to Columbus, where he continued his practice in Franklin and surrounding Counties. For many years he resided on a farm near Flint, just over the Delaware County line in the edge of Franklin

County, and went to his office in Columbus, Ohio, by train. He died about ten years ago, having accumulated an abundance for his family.

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HON. JOHN D. VAN DEMAN is the Nestor of the Delaware County Bar. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the twelfth day of February, 1832. His father, Rev. Henry Van Deman, was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and was pastor of the church in Delaware for nearly forty years. His mother, Sarah Darlington, was a daughter of General Joseph Darlington, who was one of the pioneers in the settlement of the Northwest Territory, and was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Ohio and a member of the convention held to frame the first constitution of the State.

When a child Mr. Van Deman received his primary lessons from Mrs. Murray, in the basement of the building located on the Court House lot, being the same building where he afterwards completed his legal studies, preparatory to his admission to the Bar. (President R. B. Hayes had been a student at this same school.) Mr. Van Deman completed the classical course in Ohio Wesleyan University, and received his degree in the year 1851, and is now one of the oldest graduates of that institution. Immediately upon his graduation he entered the law office of Messrs. Powell and Buck, where he completed his course in law in the year 1853, and was admitted to the Bar before the District Court of Delaware County, which was presided over by Allen G. Thurman, then chief justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. He began the practice in Delaware, soon achieving a success which was very gratifying. His first partnership was with Judge Thomas W. Powell, which continued until the year 1862, the success of which may be seen by reference to the court records, where the names of Powell and Van Deman, attorneys, appear subscribed to numerous pleadings. He then entered into a partnership with the late Homer M. Carper, which was maintained without interruption until the year 1887, when Mr. Van Deman retired



from a general practice. At the time of this dissolution, it was the oldest law firm in the State, having been in existence for nearly thirty years. During all this time the relations of Mr. Carper and Mr. Van Deman were not only friendly and cordial but were of the closest intimacy. The firm name was known as Carper & Van Deman, and this firm was for many years employed in most of the important cases tried in the county, as will appear by reference to the Court Journal and other records of the court.

Mr. Van Deman's first case was one which afterwards became famous by reason of the principle established in it when it reached the Supreme Court of Ohio. It was a question affecting the grade of streets and it became a leading authority throughout the states on that subject. The title of the case was James W. Crawford vs. the Village of Delaware, and the same is reported in the Seventh O. S. R., Page 459. Judge Thomas W. Powell was associated with Mr. Van Deman in the trial of the case. Mr. Crawford had brought suit against the village of Delaware for damages for cutting down the grade in front of his residence. On a hearing in the court, Judge Powell was trying to call to mind a Latin maxim which he thought was applicable to the case but which for the time being he could not recall. Finally, Judge Finch, who was a fine Latin scholar, said to Mr. Powell, "You refer to the Maxim, 'Dammum absque injuria,'" "Yes, yes," said Judge Powell, "that is it." Mr. Crawford, who was pleading his own case and was not a Latin scholar, at once replied, "I will show you, Mr. Powell, before I get through with you, whether it is a damn tight squeeze."

There were very few important cases tried in the courts of Delaware County, during the time of Mr. Van Deman's active relations with the Bar, in which he was not engaged. One of the most celebrated cases which he managed was that of the prosecution of L. Houck, who was a manipulator of three card monte. Houck had killed a man on a Hocking Valley train just before the train stopped at the Delaware station. He was indicted for murder and

Mr. Van Deman was employed to prosecute the case. Of his argument to the jury in the trial of the case, the *Ohio State Journal* said, "His address was admired by all who heard it. It was clear and sound in argument and his rhetoric was unusually fine, his speech was pronounced one of the best ever delivered at the Bar of Delaware County." Houck was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for many years.

Another celebrated case was one growing out of the failure of a bank at Logansport in the State of Indiana. The case was tried in the Federal Court at Toledo, Ohio. An attempt was made on the part of the Indiana bank management to hold Mr. E. R. Thompson, a non-resident, as a stockholder in the bank. There was a verdict on the first trial against Mr. Thompson. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, and the judgment was reversed, after a delay of many years. The case was again tried and a verdict was had in favor of Mr. Thompson's estate, he having been called long years before to his final account.

Mr. Van Deman always prepared his pleadings with great care and tried his cases in court with great skill. Politically Mr. Van Deman has always been a Republican, but rarely aspires to political honors. He was satisfied with the emoluments as well as the fame which a lawyer who attends strictly to the profession may secure. He was just entering his professional career when the Republican party was organized. He took a great interest in it and in 1856 he took the stump in support of Fremont and the new political platform which opposed the further extension of slavery into the territories.

He became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln in the year 1859, when Mr. Lincoln made his great speech from the east side of the State House in the city of Columbus, against Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Van Deman was so charmed with the great simplicity and true nobility of the martyr president that he became one of his most zealous adherents. He continued in his work as a campaign orator until after the close of the campaign of 1884,





when he retired from the political field, leaving the more arduous service to younger men. But in the campaign of 1896, he again entered the political arena and under the appointment of the national committee made many speeches in Ohio and spent about four weeks in Kansas, most of the time in the district of "Sockless" Jerry Simpson.

Mr. Van Deman was four years prosecuting attorney of Delaware County. He was mayor of the city of Delaware for two terms and in the year 1876 was a candidate for judge of the Common Pleas Court, on the Republican ticket, in the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial district and later was a candidate for circuit judge of the Fifth Judicial District on the Republican ticket, but in both cases the Democratic majority was so great that even though he ran more than one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, he was unsuccessful. Mr. Van Deman has been for several terms a member of the City Council and was its presiding officer most of the time and was recognized as one of its most useful members. Mr. Van Deman's disposition is to be conservative, believing that permanent success for the county will be found in guarding carefully the public expenses and public treasury. He is in favor of reducing the taxes to a minimum and he would exact of public officials, performance of their duty and an honest execution of the public trust.

Mr. Van Deman was a lieutenant in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, and is a charter member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R., and was its post commander. He served as aid on the staff of General Alger, grand commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M.; Delaware Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M. and a member of Delaware Council, No. 84, R. & S. M.

Mr. Van Deman has displayed great talent for business and is one of Delaware's most prosperous citizens. He assisted in organizing the Columbus and Toledo Railway Company and was one of its directors for many years. He was its counsel for thirty-five years

and was counsel for the Big Four Railway for about the same length of time. He has been a director in the First National Bank of Delaware for many years and is now its president. He helped to organize the first building association in Delaware and was its president and he is now a member of the Board of Directors of the Fidelity Building Association and Loan Company.

Mr. Van Deman is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Delaware and is now its senior warden. He has served for many years as president of the Board of Trustees for the Diocese of Southern Ohio, which board has the management of the church property of the diocese and the investment of its charitable and benevolent funds.

In the year 1903, Mr. Van Deman having completed fifty years of active work at the bar, retired from the profession, having accumulated a sufficiency for himself and family. He spends his winters in his southern home and his summers at his home in Delaware, where he enjoys the utmost confidence and respect of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

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GENERAL JOHN S. JONES was born February 12, 1836, in Champaign County, Ohio, and died in Delaware, Ohio, April 11, 1903. He lived on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools until his great desire for an education led him to the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed his course of study in the year 1855, supporting himself in the meantime by teaching school. In the autumn of the year 1855 he began the study of law in the office of Thomas W. Powell and was admitted to the Bar in the autumn of the year 1857. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Delaware, Ohio, with gratifying success and was soon elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware County. He had not served out his first term when the Civil War began. He was among the first to volunteer from this county in the Union army. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Regiment O. V. I., but was immediately elected first lieutenant of the company and on the twenty-fifth day of Sep-



tember, 1862, he was promoted to captain of Company B, of said regiment and served until the expiration of his term of service. He returned to his home and again in the autumn of the year 1864, he organized the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment, becoming its colonel, and which he commanded until the close of the war. He was breveted brigadier-general at the close of the war, for meritorious service and gallant conduct in the war.

General Jones was mustered out of the service, July 27, 1865, and returned to Delaware and entered upon the practice of his profession and was on the second day of April, 1866, elected mayor of the city of Delaware. In October of the same year he was again elected prosecuting attorney of the county, which office he held for four years. In the year 1872, he was appointed trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, one of the most noble institutions of this State. He was president of its Board of Trustees for many years. He gave to this institution much of his best thought and many hours of his most valuable time and cherished for it a most kindly feeling up to the date of his death. He was presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket in the year 1872, representing the Ninth Congressional District. He was elected to Congress in the year 1876 from said Ninth District, serving as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, but was deprived of a second term by a "gerrymander" of the district. He was elected to the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth General Assemblies of the State of Ohio, in which assemblies he served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Having served his county, district and State so well and faithfully, his neighbors and fellow citizens called upon him to serve them in the City Council, which position he filled with as much zeal and ardor as the more responsible positions he had heretofore held. He was afterward, by reason of his faithfulness, chosen a member of the Board of Education, which position he held for many years. He was the instigator of the City Library Association and was a member of its board of Trustees at the time of his death. This organization was the means of bringing

to our city the beautiful Carnegie Library building of which our citizens are so justly proud. Notwithstanding the many positions he held, General Jones was a faithful student in his chosen profession and he became one of the best lawyers in central Ohio. He entered into a partnership for the practice of law, with Jackson Hipple, about the year 1866, which partnership continued for four years. The firm was known as Jones & Hipple. In the year 1870, he formed a partnership with the writer of this sketch. This firm was known as Jones & Lytle and continued for twenty-five years, the partnership having been dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of April, 1895. At this time both his sons having been admitted to the Bar, he formed a partnership with them and the new firm was known as J. S. Jones & Sons. This partnership continued until about the year 1899, when Carroll H., the younger son, withdrew and went to Chicago, where he is now located. He then continued the practice with his elder son, William B. This firm was known as Jones & Jones, which partnership continued to the time of Mr. Jones' death, he having appeared in court but a few weeks prior to his death.

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HENRY C. GODMAN was the son of General J. W. Godman, who resided in Marion County, Ohio, and who was an attorney-at-law in that county. The subject of this sketch was born in Marion, Ohio, where he received his early education. He came to Delaware as a lawyer, having been a practitioner in that county; having been a law partner at one time of Judge W. Z. Davis, now on the bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio and it is said Judge Davis was a former law student of Mr. Godman.

He first formed a partnership with John J. Glover, the style of the firm being Godman & Glover. This partnership was soon dissolved and Mr. Godman soon thereafter went into the firm of Reid & Powell, the style of the firm being Reid, Powell and Godman. This lasted until after the death of Colonel Reid, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Godman retiring. He soon removed to Columbus,



Ohio, where he went into other business, at which he succeeded and became quite wealthy. He died during the winter of 1908.

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HON. EARLY F. POPPLETON was one of most prominent representatives of the legal profession in Delaware County and was also one of its most influential political leaders, both in county and state politics and he was chosen to fill many positions of trust by his Democratic adherents.

He was born in Richland County, Ohio, on the twenty-ninth day of September, 1834. His father, Samuel Poppleton, was a native of Vermont, where he was born July 2, 1793. He acquired a fair English education and was a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and often preached, though he devoted the greater part of his life to merchandising. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the War of 1812, where he served his country until the close of the war. At the close of the war he removed to the state of New York and in the year 1818, came to Ohio and settled in Richland County, where he engaged in merchandising for many years and it was while he lived in this county that the subject of this sketch was born.

Mr. Poppleton's mother's name before marriage was Julia A. Smith. She was the second wife of Samuel Poppleton. She was born in the Dominion of Canada, though she was descended from New York ancestry. From this union there was born to Samuel and Julia A. Poppleton, a family of children who became very prominent in the business, legal and social circles of this and other states. Emery E., the eldest son, became the manager of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company. Parthinia P., became the wife of Judge Stevenson Burke. Damaris A. became the wife of George B. Lake, chief justice of the Supreme Bench of the State of Nebraska. Early F., the subject of this sketch. Houston H., for many years attorney for the Big Four Railway Company, and Julia C., who became the wife of Colonel Thomas H. Linnell, completed the family.

Early F. Poppleton received his early education in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he entered the Wilcox High School at Bellville, Ohio. He also attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for three years. In the year 1855 he entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Judge Burke, at Elyria, Ohio, and completed his course and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1858.

He returned to Delaware after his admission to the Bar, to look after the affairs of his father, who was at that time living in Delaware. In the spring of the year 1861, he opened an office in this city and began the practice of his chosen profession, which he followed continuously to the date of his death, which occurred at Delaware, Ohio, May 6, 1899. Mr. Poppleton was an able advocate; he was sought by his clientage in particular for his ability in that direction and also by his fellow members of his profession, when they had a close question to the jury, and when they had grave doubts about the result of the verdict. He was keen and quick in his perceptions and was ready for any emergency which might develop in the trial of a case and he often wrung from a jury through his great eloquence a verdict, which, but for his efforts, might have been given to his opponent. Mr. Poppleton was perhaps best known to the public through his official life. He served for six years as a member of the City Council and was its president most of that time. It was during the time he was a member of that body, that the water works were built and the electric light plant was put in, also the electric railway was built, to all of which he gave his ardent support. He was elected to the Ohio State Senate from the Sixteenth Ohio Senatorial District, composed of Delaware and Licking Counties, in the year 1870 and in the year 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, at that time composed of Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Knox and Morrow Counties. Mr. Poppleton was for many years a prominent leader in the Democratic councils of his State and there were but few great issues promulgated by that party,



in which he was not greatly interested and in his early death the party lost one of its most valued counsellors.

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HENRY JAMES EATON was the son of James and Elizabeth (Caulkins) Eaton. He was born October 25, 1828, in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio. James Eaton was for many years surveyor of Delaware County and the early records of the county are replete with his doings. He was very careful and particular about his surveys and marking his corners, and his son, the subject of this sketch, must have inherited much of his father's carefulness and particularity. The family lived on a farm near Cheshire, in Berlin Township, at the date of the son's birth. Henry J. Eaton received his early education in the public schools of his native township. The family removed to Delaware in the year 1844, and Henry J. soon entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in the year 1849. He studied law with Thomas W. Powell and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1853. He began the practice in the city of Delaware and soon formed a partnership with Colonel William P. Reid, for the practice of law, which continued until the year 1866, when Mr. Eaton, owing to failing health, was obliged to withdraw from the practice. His health having improved, he again opened an office in the Reid and Powell Block, where he continued his practice for many years. A few years before his death he gave up his office, yet he continued his practice up to a short time before his death. His clients went to his home and met and consulted him there. Mr. Eaton never aspired to become a trial lawyer and he seldom argued a case to a jury, yet he was one of the most careful and technical lawyers at the Delaware County Bar. He prepared his cases with the greatest care and his opponent before the court never knew when he was to meet some technical question which might put him out of the case.

Mr. Eaton never aspired to hold office; in fact, he never held an elective office during the long period he practiced law. Up to the summer of the year 1903, his many clients con-

tinued to see him at his home, and he continued to see and meet them in this quiet, easy way. He died September, A. D., 1903.

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GENERAL JOHN CALVIN LEE. John C. Lee was born in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He was the son of Hugh Lee, one of the pioneer tanners of Brown Township. The subject of this sketch received his early education and began his career of usefulness in the city of Delaware. He chose the profession of the law and studied his profession here and was admitted to the Bar, but he never became an active practitioner in this county. He removed to Tiffin, Ohio, from which place he entered the army as colonel of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., in the Civil War. He later became colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, O. V. I., and was breveted brigadier-general. He was nominated for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, on the ticket with General R. B. Hayes in the year 1867, after the close of the Civil War.

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JUDGE CHARLES H. McELROY was born at Gambier, Ohio, March 19, 1830. His parents, Rev. James McElroy and Maria (Burrows) McElroy, were natives of Ireland. They were married in Ireland in 1828 and came directly to Kenyon College, where he taught for some time. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He removed to Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1832 and was rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. He removed to Staunton, Virginia, in the year 1840, at which place the subject of this sketch received his early education. Judge McElroy attended the Law School of the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1850-1851 and 1851-1852. He was admitted to the Bar by the Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia at Lewisburg in the summer of the year 1852. He immediately came to Delaware, where his parents had removed. He engaged in civil engineering for a few years but returned to Delaware and was admitted to the Bar of Ohio in the year 1855, when he began the practice. In the year 1857 and 1858 and again in 1878 Judge McElroy was elected





mayor of Delaware by the citizens without regard to party and with but little opposition.

In August, 1861, Judge McElroy enlisted as a private in Company D, Twentieth Regiment, O. V. I. He soon became captain of the company and in August, 1862, by reason of his meritorious conduct and at the request of the governor of Ohio and on order of the War Department, he was transferred to the Ninety-sixth Regiment O. V. I. and was appointed major of the regiment. He remained with the command in the campaign down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo Rivers and Chickasaw Bayou, but his failing health admonished him that unless he quit the service, he would not be able to reach his home alive, and soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, therefore, he resigned his command and came home and after a partial recovery he again began the practice of his profession. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the autumn of 1881 and again in the autumn of 1886, in the first Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Delaware, Knox and Licking, and served from February, 1882, to February, 1892, and his opinions as a judge were always recognized by members of the Bar as able. He was a close student of the principles of the law and his early reading had made him a recognized authority on what is known as the common law. After he retired from the bench he again took up the practice, which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred March 1, 1904. He was solicitor for the Fidelity Building Association and Loan Company up to the time of his death. He was associated at various times during his long continued practice, with Hon. Early F. Poppleton, Hon. Henry S. Culver and Hon. George W. Carpenter, the styles of his several partnerships being Poppleton & McElroy, McElroy & Culver, and Carpenter & McElroy.

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JACKSON HIPPLE was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1835. His parents, George and Nancy Hipple, immigrated to Ohio in the year 1842 and settled on a farm near Kilbourn, in Brown Township,

Delaware County, where the subject of this sketch resided and received his early education. He was educated in the public schools of Brown Township and was fortunate to have been a pupil of Charles Neil, who for many years taught in that township and who always impressed upon his pupils the principles of a thorough mathematical education. Mr. Hipple was in early life apprenticed to a harness-maker in the village of Eden, where he worked for several years at his trade. But having higher ambitions, he left the farm and his trade and came to Delaware, entering the Ohio Wesleyan University, and where he studied for some time. He had determined upon a professional career, and being in haste to begin it, he left the college and entered the law office of Hon. James R. Hubbell, who was at that time and for many years thereafter a successful practitioner at the Bar of Delaware County. Mr. Hipple was admitted to the Bar in the year 1861 and he immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Delaware, where he continued the practice for over forty-two years. Mr. Hipple was for some years a law partner of General J. S. Jones, the style of the firm being Jones & Hipple. He was later a partner of F. M. Joy, the style of the partnership being Hipple & Joy.

Mr. Hipple applied himself studiously to the practice of his profession and never coveted office or political preferment. Though never a seeker of office, he was called upon by his fellow citizens to fill some of the most trustworthy offices in both the city and county of Delaware. He was called upon by the citizens of his ward to fill the office of city councilman and was made president of the City Council. He was elected solicitor of the city of Delaware and was also elected mayor of the city of Delaware. He also served as justice of the peace of Delaware Township and was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware County. In all of these offices he was faithful in the discharge of every duty and acquitted himself with honor. Mr. Hipple was a faithful student of the law and an able practitioner. He prepared his briefs with great care and was always ready and persistent in the trial of a



case. At a time when his country most needed his services he answered its call. He enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., and served with his command until his regiment was discharged. He was subsequently a member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R.

Mr. Hipple in early life became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He joined William Street Methodist Church in 1863, but when that church was divided and Asbury Church was built he became one of the charter members and retained his membership up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1903. His funeral was attended by the members of the Delaware County Bar as a body.

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HON. JOHN J. GLOVER was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 12, 1835. His father's name was Samuel Glover and his mother's maiden name was Eliza Thompson McKesson. He was educated in the public schools in the county of his birth and at Allegheny College, from which he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He studied law with the law firm of Carroll & Glover and was admitted to the Bar at Zanesville, Ohio, in the year 1860. He immediately started to the great West in pursuit of a location and landed in the gold fields of Colorado. Having imbibed the spirit of mining which was so prevalent in that locality at the time, he engaged in gold mining, with some success, but not having been accustomed to the severities of a miner's life, he soon returned to his father's home in Belmont County, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1861. He had just opened an office for the practice of his profession in St. Clairesville, Ohio, when the first call for volunteers in the Union army was made. He joined the first company of volunteers from St. Clairesville and entered the service of his country, where he remained during that, and his re-enlistment for over three and a half years. He enlisted as a private, was promoted to second lieutenant and to captain, and was in all the battles in which his command engaged.

He came to Delaware in the year 1868 and opened an office and began the practice of his profession. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware County in the autumn of 1876 and served for one term. He was appointed clerk in the office of the first comptroller of the treasury, January 5, 1882, and immediately went to Washington, D. C., and entered upon the duties of his office, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year. In the year 1894 he was transferred to the Department of Justice, with an increased salary, and in the year 1900 he was promoted to the office of chief of the division of accounts, at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per year, which position he at present holds with a corps of twenty-five clerks to assist him.

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DAVID HUMPHREYS was born in Radnor Township, in Delaware County, Ohio. He was the son of Hugh Humphreys, who came to Radnor from Wales at an early date. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his native township. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in the year 1860. He then studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He located at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he remained for several years and then returned to Delaware, Ohio, where he opened an office about the year 1870 and began the practice of his chosen profession. He planted and laid out two additions to the city of Delaware, Ohio, in the winter of 1870-1871 and became well identified with the city but he only remained a few years. He located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced for a number of years and then removed to New York City, where he pursued his profession up to the time of his death which occurred several years ago in that city.

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HON. THOMAS E. POWELL was born at Delaware, Ohio, on the twentieth day of February, 1842. His father, Thomas W. Powell, was a lawyer and for many years a leader at the Delaware Bar. The mother of Thomas E. Powell was Elizabeth Gordon, a native of Ohio. Thomas E. Powell obtained his early





PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RADNOR



RESIDENCE OF F. P. HILLS, DELAWARE



PUBLIC SCHOOL, RADNOR



BAPTIST CHURCH, RADNOR



education in the public schools of Delaware. At the early age of thirteen years he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University and graduated in the year 1863 at the age of nineteen years. He then enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, O. V. I., and served out his time with said regiment. In the month of May, 1864, he again enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. N. G. I., and was discharged with the command as a lieutenant of the company.

He at once entered his father's office as a student of the law and was admitted to the Bar in 1865, and during the same year he formed a partnership with William P. Reid, which continued up to the time of the death of Mr. Reid. During the existence of this partnership there were but a few contested cases in the Delaware County courts in which the firm of Reid & Powell were not interested. A few years before the death of Colonel Reid the firm associated with them Henry C. Godman, formerly of Marion, Ohio, and the style of the new firm was Reid, Powell & Godman. After the death of Colonel Reid, Mr. Powell associated with himself, John S. Gill, and the style of the new firm was Powell & Gill. Later their law student, Frank A. Kauffman, was taken into the new firm after his admission to the bar and the style of the new firm was Powell, Gill & Kauffman, which partnership continued up to the time of Mr. Powell's removal to Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Powell was always interested in the politics of his State and nation. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for president of the United States and was a candidate for presidential elector on the Greeley ticket. In the year 1875, he received the nomination for attorney general on the Democratic ticket, with Governor William Allen. In the year 1879 he placed General Thomas Ewing in nomination for governor, in the State convention and in the year 1882, he did the same for James W. Newman, when he was nominated for secretary of the State and the same year Mr. Powell was the Democratic

nominee for Congress in the old Ninth District and although he was not elected he carried Delaware County by a handsome majority. In the year 1883, Durbin Ward (that faithful Democratic war horse) selected Mr. Powell to present his name to the State convention. In the year 1884, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and at the request of Governor George Hoadly, placed that gentleman's name in nomination for the presidency. During the year 1885 he was chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee and in the year 1887 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of Ohio, and although defeated at the polls he ran about ten thousand votes ahead of his ticket. Mr. Powell has always taken an interest in educational matters. He has been for a number of years one of the trustees of his alma mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University, in which institution he has always been greatly interested.

He moved to Columbus about the year 1887, where he is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with his eldest son, Edward T. Powell, and where he has ever since kept up his active interest in the politics of the State.

Mr. Powell has many friends and acquaintances in Delaware and not a few of his old clients here call on him when they have need of the services of an attorney. Since his removal to Columbus, Mr. Powell has extended his practice as a corporation lawyer. He is the general attorney for the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio. He has also been the attorney for the Sugar Refining Company of New York and the Standard Oil Company of New York and has been engaged in many of the most important cases in Ohio.

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JUDGE JOHN A. CONE was born January 17, 1836, in the city of Delaware, Ohio. His father's name was John W. Cone and his mother's name was Mary (Williams) Cone. The father was a pioneer of Delaware County, having been born in that portion of the county which comprises Kingston Township, in the





year 1809. His mother, Mary Williams, was born in South Wales.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Thompson Township and he received his early education in the public schools of that township. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University during the years 1858 and 1859 and began the study of law with the firm of Reid & Eaton in the year 1861. During the time he was completing his course in law, he taught in the public schools in this and other counties and he was admitted to the Bar by the District Court of this county in the year 1865. He immediately opened an office in Delaware and began the practice of his chosen profession. He became the editor of the *Delaware Weekly Herald* for about six months of the year 1867. In the year 1868 Mr. Cone settled in Delhi (now Radnor), in Radnor Township, Delaware County, where he resided for about thirty years and continued the practice of his profession. He was elected justice of the peace of that township, which office he held for eighteen successive years. At the same time he became clerk of that township, which position he held for sixteen years. He also had charge of the public schools of that village at this time, which he taught for many years. During the time that John T. Evans was clerk of the court of Delaware County, Mr. Cone occupied the position as his deputy for about two years. Mr. Cone was also postmaster of the village of Radnor for many years during the time he lived there. He returned to Delaware and opened an office for the practice of his profession in the spring of 1897. He was nominated for the office of probate judge by the Democratic party of Delaware County in the summer of 1905, to which office he was duly elected in November of that year. He assumed the responsibility of his office February 9, 1906, and is the present incumbent.

In the early part of the Civil War Mr. Cone enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I., and served until the discharge of the regiment. He again enlisted on the second day of May, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth

Regiment, O. V. I., and he became the first lieutenant of his company and served with the command until the regiment was discharged August 24, 1864. Fraternally, Mr. Cone is a member of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R., and is affiliated with Radnor Lodge, I. O. O. F.

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HON. JAMES R. LYTLE was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, on the ninth day of April, A. D., 1841. He is the son of James and Catharine (Freymyer) Lytle. The parents were natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and were of Scotch-Irish and German descent, respectively. They located in Fairfield County, Ohio, about the year 1837. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of his native county and worked on his father's farm until twenty years of age, when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in the autumn of 1861. After one year in the University, his brother having enlisted in the Union Army, he returned to the farm and took up the management of affairs there. In the month of May, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment, O. V. I., and served out the term of his enlistment and was discharged with the regiment.

At the completion of his term of service, he again entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, completing the classical course in that institution, with the class of 1868. Having commenced the study of law during his college course he was admitted to the Bar in the month of June in the year 1869. He immediately began the practice of law in Fremont, Ohio. He remained in that city for one year and in the summer of the year 1870, he returned to Delaware and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, General John S. Jones, which partnership continued for twenty-five years, the style of the partnership being Jones & Lytle. During the existence of this partnership the firm of Jones & Lytle were employed in most of the important cases tried in Delaware County.

After the dissolution of the partnership with General Jones, Mr. Lytle continued his



practice alone and is still in active work. He has devoted much of his time to office work and has been very successful in his practice before the Bureau of Pensions. He has procured for the veterans of the Civil War, their widows, minor children and dependent fathers and mothers, more than fifteen hundred pensions, also hundreds of bounties for these veterans, their widows and heirs at law. Having become very familiar with the bounty records of Delaware County, Mr. Lytle discovered what has been commonly known as "The Bounty Frauds of Delaware County."

Delaware County, during the Civil War, offered bounties to volunteers who would give their credit to its quota, and certain scrip or promises to pay had been issued to the soldier, which were payable to him, his widow or legal heirs or representatives. Many of these had not been paid and certain parties who claimed to represent these veterans, their widows and legal representatives, forged their names to applications and affidavits and procured the allowances of these claims by the commissioners of the county and warrants were issued for the amounts. These forgeries having been discovered by Mr. Lytle before the warrants were paid, the county was thus saved more than twenty thousand dollars, and in addition Mr. Lytle collected for the rightful heirs of these veterans many thousand dollars, having prosecuted many cases from the Common Pleas Court to the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Probably the most notable litigation in which Mr. Lytle ever engaged was the prosecution of two cases for the heirs of Leonard Case, which involved the recovery of real estate in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, of which this well known multi-millionaire died seized, which suits involved the Case Library, the City Hall, about one mile of lake front, about four thousand lots in the city of Cleveland, and about nineteen hundred acres of land adjoining the city, amounting in value to many millions of dollars. The cases were prosecuted through the United States Circuit Court and resulted in a verdict for the defendants in one and a dismissal without prejudice in the other. The time spent and labor performed

in the preparation and trial of these cases was necessarily very great. The defendants in one case numbers six hundred and forty-eight and the lots and tracts of land over four thousand. Opposed to Mr. Lytle in this litigation were the noted legal lights of the Cleveland Bar.

Mr. Lytle has been remarkably arduous and successful in his chosen profession, always manifesting a great interest in his clients' cause, which has made him many personal friends and owing to these traits of character he has succeeded in building up and retaining a large and remunerative practice. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and has filled many positions of trust and responsibility, both in the city and in the church. He is absolutely honest and trustworthy and for a period of more than thirty years he has been regarded by the profession in Delaware and throughout the counties of central Ohio, as an able and successful lawyer. His industry has seemed untiring both in his profession and as a student. Law, history and literature have received constant attention, when not occupied with the cares and duties of his professional engagements. He has always taken an active part in the politics of his county and is recognized as one of the ablest organizers in the county, being also regarded as a careful, conservative and safe leader. He has ever been interested in the young men of Delaware and especially in those who have studied law under his tutelage, several of whom have become prominent lawyers and politicians in this and other counties and states.

Mr. Lytle is the attorney for the Fidelity Building Association and Loan Company of Delaware, Ohio, in which organization he has ever manifested a lively interest.

Fraternally Mr. Lytle is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Hiram Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M.; Delaware Chapter No. 54, R. A. M.; Delaware Council No. 84, R. & S. M., and of George B. Torrence Post, G. A. R.

[The above sketch was prepared by William B. Jones, a member of the Delaware County Bar.]



WILLIAM A. HALL is the only son of John W. Hall and Susan A. Hall. His parents settled in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio, where he was born on the first day of June, 1849. He received his early education in the public schools of his native township, working by turns on his father's farm and attending the district schools in the winter seasons and later he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In the year 1871 he began the study of law with H. C. Carhart of Galion, Ohio. He completed his studies at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in the year 1873. He was admitted to the Bar the same year. He immediately commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Galion, Ohio, where he continued the practice with gratifying success until the year 1876. His parents having moved to Delaware, Mr. Hall came here and opened an office in this city where he has ever since continued the practice of his profession.

Mr. Hall has also engaged in other business which he has prosecuted with success, having been a member of the Board of Directors of the Deposit Banking Company of Delaware, Ohio. He is now the secretary and treasurer of the Hotel Donavin Company and he is the owner of lands in his native township, which he manages successfully and profitably.

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HON. FREDRICK MERRICK JOY was born November 15, 1846, in Delaware, Ohio, and died March 17, 1883, being only a little over thirty-six years of age when called to his long rest. He grew up in the community in which he was born and attended the public schools until he had advanced as far as the course would take him. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in June, 1867. He immediately began the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Reid & Powell, attorneys, and was admitted to the Bar in the summer of 1869, from which time to the date of his death he devoted his energies and talents to the profession of his choice. He was a justice of the peace for two terms and mayor of the city of Delaware for two

terms. He was a law partner of Hon. H. M. Marriott at the time of his death.

He was possessed of a keen and lively humor, but his sarcasm left no sting. In his social relation he was congenial and companionable, but in his domestic life the real beauty of his character shows most resplendent. As a husband he was affectionate and devoted, as a father he was indulgent and kind, as a neighbor civil and obliging, and as a citizen zealous and patriotic, and his early demise was lamented by all who knew him.

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HENRY S. CULVER was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 17, 1854. He attended the public schools while young, worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age. He then attended a select school and later became a teacher in the public schools of the county for two years. He attended the Commercial College at Cleveland, Ohio, for two years, and in the fall of 1874 began the study of law in the office of Judge G. H. Stewart of Columbus, Ohio. He came to Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1875 and entered the office of Hon. H. M. Marriott, where he completed his course of study and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court in the month of June, A. D., 1876. He at once began the practice of his profession in Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Culver is prominent in the politics of the county and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in the year 1878 and was re-elected in 1880. In politics he has always been a Republican. He has shown marked ability as a public speaker and has always commanded the respect of the court and jury. He is a man of fine physique and commanding and dignified bearing. In the spring of the year 1890 he was elected mayor of the city of Delaware, Ohio. He continued the practice of law at Delaware, Ohio, until the autumn of 1897, when he was appointed consul to London, in the Dominion of Canada, which position he held until 1906, at which time he was appointed consul to Cork, in Ireland, which position he is still filling satisfactorily to himself and his friends and to the government of the United States.



HON. FRANCIS MARION MARRIOTT was born in Eden Township, Licking County, Ohio, September 5, 1847. He is the son of Thomas Homewood Marriott and Druzilla (McClelland) Marriott, who were the parents of nine children. Thomas Homewood Marriott was born in Utica, Licking County, Ohio, in the year 1814, being the son of Homewood and Mary (Ridgeley) Marriott who came from the State of Maryland to Ohio in the year 1811. Joshua Marriott, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from France and settled in Maryland in the year 1740. His wife Rachel Ann Homewood, was of English birth.

Thomas Homewood Marriott was a successful farmer of Licking County and was a man of great prominence and local distinction in the community in which he lived. He was an uncompromising Democrat in his political views and he early instilled in the minds of his children his political principles so that his sons, including the subject of this sketch, have never departed from their allegiance to the faith of their father.

F. M. Marriott received his early education in the public schools of Licking County, Daniel Paul being one of his early teachers. In the year 1864 Thomas H. Marriott came to Delaware County with his family and settled in Harlem Township on the farm now owned by his son. The subject of this sketch, Francis M. Marriott, soon thereafter began a higher education by attending school at Central College, Franklin County, Ohio. He afterward attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, teaching at times during the winter terms to enable him to defray the expenses of his education. Mr. Marriott became prominent as a teacher in Delaware and Union Counties, having taught the high school at Sunbury during the year 1870. In the spring of the year 1871 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles H. McElroy, who afterwards became judge of the Common Pleas Court. After three months of study, Mr. Marriott, in order to help defray expenses, taught another term of school at Sunbury, Ohio, and again in the autumn of 1871 resumed the study of his

chosen profession with the law firm of Reid & Powell of Delaware, Ohio, who at that time comprised one of the leading law firms of central Ohio. Mr. Marriott was admitted to the Bar on March 19, 1874. The same year he was nominated by the Democratic Party for prosecuting attorney of Delaware County and he was elected by a majority of four hundred and eighty-nine, the nominal Republican majority of the county at that time being about seven hundred. Mr. Marriott's experience in the office had brought to him a clientele, which made it inexpedient for him to serve a second term and he therefore refused a second nomination, and began a successful practice which he continued until the year 1879, when he was nominated by his party for State Senator in the Sixteenth Senatorial District composed of Delaware and Licking Counties. He was duly elected in October of that year and faithfully and efficiently served his party and district during the Sixty-fourth General Assembly. He became a leader of that body and his counsel was always sought, especially on all parliamentary questions. He was chosen by the Democratic members of the Senate as one of the committee to visit the National Democratic Committee at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of inviting that body to hold the national convention in this State and he with his co-laborers, so prevailed upon that committee that the National Democratic Convention was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1880. To this convention, Mr. Marriott was unanimously chosen as a delegate from the Ninth Congressional District, Delaware County at that time being a part of the Ninth District.

Mr. Marriott was again chosen as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention from the Eighth Congressional District which met in Chicago, in the year 1896 and which nominated as its candidate for president, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and for whose nomination Mr. Marriott was very enthusiastic. In the year 1884, Mr. Marriott was appointed by Governor Hoadley as one of the three managers of the intermediate penitentiary, which position he held for many years,





having been re-appointed by Governor James E. Campbell, Governor William McKinley, Governor Asa S. Bushnell and Governor George K. Nash.

Mr. Marriott's greatest achievements were in the practice of his profession. He has been for many years one of the acknowledged leaders of the Delaware County Bar, and there have been but few hotly contested cases in which he was not employed, either by the plaintiff or defendant. He is an able advocate and his success to the court and jury is largely due to his ability in that direction. Fraternally Mr. Marriott is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having taken all the degrees of both the York and Scottish rites. He has served as master of Hiram Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M., also as high priest of Chapter No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, at Delaware, Ohio.

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CYRUS C. BROOKS is the son of David and Jane (Butler) Brooks. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 29, 1845. He received his early education in the public schools. He attended the high school at Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, and the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, where he prepared himself to teach. He taught in the public schools for a number of years and during the time he was teaching he read law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Powell and Reid, attorneys of Delaware, Ohio, and he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the year 1874. He opened an office in the village of Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, where he has continued the practice ever since. Mr. Brooks, living near the Franklin, Knox and Licking County lines, has practiced in all of these counties as well as in his own county.

He has been elected mayor of the village of Sunbury for four terms and has held that office for eight years. In the early part of his practice he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which office he held for a great number of years and from which he derived the title by which he is most generally known of "Esquire Brooks."

ROYAL DUGLASS ROBINSON was the son of William and Mary Robinson, who resided in Knox County, Ohio. He was born near Danville, Knox County, August 10, 1839, and died in the city of Delaware, Ohio, January 5, 1894. He was educated in the public schools of Knox County, Ohio, and at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He studied law in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1866. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Mt. Vernon, where he remained until the autumn of 1872, when he removed to Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio. He opened an office in November of that year in the village of Sunbury, which he continued to keep up to the time of his death. His practice, however, was not confined to Delaware County, as he had an office in Columbus, Ohio, where he staid part of the time. He was elected mayor of the village of Sunbury about the year 1885, but he declined a re-nomination. This was the only elective office he ever held in the county. He was for many years attorney for the Bank of Sunbury and he was the attorney for the C., A. & C. Railway Company for Delaware and Franklin Counties from the time the road was built to the date of his death. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Meredith March 7, 1861, from which union four children were born, two of whom survive, viz., Harry L. and Edson M. Robinson, who reside in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

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HON. ARCHIBALD LYBRAND is the son of Archibald and Jemima Lybrand, who resided at Tarlton, Pickaway County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born May 23, 1840, while his parents resided in Tarlton. He received his early education in the public schools of that village. His parents came to Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1857, when their son entered the Ohio Wesleyan University with the purpose of completing a classical course, but before he had done so the Civil War began and like many other young men of the university, Mr. Lybrand enlisted in his country's cause; first in Company C, Fourth Regi-



ment, O. V. I., and next in Company E, Seventy-third O. V. I. He was wounded twice, first at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and again at Dallas. After the close of the war, Mr. Lybrand began the study of law in the office of E. F. Poppleton and he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1871. He soon formed a partnership for the practice of law with Mr. Poppleton, his former preceptor, the style of the firm being Poppleton & Lybrand. In the year 1869, Mr. Lybrand was elected mayor of the town of Delaware and served one term.

Mr. Lybrand only practiced for a few years, having with his brother, Robert G. Lybrand, Thomas E. Powell and others, former what has ever since been known as "The Delaware Chair Company." He quit the practice of law and became the head of that institution which has become one of the most successful manufactories of this city.

He was appointed postmaster of the city of Delaware, in the year 1881 and served until 1885, one term. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States in the autumn of 1896 from the Eighth Congressional District, composed at that time of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan and Union Counties and was re-elected to succeed himself in the autumn of 1898, to the Fifty-sixth Congress and served both terms.

He has charge of the Delaware Chair Company as its president and is now traveling in the far east in the interest of that organization.

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JUDGE JOHN SMITH GILL was the son of Mason and Harriett (Granger) Gill. He was born May 9, 1842, at Darby Plains, near Milford Center, Union County, Ohio, and died at Columbus, Ohio, December 12, 1906. Andrew Gill, the grandfather of Judge Gill, was a native of Virginia and was of Irish descent. He immigrated to Ohio with his family in the year 1804, floating down the river in a flat boat, and settled near Cincinnati, Ohio. About the year 1812, at the beginning of the war of that time, he settled in that part of Ohio which became Union County, where Mason

Gill, the father of Judge Gill was born. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and worked on his father's farm until the beginning of the Civil War. In the month of August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army and was assigned to Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, O. V. I., and served with his command until the close of the war. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamunga, Georgia, September 20, 1863, and was sent to the hospital and while he never fully recovered he rejoined his regiment and served with his command and was in every engagement in which his regiment fought, and was with General Sherman's command on his famous march to the sea.

After the close of the war, Mr. Gill returned to his native county, where he taught in the public schools and engaged in farming. During this period he was married to Miss Frances Iva Mitchell, a daughter of John Mitchell of Union County, Ohio. One son was born of this union, Mason Mitchell Gill, who resides with his widowed mother in Columbus, Ohio, and where he is engaged in business.

In the year 1874, John S. Gill removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he entered the law office of Messrs. Reid and Powell, as a law student. He was admitted to the Bar in 1876 and he soon afterward entered the firm as the junior member thereof, the style of the firm being Reid, Powell & Gill. After the death of Colonel Reid, he formed a partnership with Mr. Powell, the title of the new firm being Powell & Gill. During the continuance of this partnership Frank A. Kauffman studied with the firm, and when he was admitted he was taken into the firm and the style of the new firm became Powell, Gill & Kauffman.

Judge Gill was an ardent Democrat, and in the summer of the year 1887 he was nominated by his party for the office of Representative, and he was duly elected and served as a member of the Sixty-eighth General Assembly from Delaware County, being one of the few Democratic members elected from Delaware County since the close of the Civil war. In the summer of the year 1891, Judge Gill was



nominated by his party for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the first subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, from Delaware County, and in the autumn of that year was elected and took his seat in February, 1892. At the close of his term he declined a renomination and soon removed to Columbus, Ohio, and took up the practice of the law in which he continued to the time of his death.

Judge Gill was an active Grand Army man. He was appointed by Governor James E. Campbell, one of the members of the Ohio Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, under an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, providing for such a commission to mark the sites where the Ohio troops were engaged on those fields of battle. The monuments provided for that purpose were dedicated September 25, 1895, in which services Judge Gill took an active part.

Fraternally Judge Gill was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Union Veteran Legion.

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JUDGE GIDEON G. BANKER was born in Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1850. He is the eldest son of Captain Benjamin A. Banker and Elizabeth (Worline) Banker. The parents, soon after the birth of their son, came to Delaware County and located on a farm, where the subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days and received his early education in the public schools.

When Mr. Banker was sixteen years of age, his parents moved to the city of Delaware, and he attended the city schools and prepared himself for a collegiate education. He then entered the Ohio Wesleyan University and took a classical course, being graduated in the month of June, 1873. Mr. Banker immediately entered the office of Messrs. Reid and Powell, attorneys at law, where he read for two years, when he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1875.

He was soon after elected solicitor of the city of Delaware, which position he held for three successive terms. Mr. Banker continued the practice in Delaware County until about

the year 1888, when he was employed as a traveling agent for a collecting association, in which agency he continued for five years, during which time he resided in Delaware, Ohio. In the year 1893, Mr. Banker removed to Findlay, Ohio, where he opened an office and began the practice of his chosen profession. In 1902 he received the nomination for the office of probate judge by the Democratic Party of Hancock County and was duly elected at the November election of that year. He assumed the duties of his office on the ninth day of February, 1903. He was re-nominated by the same party in the year 1905 to succeed himself, and was again elected and he is now the present incumbent. His second term will expire February 8, 1909.

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OTWAY CAREY COWGILL was born in Logan County, Ohio, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1846. His parents' names were Daniel and Mary (Everett) Cowgill. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county. The family came to Delaware County in the year 1859, and located on a farm in Delaware Township, where the subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm and attended the public schools. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for about two years and then entered the law office of Messrs. Reid and Powell, attorneys at law, where he studied for two years and in the year 1877 he was admitted to the Bar. He was elected township clerk of Delaware Township in the year 1875, and in the year 1876 was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for two terms. He opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, immediately after his admission to the Bar and began to practice his chosen profession. In the year 1883 he returned to Logan County and opened an office in Bellefontaine, the county seat, where he continued his practice for three years. He then moved to the west and located in Sterling, in the State of Kansas, where he died July 31, 1888.

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EUGENE D. HAMILTON was the son of John Hamilton and Jenette Hamilton. He was born January 15, 1854, in Concord Town-



ship. Delaware County, Ohio. He received his early education in the public schools of that township. He prepared himself for a teacher and taught his first school when he was but seventeen years of age. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for a time, but he finished his course and took his degree from the Northwestern University of Chicago, Illinois, about the year 1877. From the time he began to teach, he supported himself in that way and at intervals attended college, taught, and studied law, and he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1878. He immediately opened an office in the city of Delaware and began the practice of his chosen profession. He was married to Miss Alice E. Freshwater on the fifteenth day of January, 1880. He was elected solicitor of the city of Delaware, Ohio, in April, 1880, but he only lived about two months after he had taken his office, his death taking place June 14, 1880.

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JUDGE BENJAMIN F. FRESHWATER was born November 24, 1852, on the "Hinton Farm" in Delaware Township, and grew to manhood on his father's farm in Berlin Township. He is the son of Captain Archibald Freshwater, an honored veteran of the Civil war. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed the classical course, and was graduated in the year 1877. He began the study of law in the office of Carper and Van Deman, teaching school at times to help defray expenses. He was admitted to the Bar on the second day of June, 1880, by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and on the first day of July, 1880, began the practice of his profession, having formed a partnership with F. B. DeWitt, of Paulding County, Ohio. The style of the firm being DeWitt and Freshwater. In the year 1881 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Freshwater continuing the practice in Paulding County until the year 1885, when he returned to his old home and he opened an office in Delaware in the autumn of that year.

Mr. Freshwater is a Republican in politics, and he was chosen secretary of the Republican

Central Committee in which he served the party for two years. He was nominated for probate judge by the Republican party in the year 1893, and was elected and entered upon the duties of his office February 9, 1894. He was re-nominated and re-elected in the year 1896, and served out his full term. After his retirement from office he entered into a partnership for the practice of law, with Hon. F. M. Marriott, the style of the firm being Marriott & Freshwater. This firm continued in the practice until February, 1902, when Judge Wickham retired from the Common Pleas bench, at which time a new partnership was formed and Judge Wickham was taken into the firm, the style of the new firm being Marriott, Freshwater and Wickham. This partnership continued until December, 1906, when Judge Wickham retired from the firm to accept the Common Pleas Court judgeship, to which he had been elected in November, 1906, since which time Marriott and Freshwater have continued the practice under the style of the old firm of Marriott & Freshwater.

Mr. Freshwater belongs to the following named fraternal organizations, viz.: Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M.; Lenape Lodge, No. 28, K. of P., and Delaware Lodge, B. P. O. E. He is one of the Alumni Trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and is one of the directors of The Delaware Savings Bank Company, and is the attorney for the People's Building and Loan Company, and is now in the midst of an active and lucrative practice of his profession.

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HARRY H. BEECHER was born at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio, on the fourth day of July, A. D., 1857. He is the eldest son of William A. and Oral Beecher. His parents came to Delaware County in the year 1875, and are both living, having celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary. The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Delaware County.

He began the study of law with Godman & Glover, attorneys, completed his course with the firm of Jones & Lytle, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the fourth day of June, 1881. He





opened an office in Delaware in the spring of the year 1882, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He was elected solicitor for the city of Delaware at the April election of the year 1888, and was re-elected to succeed himself in the year 1890, and again in the year 1892. He was chosen clerk of the County Board of Elections when it was first organized after the adoption of the Australian ballot system in Ohio, which position he held continuously until the autumn of the year 1905. He was elected justice of the peace for Delaware Township at the April election, for the year 1903, which office he resigned in the autumn of 1905 to accept the nomination for mayor of the city of Delaware. He was elected mayor at the November election and served as mayor one term, 1906 and 1907, having retired in January, 1908.

Mr. Beecher is a member of both the fraternal orders of the I. O. O. F., and the K. of P., and has passed through the chairs of both lodges.

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EDWARD THOMPSON BRANDBURY was born in Delaware, Ohio. He is the son of Rev. Brandbury, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of this city. Having graduated from the high school about the year 1876, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University the same year from which institution he graduated in 1880. He studied law in Delaware and was admitted to the Bar. He located in Minneapolis, where he practiced for some years, and then returned to Delaware, Ohio, where he began the practice. He was soon after elected justice of the peace of this township, which office he held for several years. He returned to Minneapolis but a short time since, where he is again engaged in the practice of his profession.

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FRANK A. KAUFFMAN came to Delaware County to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University. He soon after entered the law office of Powell and Gill, with whom he completed his course of study and was admitted to the

Bar. He entered the firm of Powell and Gill as junior member, and he was soon after elected prosecuting attorney of the county. He held the office for two terms and at the expiration of his term of office he retired from the practice in this county. He located in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and he soon after became attorney for the Deering Harvester Company. He later became the general attorney for that company, and removed to Chicago, where he now resides.

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GEORGE W. CARPENTER was born in Delaware County, Ohio June 28, 1859. His father's name was Mandeville Carpenter. He was a farmer by occupation and was one of the early settlers of the county. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Delaware County, in which he afterward taught for several years. He also taught in a graded school at Fredricktown, Ohio, for some time. He later attended the Ohio Wesleyan University. In the year 1884 he began the study of law under the tuition of Hon. Henry S. Culver. In the year 1886, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and in the autumn of the same year he opened an office in Delaware and began the practice of his chosen profession. In the year 1888 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Delaware County, and in the year 1891 he was re-elected to succeed himself, there being no opposition in the field against him for his second term. Mr. Carpenter has always been an active Republican. He has frequently occupied a seat in the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions of his party, and has greatly aided the party by his speeches during the campaign in which he has engaged. In the year 1895 he was a candidate for the nomination of State Senator in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, and in the year 1899, he was a candidate before the Republican State Convention for attorney-general from this county. In the year 1895 Mr. Carpenter formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with Judge C. H. McElroy, the style of the firm being Carpenter and McElroy.



Mr. Carpenter is a close and careful student of the law, and his services are sought often by the members of his profession in the trial of complicated and difficult cases, both before the court and jury.

On the first of July, 1899, Mr. Carpenter opened an office in Columbus, Ohio, and two years later removed to that city, at which time he formed a partnership with Campbell M. Voorhees, where he is now engaged in an active practice. Although Mr. Carpenter has not lived in this county for six or seven years, many of his Delaware County clients often consult him, and his name still appears on our court docket. Fraternally Mr. Carpenter is affiliated with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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HON. NORMAN FULLER OVERTURE was born in Liberty Township, Licking County, Ohio, February 13, 1846. He is the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Griffey) Overture. He was educated in the public schools and at different select schools and academies and at the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. He began to teach when he was but seventeen years of age and taught in the public schools of this and Madison Counties until he was thirty-two years old, it being his principal occupation until about the year 1878, when he began the study of law. He was at that time living at Somerford, Madison County, Ohio, where he was teaching. He began to practice in the justice's courts, though he had not yet been admitted to the Bar. He also devoted a part of his time to the business of collections. He came to Delaware, Ohio, in the year 1883, and entered the law office of the Hon. Henry S. Culver, where he remained until he was admitted to the Bar in the year 1885.

In the spring of the year 1886 he was nominated by the Republican Party for city solicitor of Delaware, to which position he was elected in April of that year, the term of office being two years. He was re-nominated by the same party to succeed himself and was again elected in April of the year 1888, which position he resigned for the purpose of accepting the nomination to the office of probate

judge of Delaware County, to which office he was duly elected in the autumn of 1887. He was re-nominated to succeed himself and was again elected in September of that year, his second term expiring in 1894. He then retired from office, having served the people for six consecutive years, and began the practice of his chosen profession, to which he assiduously devoted himself. He was nominated by the Republican Party for the State Senate in the year 1902, by the Fifteenth-Sixteenth Joint Subdistrict, which is composed of the counties of Delaware, Licking, Muskingum and Perry, to which position he was elected at the November election of that year.

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HENRY GRIFFIN SHIELDON was born at Greenwich, Huron County, Ohio, July 16, 1838, and died at Delaware, Ohio, April 12, 1889. He received his early education in the public schools in Huron County, and some time in the latter fifties began a course in Oberlin College, and was a junior at said college at the beginning of the Civil war. Soon after the call for troops he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment, O. V. I. He was severely wounded at the battle of Cross Lanes, West Virginia, for which wound he was discharged from the service on the third day of July, 1862. He returned to his home, where he began to recuperate and on July 26, 1862, he re-enlisted and became captain of Company D, One Hundred and First Regiment, O. V. I., but his old wound soon warned him that he must quit the service if he expected to live, and he resigned his command, and on January 28, 1863, returned to his home. After recuperating he again entered Oberlin College, where he graduated in the summer of 1864. He studied law at the Law School at Albany, New York, from which he received his degree in the year 1865, and he immediately entered the practice of his profession. He located at one time in the State of Kansas, but he only remained there a short time, when he came to Delaware—some time in the seventies—where he remained and practiced his chosen profession up to a short time prior to his death.



WERTER B. ALBRIGHT was the son of Jacob S. Albright and Nancy Albright. The father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother a faithful help-mate in her husband's calling. The subject of this sketch was born on the twelfth day of October, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Delaware and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. Mr. Albright studied law and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1885. He soon thereafter opened an office in Delaware, and began the practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Albright gave special attention to the law of real estate, and he became an expert in that particular branch of his profession. He was an untiring student and prepared an abstract of title to all the lands of Delaware County at a cost of hundreds of dollars and several years of labor to himself and employes. This work had just been completed a short time before his death, which occurred on the eighth day of January, 1893.

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ROBERT LORENZO McCABE is the son of Lorenzo Dow McCabe, one of the well known professors of the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, and received his early education in the public schools of this city. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University with the class of 1883. He began the study of law with the firm of Harrison and Olds, of Columbus, Ohio, and finished with Hon. F. M. Marriott, of Delaware, Ohio, and was admitted to the Bar about the year 1888. He soon after formed a partnership with Mr. Marriott, his former preceptor, which partnership continued for one year, when it was dissolved. Mr. McCabe retiring and entering into other business. Mr. McCabe is now located at Dayton, Ohio, where he is known as a successful promoter and dealer in stocks.

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JAMES T. SHOUP was born in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio. His parents lived on a farm in that township, where the subject of this sketch received his early education. He came to Delaware, Ohio, in the

early eighties, where he studied law with Hon. Early F. Poppleton. In the summer of 1883 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney of Delaware County by the Democratic party and in the autumn of that year he was duly elected to that office. He took his seat on the seventh day of January, A. D., 1884, and served his full term, retiring at the end of his term. He removed from this county to Springfield, Ohio, at the close of his term, where he now resides.

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FRANKLIN A. OWEN was born in Knox County, Ohio, near the village of Rich Hill. His father's name was Franklin M. Owen and his mother's was Pauline (Boughton) Owen. His grandfather located in Knox County in the year 1818, and was a native of Vermont. His mother's people, the Boughtons, immigrated to this state in the year 1840, from Scipio, New York. The subject of this sketch was born on the twenty-second day of December, 1853, and is the eldest son.

The family came to Delaware County in the month of April, 1860, and located on a farm in Kingston Township, where Mr. Owen spent his boyhood and where he obtained his early education. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school and continued his education, completing a classical normal course at the Ohio Central Normal School, which was then located at Worthington, Ohio. He then taught in the public schools of Delaware County for about fourteen years. During this course of teaching he began the study of law, with the firm of Powell, Gill and Kauffman, and on June 7, 1888, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court at Columbus, Ohio. He immediately began the practice of his profession and located in the same office which he now occupies, and where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since. In January, 1906, at the unanimous request of the members of the Delaware County Bar, he was appointed one of the referees in bankruptcy for the Southern District of Ohio. In the year 1902 he entered into a partnership with his brother, Eugene



S. Owen, for the practice of his profession, the style of the partnership being F. A. and E. S. Owen.

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WILLIAM BERNARD JONES is the eldest son of General J. S. Jones, and was born September 9, 1868. He attended the public schools and graduated at the high school in Delaware, Ohio, with the class of 1884. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University and completed a classical course with the class of 1889. He began the study of law the same year in the office of Jones and Lytle, attorneys, and was admitted to the Bar in March, 1891. He became a law partner with his preceptors and the new firm was Jones, Lytle and Jones. In the spring of the year 1895, the partnership firm was dissolved by mutual consent and the subject of this sketch entered into a partnership with his father and brother for the practice of the law, the style of the new firm being John S. Jones and Sons. In the autumn of the year 1898, at the earnest request of Congressman Archibald Lybrand, of the Eighth Congressional District, Mr. Jones became secretary to Mr. Lybrand, and during the remaining portion of Mr. Lybrand's term of office Mr. Jones remained with him, and when Congressman William R. Warnock became the representative from the Eighth District, Mr. Jones became his secretary. He remained with Mr. Warnock as secretary until the fourth day of February, 1903, when at the request of Mr. Warnock, he was appointed postmaster of the city of Delaware, and is the present incumbent with a second appointment for four years. Mr. Jones is the local attorney for the Delaware and Magnetic Springs Interurban Railway, and he has been a successful practitioner both in our State and in the United States Courts. He is a kind and affable gentleman, and has made one of the best postmasters Delaware has ever had.

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JUDGE EMMETT M. WICKHAM was born in Genoa Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 29, 1859. His father and mother were of English and Dutch origin, respectively. He is able to trace his genealogy on

his father's side back to a period of more than two hundred years. But it is not intended in this sketch to refer to the family history, but rather to the Judge's early life and education and his progress from teacher, lawyer and judge. He received his early education in the public schools of Genoa Township, in which schools he prepared himself for a teacher. He taught his first school in the same district where he had attended school, viz., Sub-District No. 5, in said township. His compensation was \$18.33 per month. He continued to teach for a period of twelve years, having taught in eight of the eighteen townships composing Delaware County.

He began the study of law in the year 1889, under the tutorage of Hon. F. M. Marriott, of Delaware, Ohio, during the time he was teaching, and on the third day of December, 1891, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, having taught school seventeen months during the time he was preparing himself for admission to the Bar. His contract to teach did not expire until May, 1892, after his admission. In the autumn of the same year he came to Delaware and began the practice of his profession, having his office with his former preceptor, Hon. F. M. Marriott, and in January, 1895, entered into a partnership with Mr. Marriott, the style of the firm being Marriott and Wickham.

At the Democratic Convention which was held at Centerburg, Knox County, Ohio, in July, 1896, he was nominated as one of the candidates for Common Pleas Judge in the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of Delaware, Knox and Licking Counties, and at the November election following was elected by a good majority. In the year 1900 he was re-nominated to succeed himself as judge. The slump in the Democratic vote in the district was so great that he was defeated, his opponent having a majority in the district of but eight votes. In this campaign Mr. Wickham ran ahead of his ticket very largely.

In the year 1906 he was again nominated by his party for Common Pleas judge, and





was elected in November of that year by a majority of over four hundred votes, carrying Delaware County by a majority of two hundred and sixty-five, while the county gave to President Roosevelt the same year, a majority of fifteen hundred and sixty-five, and at the same time he carried Knox County by one hundred and thirty-three, while that county is largely Republican.

After the campaign of 1900, Judge Wickham returned to the practice of his profession, and in July of the year 1901, he became a member of the firm of Marriott, Freshwater and Wickham. During his practice in this firm Judge Wickham became identified with two cases which involved the constitutionality of the "Valentine Anti-trust Law" and "The County Road Improvement Act," both of which cases went to the Supreme Court of Ohio. The former grew out of the indictment of several coal dealers for a violation of the Valentine Anti-trust Law. The Common Pleas courts throughout the State had been declaring this act unconstitutional. Judge Wickham was appointed by the county commissioners to assist the prosecuting attorney to carry one of these cases to the Supreme Court to make a test case out of it. Judge Wickham's contention was that this anti-trust law was constitutional and the Supreme Court of Ohio upheld his views and the act was declared by the court of last resort to be not within the inhibitions of the constitution of Ohio. The other case involved the constitutionality of the act known as "The County Road Improvement Act." Judge Wickham was again employed to assist the prosecuting attorney to take this case up and after having been heard in the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of this act and settled the law on that subject.

Judge Wickham, on the thirty-first day of December, A. D., 1906, retired from the firm of Marriott, Freshwater and Wickham, and on the seventh day of February, 1907, he again took up the judicial ermine which he had always worn with dignity to the office and credit to himself. Judge Wickham is a

strong man mentally and physically and of pronounced and positive views. He has always been a close and hard student of the law. In his analysis of a case he is clear and conclusive. Though one of the younger judges of this district, his decisions have been sustained by the higher courts in as great proportion as any of the judges who have held the position in this district.

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JUDGE GEORGE COYNER, the eighth son of David H. and Eliza C. Coyner, was born at Lexington, Richland County, Ohio, on the fifth day of June, 1858. His early childhood was spent in Virginia, which was the native state of his parents. During the Civil war, after the death of his mother, he with the rest of his family, except four of his brothers who were in the Union Army, returned to Virginia. Owing to his father's sympathy with the Union and the Union Army, the family was compelled to flee to the North. They came to Columbus, Ohio, where the father enlisted in the Union army and became chaplain of the Eighty-eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war, Mr. Coyner removed to Eden, Delaware County, Ohio, where he became the minister of the Presbyterian Church of that place. Rev. Coyner was a graduate of Washington and Lee University, Virginia, and of Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a man of fine literary attainments and paid particular attention to the education of his family.

George, the subject of this sketch, received his early education from his father's instruction and in the public schools of the village of Eden, and from private teachers. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati in the year 1879. He then returned to his home in Brown Township where he was elected township clerk in the spring of the year 1880, which position he held for five consecutive terms. He was then appointed superintendent of the Delaware County Infirmary, which position he held from 1882 to 1892. During the time he was superintendent of the Infirmary he began the study of law, and after his retirement from said office, he entered



the Law School of Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1893. He was soon afterward admitted to the Bar and located in Delaware, Ohio, where he began the practice.

In the summer of 1895, he was nominated by the Republican party for prosecuting attorney for Delaware County, and was elected in the autumn of the same year. He was re-nominated to succeed himself in 1898, and was re-elected, having served two full terms. He continued in the practice and in the year 1902 he was nominated by the Republican party for the office of Common Pleas Judge in the First Subdivision of the Sixth Judicial District of Ohio, to which position he was duly elected in the autumn of the same year, and which he held until February, 1907. After his retirement from his official position, he removed to Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, where he is now successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

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EDWIN G. LYBRAND was born November 2, 1863, in Lafayette, Allen County, Ohio, and died in Delaware, Ohio, August 8, 1906. He was the son of Samuel and Isabella (Mowery) Lybrand. His parents came to Delaware while he was quite young, and he was educated in the public schools of Delaware and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for a time. He began the study of law with Franklin A. Owen about the year 1889, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1892. He only practiced his profession for a few years, when, owing to the failing health of his father, he quit the practice to take charge of his father's business.

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EUGENE S. OWEN was born near Rich Hill, Knox County, Ohio, March 9, 1860. He is the son of Franklin M. Owen and Pauline (Boughton) Owen. His parents removed to Delaware County, Ohio, in April, 1860, hence the subject of this sketch has lived in Delaware County practically all his life. The parents located on a farm in Kingston Township, Delaware County, where Mr. Owen received his early education in the public

schools. He worked on his father's farm during the summer season, and attended school in the winter. While at home he began the study of law under the tutorage of his brother, Franklin A. Owen, who was at the time a practitioner in Delaware. He came to Delaware about the year 1892, and completed his course of study and was admitted to the Bar on the ninth day of March, 1893, the day he was thirty-three years of age. He began the practice in the office of his brother, Franklin A. Owen, and was elected justice of the peace by the Republican party in the spring of 1895, which office he held for two successive terms of three years each.

In the year 1902 he formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with his brother, Franklin A. Owen, the style of the firm being F. A. and E. S. Owen. He was elected city solicitor of Delaware, Ohio, in the autumn of 1904, and was re-elected to succeed himself in November, 1907, and he is the present incumbent of that office.

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ARTHUR J. WHITE is the son of Johnson and Catherine P. White, of Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was born near the village of Eden, Delaware County, Ohio, on the seventh day of January, 1871. He received his early education in the public schools of Brown Township. He attended the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, during the years 1889 and 1890, and the Ohio Wesleyan University during the years 1891 and 1892. In the fall of the year 1892 he began the study of law in the office of B. F. Freshwater and remained with him until Mr. Freshwater was elected probate judge. He then entered the office of Messrs. Carpenter and McElroy, where he finished his course and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in the month of June, 1894. In the autumn of the same year he opened an office in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession.

He continued the practice with very gratifying success for about five years, when by reason of the failing health of his father he



felt it his duty to return to his home and take charge of the latter's farm, in order to relieve him of the responsibility. He managed the farm for a number of years, and in the meanwhile travelled for the Spaulding Buggy Company, until the autumn of 1906, when his father died. After the settlement of his father's estate he opened an office in the city of Delaware, in the spring of 1907, and began again the practice of his profession with bright prospects for future success. He has recently been appointed justice of the peace of Delaware Township, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. T. Hutchisson.

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CARROLL H. JONES is the younger son of General John S. Jones. He was born October 29, 1871, in Delaware, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Delaware and graduated from the high school in the year 1887. He immediately entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he studied for four years and graduated with the class of 1891, taking his degree in June of that year. He spent some time in newspaper work on the *Delaware Gazette* and as correspondent for other papers. He then began the study of the law with the firm of Jones, Lytle & Jones, and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the spring of 1895.

The firm of Jones, Lytle & Jones having been dissolved, he formed a partnership with his father and brother. The new firm was known as J. S. Jones & Sons. He continued in the practice until the winter of 1897, when he became secretary to Hon. Archibald Lybrand, who had been elected Congressman from the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio. He ably filled this position during Mr. Lybrand's first term in Congress, but early in the year 1899 he resigned his position as secretary and removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and where he soon became a successful practitioner. He is now occupying a position in the legal department of the Northwestern Elevated Railway Company.

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JAMES REVERDY SELOVER is the son of Isaac Selover and Catherine (Fallin) Selover.

He was born November 3, 1862, in Morrow County, Ohio. His parents came to Delaware County when he was but six years old, and located on a farm north of Delaware in Troy Township. His father was born near Ithaca, in the State of New York. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and was with Washington at Valley Forge. His grandfather on his mother's side was also a Revolutionary soldier and endured the hardships of prison life on the prison ship Jersey, having been captured by the British at the battle of Long Island, with about a thousand men and he and one other were the only soldiers who escaped. The Fallins came from Fairfax County, Virginia.

Mr. Selover received his early education in the public schools of Troy Township, and he graduated from the Delaware high school in the class of 1881. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for two years and then began the study of law under the tutorship of Judge Emmett M. Wickham, supporting himself by teaching school at various times while he completed his studies. He attended the Law School of the Ohio State University for one year, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1895. He taught school for some time to replenish his exchequer and then opened an office in Delaware and began the practice of his profession from which he has maintained himself and family ever since.

Mr. Selover has been chosen President of the City Council of Delaware, Ohio, his position being that of vice-mayor. It would devolve upon him to fill the office of mayor in case of that official's death or disability.

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HARRY W. JEWELL was born in Porter Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 19, 1872. He is the son of Warren S. Jewell and Laura A. (Moody) Jewell. He received his early education in the public schools of Porter Township. When he was fourteen years of age he entered the high school at Centerburg, Knox County, Ohio, from which he graduated. He then entered Hiram College, Portage County, Ohio, from which he graduated in the year 1895. He began the study of law in the office of Messrs. McElroy



and Carpenter in the same year of his graduation and was admitted to the Bar in 1897. He immediately opened an office in the city of Delaware, and began the practice of his profession alone. He soon achieved a success which was very gratifying to himself and friends. March 12, 1907, he entered into a partnership for the practice of his profession with Bert P. Benton, the style of the firm being Jewell & Benton. Fraternally Mr. Jewell is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being an active member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., and an official of said lodge.

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EDWARD THOMPSON HUMES was born March 7, 1872, on a farm in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He is the son of Isaac N. Humes and Mary (Overturf) Humes. The father was born in Ohio County, West Virginia, and the mother was born in Delaware County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Delaware County and the National Business College of Logansport, Indiana. He began the study of law with Messrs. Overturf and Coyner in Delaware and was graduated at the Law School of Cincinnati, Ohio, completing his course with the class of 1898. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the eleventh day of June, 1898, and immediately opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession, achieving a gratifying success.

He was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney of Delaware County in the summer of 1900, and was duly elected in November of the same year, assuming the duties of the office on the sixth day of January, 1901. He was re-elected to the same office in November, 1903, and retired on the seventh of January, 1907, having completed his two terms, which is the limit allotted to that office by a time-honored custom and tradition in this county. During the time of Mr. Hume's incumbency of office, two noted cases were commenced by him, which involved the constitutionality of the Valentine Anti-trust Law and the County Road Improvement Act, which suits both terminated in the Supreme Court

of Ohio. The first was a case in which Mr. Humes had a number of the coal dealers in Delaware indicted for a violation of the Valentine Anti-trust Law. They were fined by the Common Pleas Court and they had their cases taken to the Circuit Court, which court held the act to be unconstitutional. A test case was then made and it was taken to the Supreme Court of Ohio, which court sustained the law and that case has become one of the leading authorities in the United States in sustaining the anti-trust acts. The other case involved the constitutionality of the County Road Improvement Act. This case was brought in the Common Pleas Court and taken to the Supreme Court of Ohio, which court also held this act not to be within the inhibition of the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

Immediately upon his retirement from his office of prosecuting attorney, Mr. Humes again opened an office in Delaware and is now actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Fraternally Mr. Humes is affiliated with the B. P. O. E., No. 76, Delaware. He was married October 12, 1898, to Miss Oro Belle Perfect, of Delaware, Ohio, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city.

\* \* \*

HARRY LEONARD is a native of Delaware County, Ohio. He was born in Brown Township, December 17, 1865, and is the son of Jonathan Leonard and Elizabeth Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were the parents of four children. Dr. W. N. Leonard was an elder brother of the subject of this sketch. He lived and practiced medicine in this city for many years. Harry Leonard spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Brown Township, where he received his early education in the public schools in the Eden School District. After he had completed his course in the public schools he attended college at Ada, Ohio, and afterward the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He began the study of law under the tutorship of Frank A. Owen of Delaware, Ohio, and completed his course under Judge C. H. McElroy, and was admitted





to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, June 6, 1899. August 1, 1899, he opened an office in Delaware, where he has continued the practice of his profession with flattering prospects for success. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in the year 1901 for Delaware Township, and was re-elected to succeed himself in 1904, and has just completed his second term. During the six years Mr. Leonard held this office of justice he tried seven hundred and sixty-four cases, many of which were taken to the Common Pleas Court on appeal or error and only six cases which were carried up were modified and but two were reversed. Mr. Leonard was also admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of the United States on examination by the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, on December 4, 1906, at its session held in Columbus, Ohio.

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BENSON WALKER HOUGH is the eldest son of Leonard Samuel Hough and Mary (Linn) Hough. He was born in Berkshire Township, Delaware County, Ohio, March 3, 1875. He received his early education in the public schools of Delaware and graduated from the high school in the year 1892. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for three years and the Ohio State University, from which he graduated in the law department in the year 1899. He began the study of law in 1897 with Messrs. Overturf and Coyner and was admitted to the Bar in the month of March, 1899. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession with flattering prospects for success.

In the year 1902 he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Judge N. F. Overturf, the style of the firm being Overturf and Hough, which partnership has continued ever since. In the spring of the year 1902, Mr. Hough was nominated by the Republican Party for city solicitor of Delaware, to which he was duly elected in April of that year. He was re-nominated to succeed himself in the spring of the year 1904, and was again elected and served his second term, retiring from office in the spring of 1906.

Since that time he has continued in the practice of his profession with the firm of Overturf and Hough.

\* \* \*

HON. HARRY W. CRIST is the only son of Rev. A. C. Crist and Lavina P. Crist. He was born in Eden, Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, November 19, 1875. While he was less than a year old, his parents moved to Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio, where he received his early education. When he was about thirteen years of age his parents removed to Ostrander, Delaware County, Ohio, where young Crist entered the public schools. He graduated from the Ostrander high school in the year 1892. He taught in the public schools of Scioto Township for one year, and in the autumn of 1893, he entered the Wooster University, from which institution he graduated with honors in the month of June, 1897. He entered the law office of James R. Lytle, of Delaware, Ohio, with whom he read law and he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in December, 1900.

About the first of January, 1901, Mr. Crist entered into a partnership for the practice of law with Wells K. Stanley, of Delaware, Ohio, who had also just been admitted to the Bar. The new firm opened an office in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and began the practice which they continued for about a year with very satisfactory results. But the severe climate of the lake shore did not agree with Mr. Crist and he retired from the firm and returned to Delaware. Here he again entered the office with James R. Lytle and began the practice of law, and while they are not partners, they have much business together and assist each other in the practice.

In the year 1904, after the death of Judge McElroy, Mr. Crist was appointed referee in bankruptcy, to fill the place of Judge McElroy, who had held that position for a number of years. In the year 1905 Mr. Crist resigned the office of referee in bankruptcy for the purpose of accepting the office of representative of Delaware County, to which position he had been elected by the Republican party in November, 1905, and which position he now



holds and has so creditably filled since his election.

\* \* \*

**CLERK OF COURTS EDSON R. WILLIAMS.** Edson R. Williams is the son of Charles W. and Mary J. (Slierman) Williams. He was born April 1, 1874, in Berlin Township, Delaware County, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of that township. He prepared himself for a teacher and began to teach when he was but seventeen years of age. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for a time but he completed his course and received his degree from the Ohio Northern University in the year 1896. He continued to teach in the public schools of this county after he had received his degree, and has taught in Troy, Orange, Kadnor, Berlin, Scioto and Concord Townships. He taught the high school at Bellpoint one year and the high school at Warrensburg for one year. During the time he was teaching he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1902. He continued to teach until the spring of 1905, when he opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, and began the practice of his chosen profession. He was nominated by the Democratic party for clerk of courts of Delaware County in the summer of the year 1905 and was elected to that office in November of that year, and he is now the efficient clerk of this county.

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**JUDGE E. LEE PORTERFIELD** was born in Oxford Township, Delaware County, Ohio, on the thirty-first day of May, 1867. His father's name was Jarvis L. and his mother's was Mary J. (Foust) Porterfield. The father was born near Westfield, while Westfield was yet a part of Delaware County, and his mother Mary J. Foust was born in Oxford Township, her father having been one of the pioneer settlers of that township. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native township, and when sufficiently advanced, the graded schools. He also attended the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, and later the Ohio Wesleyan University. He became a teacher and taught in the public schools of Oxford township for six years.

He then became principal of the high school at Ashley, where he taught for seven years. During the time he had charge of the high school he was granted a life certificate to teach. This was about the year 1897.

In the summer of the year 1899 he was nominated by the Republican party for probate judge of Delaware County, and he was duly elected in the autumn of the same year, and he assumed the responsibility of his office on the ninth day of February, 1900. He was re-nominated to succeed himself in the year 1902, and was re-elected to the same office, which he held until the close of his term, February 9, 1906.

During the years that he held this office he began the study of law under the tutelage of Judge N. F. Overturf and was admitted to the Bar in the month of December, A. D., 1905. Immediately upon his retirement from the probate judge's office he entered into a partnership for the practice of law with Fred McAlester, the style of the firm being Porterfield & McAlester. The new firm opened an office in the Reid and Powell Block with bright prospects for success. Fraternally, Mr. Porterfield is allied with Ashley Lodge, No. 457, K. of P., and with Delaware Lodge, No. 76, B. P. O. E.

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**BURT P. BENTON** was born October 11, 1872, in Scioto Township, Delaware County, Ohio. His parents' names were Thomas B. Benton and Emma L. (Crawford) Benton. T. B. Benton was for many years a member of the Bar of Union County. When the subject of this sketch was but four years old, his parents moved to Marysville, Ohio, where they resided for ten years, and during that time Mr. Benton attended the public schools and received his early education. When he was fourteen years old his parents returned to the farm in Scioto Township. Young Benton attended the public schools of that township, and at the age of eighteen had prepared himself for teaching. He taught for several years during the winter term and attended the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, where he graduated.



He took charge of the Warrensburg schools at the organization of the special school district and he established the high school of Warrensburg, which he taught for six years.

He was nominated by the Republican party for clerk of courts and was elected to that office at the November election of the year 1899, and assumed the duties of his office in August, 1900. He was re-nominated to succeed himself in 1902, and he was re-elected to the office without opposition. During the time he was serving in the capacity of clerk of courts he completed the law course at Ohio State University, where he graduated with the class in June, 1905. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1905. On the completion of his second term as clerk of courts, Mr. Benton formed a partnership for the general practice of law with Harry W. Jewell, of Delaware, Ohio, under the firm name of Jewell and Benton, and the firm is now engaged in a successful and lucrative practice. Mr. Benton served the honorable Ralph D. Cole, representative in Congress from the Eighth District, in the capacity of private secretary, during his first term in Congress, but declined the appointment for the second term, feeling that his duties to his profession required all his time and energies.

\* \* \*

FRED A. McALESTER is the son of Coridon and Jennie (Adams) McAlester. He was born in Thompson Township, Delaware County, Ohio, October 17, 1878. He received his early education in the public schools of his native township. He then entered the high school at Richwood, Union County, Ohio, from which he graduated in the year 1898. He attended Kenyon College for one year and the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he completed the classical course and was graduated in June, 1902. He immediately entered the office of the probate judge of Delaware County as deputy clerk, where he remained for three years. During the time he was in that office he began the study of law under the direction of Judge N. F. Overturf. He com-

pleted the course in December, 1905, and took the State examination and was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Soon after his admission he formed a partnership for the practice of law with E. Lee Porterfield, the style of the firm being Porterfield and McAlester. In the summer of the year 1906 he was nominated by the Republican party for prosecuting attorney and at the November election of that year was duly elected to the office. He took the office on the seventh day of January, 1907, and is the present incumbent.

\* \* \*

DAVID M. CUPP was born at Pleasantville, Fairfield County, Ohio, in the year 1874. He is the son of Marvin and Elizabeth (Freeman) Cupp. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of that village, and attended the Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, where he began the study of law. He later entered a law office at Lancaster, Ohio, where he completed his course and was admitted to the Bar. He located in Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, in September, 1907, where he opened an office and is now actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

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J. P. MALONEY is the son of John C. and Mary Maloney. He was born in the State of Kentucky, where his parents lived at the time of his birth. The family came to Ohio and located on a farm near Ashley, in Oxford Township, Delaware County. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of Ashley. He then came to Delaware where he attended the Ohio Business College for a time, and then went to the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated and was soon after admitted to the Bar. He opened an office in Delaware, Ohio, about the year 1882, and began the practice of his profession. He only remained here for five or six years and about the year 1888 he went West, locating in the State of Kansas.

\* \* \*

J. COLEMAN MARRIOTT was born in Lickington County, Ohio, September 4, 1877. His parents' names were Greenburg O. and Amy



(Wiley) Marriott. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county and completed a course at Hiram College, Portage County, Ohio, from which institution he received his degree in the year 1903. He taught for some time both before and since his graduation, having had charge of the high school at Bellepoint last year. He studied law with Messrs. Marriott, Freshwater and Wickham, and was admitted to the Bar in December, 1906. He opened an office during the last year in Newark, Licking County, Ohio, and began the practice of his chosen profession with flattering prospects for future success. He is at this time a prominent candidate for prosecuting attorney of Licking County. Mr. Marriott, though not having practiced in this county, has been so long identified with it while teaching here and having been admitted to the Bar as a student from this county, we are glad to recognize him as one of our number.

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C. H. MAXWELL is the son of Henderson Maxwell, a former justice of the peace of Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio. The older members of the Bar will all remember "Squire Maxwell," as he was generally known, twenty-five years ago. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public

schools of his native township, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He studied law with the firm of Marriott and Wickham, in the early part of the nineties and was admitted to the Bar. He soon after went to Toledo, Ohio, where he opened an office, but owing to the failing health of his father he returned to his father's home in Delaware County to look after his farm. He remained in Delaware County until after the death of his father, and until about two years ago, when he went to the State of California, where he now resides.

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GEORGE W. BARRY is the last acquisition to the Delaware County Bar. He came to Delaware in June, 1907, as a practicing lawyer from Morgan County, Ohio, and while he has bought property and moved to Delaware with his family, he still retains his office and business in McConnellsville, the county seat of Morgan County, where he is in active practice. He has not procured an office in this city as yet, but he expects to become an active member of this Bar and make Delaware his permanent home. Mr. Barry has been in the practice for about twenty-five years, and has been one of the leading lawyers at the McConnellsville Bar, and will be a worthy acquisition to the Delaware County Bar.





## CHAPTER XV.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

*Delaware County Medical Men of the Past and of the Present.*

When the Queen of Sheba, from Southern Arabia, came to visit King Solomon, she brought with her a physician, and the great medicinal agent, the Balm of Gilead. The piety, wisdom, glory and courtesy of Solomon greatly impressed her. Upon her return to her own country she sent, contrary to the laws of her land, the great medicinal tree so long known to her kingdom, eight hundred miles away, to this admired ruler, to be planted along the river Jordan. The tree grew, increased, and furnished medicine to Palestine. Jeremiah, six hundred years after, and six hundred years before the Christian era, said, "Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there?"

In the pioneer days in this country, the Doctor held a very conspicuous and important position with the settlers. In many parts of the Far West, the physician, like the pioneers of our county, are compelled to ride long distances to administer to the sick and afflicted. In those early days the only question was, "Is he a doctor?" "Isms" and "pathies" were unknown. This peculiar state of opinion did not last always. The surgeon, the physician, the obstetrician, the dentest or tooth-puller, and finally the druggist, established a new order of things. The large and increasing population, continuously flowing into the new world, made inroads on this important functionary, the Doctor. He was compelled to share honors with the new members coming to the land of promise. The newcomers as well as the old timers, became divided in their opinions, and the innovations soon had their

adherents. The herb and root doctor, like the physician of over three thousand years ago with his Balm of Gilead, began laying the foundation of a new school with his roots and herbs, his mortar and kettle, in his crude laboratory.

This empiric school gave impetus to the more careful study of gathering, selecting and preparing from nature's laboratory. It is needless to tell how the mighty original thinkers and investigators of bygone days, reduced to exact knowledge the uses of many remedial agents now scientifically manufactured and furnished to the students of medicine of today. Our forefathers were imperfectly acquainted with the mineral medicinal agents, as well as the deadly poisonous principals in the vegetable kingdom. Their limited empirical knowledge gave them but few physiological ideas of the action of the herbs and vegetables they used as remedial agents; but their discoveries stimulated the desire for exact knowledge in our day, until today we have a greater knowledge as to the action on the normal and the pathological body. Today these drugs are reduced to standardization. Hence you will understand that the root and herb doctor indirectly contributed much to our profession. The old Indian doctor made his contribution—his knowledge of remedial agents.

The old school of Eclectics gathered herbs and prepared the medicine under its own supervision. The Eclectics established a Medical College at Worthington in 1830; Dr. J. J. Steel, president, Dr. J. G. Jones, dean. The



latter was a partner of Dr. Case, the husband of Mrs. Jane Case, who donated so liberally to the Delaware Hospital; and Dr. John A. Little, a resident of our county was associated with them for a while. This school had much influence in this and Franklin Counties. One of the most learned and highly cultured physicians, Dr. J. A. Little, was a student; and a teacher, but afterward became a member of the Regular profession. This school was moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became the Eclectic Medical College.

The Homeopathic doctrine made its appearance in about 1850. Since then it has had a representative in the county, particularly in Delaware. It was perhaps through its influence that greater study was given to the effect of blood letting, since abandoned. Its remedial agents were studied more scientifically and reduced to a standardization and made more palatable.

It was in 1824 the Thompsonian system was given to the world, of which the present generation knows but little. Thompson advocated that "heat was life, and cold was death." He had formulas numbering from 1 to 6. He steamed the patient outside; and stimulated him inside with his No. 6. His books were sold to families, as well as to physicians. In a few years the system passed away, or nearly so. Yet the steaming and the bathing had made an impression, which culminated in the erection of many large sanitariums in this and all lands.

One of the citizens of Delaware at that time, Mr. Horton Howard, bought the rights to Ohio and several western states for the promulgation of the Thompsonian system. Howard became a great power, and soon moved to Columbus, where he, in 1832, induced the Legislature to change the medical laws, and thus disorganize all of the Regular medical societies of the State. Soon after this innovation, in 1838, came the Uroscopists, who thought the kidneys the source of all of our ills. They soon passed away, yet they stimulated thought. The original thinkers of the Regular profession, by means of chemistry, studied the secretions of the kidneys, and

the diseases that affected them, and benefitted mankind thereby.

Following these came the Specialists. The Cancer doctors, as we have them today, made no discoveries, and added nothing to the treatment of the disease. Are we discovering anything new for the treatment of cancer? The same way may be said of the Consumptive doctor, for of the disease he knew nothing and the remedial agents were largely detrimental to the patient; yet they stimulated professional thought. Then came the ear and eye specialists, who had very limited ideas of the disease of these organs; yet they caused investigation, until today mankind is blessed beyond comprehension with nearly an exact science. Then appeared the Clairvoyant, the Wizard, and the Spiritualist, to delude. Today they are known as Christian Scientists.

Next appeared the Masseurs, and the system of massaging. Today it is called Osteopathy. They have a school at Kirksville, Mo. This system was known and taught long before the Christian era by the Chinese and Hindoos; their books described and taught the treatment. This system fell into the hands of the Brahmin fakirs and sorcerers, and was filled with mysteries and delusions.

About 1840, the profession extended the hand of fellowship to a new and highly important newcomer, the lady physician. This welcomed practitioner soon found the roads impassable and the work too laborious for her, and her stay was of short duration; but in about 1890 the marvelously changed environments brought her back into the field of labor to stay.

Just when the first Medical Society was formed is uncertain; we think in about 1848. It would be uninteresting and superfluous to record the ups and downs of the many organized and re-organized medical societies of the county. We might do so; but it would be pernicious; so we shall let the subject sleep. After some fifteen or twenty years of desuetude, the present Delaware County Medical Society was formed upon the broad plan of charity to all, when in 1904 all schools of medicine were admitted to equal membership,



and now for three years and over, the society has been working in perfect harmony, all working to advance the healing art, regardless of "isms" and "pathies."

An article in the Delaware County history of 1880 brought down the biographical sketches of the members of the profession of the county from the earliest period to 1880. Now at the earnest request of the historian, Hon. J. R. Lytle, for his new history of the county, I continue the biographical sketches of the profession in the country, and bring it down to 1907. The work would have been arduous without the earnest co-operation of nearly every member of the profession in the country. To these we extend our sincere thanks.

Those who have been in active work for the last thirty years will, like Rip Van Winkle, awake and rub their eyes and exclaim, "Is it true that so many changes have taken place, and so many have passed to their reward?" While so many original thinkers, and earnest workers have passed away, the communities are blessed with many new members equally qualified to fill the vacant places.

There is very little authentic memorial evidence of the lives and doings of the pioneer physicians of this county, and very little written evidence, with the exception of a few dates of their arrival and a letter or two written to anxious friends back in the far east. It was the good fortune of the writer in the beginning of his practice, to be intimately associated with the scholarly and renowned Dr. Ralph Hills (a son of Dr. James Hills, one of the first physicians to locate in the county, and of whom we shall speak later). Drs. T. B. Williams, W. T. Constant, John A. Little and the writer often met in the studio of Dr. Ralph Hills to listen to the stories of the pioneer, so graphically related by him, as well as to hear the history of those who came later. The pathfinders and axe wielders have long since passed away. There are no more outposts for the daring physician, no more advanced guard to administer to the various forms of disease which afflicted the early settlers. All is changed. Few of our profession

have any recollection of our pioneer forefathers, traditional or otherwise. The history of old.

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DR. REUBEN LAMB, the first doctor to locate in the county, is most interesting and entertaining, and we would be only too glad to tell of some of the many heroic deeds and dangers he passed through while visiting the sick, as related by Dr. Ralph Hills, who knew him intimately. Dr. Lamb was born and raised in the East (New York). As to just where he secured his medical education, little is known. But that he read under a careful student of medicine was proven by his thorough preparedness. He left home, relatives and friends in 1805 for the far southwest—New Orleans as his destination. When he reached Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he chanced to meet Colonel Moses Byxbe, who persuaded the young physician to go with him to Delaware County, Ohio, and locate in Berkshire, the new and only town in the county. The trip down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was abandoned, and in a few weeks they landed at Worthington, Franklin County, where they were entertained over night by some settlers who had located there a year before. The next day they arrived at Berkshire, where the young physician found work at once among those who had preceded him. Dr. Lamb had brought some well selected text books, and a fine set of surgical instruments with him. After a short time he was called to Worthington to see a sick lady. Soon the attraction to this village became stronger, and the following year he moved there and married a belle of the village. The following year he returned to Berkshire to join his old friend Colonel Byxbe. The next year he and the colonel and other friends laid out Delaware on the Olentangy River in 1808. Dr. Lamb acting as the first physician and first recorder for the county. His practice increased rapidly and extended from Delaware to Portland on the north, now Sandusky City on Lake Erie; and from Delaware to Chillicothe on the south. Through the woods and along the bypaths, through bridgeless streams, midst dangers from the



wild beast and Indian, he traveled with and without escort to administer to the afflicted. His surgical skill and education was sought for far and near. They said he disliked surgery and was only too glad to loan his set of fine instruments to his professional brothers who needed and would use them.

Dr. Lamb was born in about 1775, and died in 1850. He was married three times. First to Miss Campbell of Worthington; after her death to a Miss Skoper of Delaware, Ohio, in 1815. They then moved to Galesburg, Illinois. The following year he lost his wife and at once returned to Delaware, and soon after married a Mrs. Platt, a sister of his last wife. His first home was on the site of the present "Home for the Aged Women" the new home for the first settlers fittingly succeeded by the last home for the aged. The deed for the land where the Lamb block is standing is the same today, having never been changed, except from the Doctor to his son Reuben Lamb, who was known to many living today. Dr. Ralph Hills stated that Dr. Lamb was a man of few words, very sympathetic, generous and kind-hearted. Professionally and socially very reticent, he was often believed to be cold and distant.

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DR. NOAH SPAULDING located in Berkshire in the latter part of 1809, but in a short time removed to Delaware, where he practiced until 1832, the year of his death. He came from the mountains of New Hampshire. He graduated from Dartmouth College in medicine and literature. He was a man of great knowledge, but slow in expression. His amiability, social and temperate habits gained him many warm friends. He was a fine story teller, and often entertained his many friends, with his feet supported on some convenient object higher than his body. He was an active member in the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the first organizers of a Sunday school in the county. He served also on the first Board of School Examiners for the county. The pleasant impression made upon Dr. Ralph Hills when a youth, and while undergoing an examination, was never effaced.

Dr. Spaulding in a few moments dispelled all the trepidation of the youth by telling anecdotes of other teachers, and the degree of qualification of those presenting themselves for examination. Suddenly he turned to young Hills and asked, "Ralph, what is the difference between six dozen dozen and a half dozen dozen?" A prompt answer brought forth a certificate. Dr. Spaulding remarked, "This is one of Dr. Hills' sons, and we know what he is." Dr. Hills met Dr. Spaulding on the street one day and said, "Doctor, I have given my wife some blue pills and they have not acted as they should, see what you think of them." Dr. Spaulding examined one given him, and quickly remarked, "You see they are buck shot and made of lead."

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DR. N. HAWLEY followed Drs. Lamb and Spaulding. He came to the well advertised field of attraction, Berkshire, in 1812, from which time traditional history fails to tell anything. His remarkable energy, shrewdness and great skill gave him his share of the work in the new land. He, like Dr. Spaulding, was armed with pleasing anecdotes and attractive stories which entertained his numerous friends. He died in 1822. He was advanced in years when he came to Berkshire, and was known from the beginning as "old Dr. Hawley."

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SILAS C. McCLARY. In 1813 another addition to the profession was made by Dr. Silas C. McClary coming to Berkshire. After twenty years of labor there, he removed to Delaware and in a short time went to Radnor where he died.

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DR. SAMUEL MOULTON. Six years passed when Dr. Samuel Moulton located in what was supposed would be the capital of the county, Berkshire. He came from Vermont and was a student from Rutland, and a graduate of medicine. His erudite habits and noble character gave him a very prominent place in the town. He was well read and possessed great skill, and had the reputation of making but few mistakes. The great White Plague





cut short a useful career. He died at the age of twenty-nine years, in the year 1821. His counsel was sought by his fellow practitioners, and for years they kept his memory green among the community by using the "Moulton Cathartic Pills."

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DR. ELEAZER COPELAND soon followed Dr. Moulton from Vermont, but he located in Galena, or Zoar, as it was called then. He was a shoemaker by trade and, like many others, obtained his education while working on the bench. It is said that while pounding the last, he committed to memory the whole of Murray's English Grammar, and accomplished the task in two weeks. He prepared himself for a teacher while working at his trade, and while teaching school, he studied Greek and Latin, which he mastered without an instructor, and became a good translator of both languages. He studied medicine in the same manner, and became one of the best practitioners in the county. He was held in high esteem by all of his conferees, and for many years was the censor for the First and Sixth and Eleventh Medical Districts of Ohio. The Eleventh District was composed of Franklin, Delaware, Marion and Crawford Counties. He died in 1834 from drowning in the Big Walnut, near Galena. This sudden ending was a great loss to the county.

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DR. ROYAL N. POWERS located in Delaware in 1820. He was given "a ride on a rail" after being here a short time. Where he went was never known.

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DR. ALPHUS BIGELOW located in Galena in 1821. He was a brother of the noted evangelist, Rev. Russell Bigelow of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These two brothers were self-educated and self-made men. They both possessed great energy and strong minds. The doctor was not a regular graduate, but was an excellent physician. He died in 1850.

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DR. JAMES H. HILLS. One of the most widely known physicians in the county was Dr. James Harvey Hills, who was born at Farmington, Hartford County, Connecticut, in

1782, and died in Delaware in 1830. After a course at Yale College he read medicine with his brother-in-law, the celebrated Dr. Eli Todd. After his medical course he began the practice at Farmington. He soon grew restless and sought the western field. His first place was Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio. He arrived there in 1808, and began his work. After ten years he moved to Darby Plains, and in 1822 came to Delaware, a more rapidly growing town, where he remained until his death at the age of forty-nine years. He was one of the most highly educated physicians in the county. He was an original thinker, and possessed strong perceptive faculties and sound judgment. He was a successful surgeon and physician, yet though he never liked the former work, he never refused to operate, and when he did it was always in a commendable manner. Those who knew him well and intimately said to the writer "Dr. Hills was a grand physician, and was highly serviceable to suffering humanity. His early taking off was a great loss to the community. In 1801 he married Miss Beulah Andrews, who died in 1866. It was in 1812 that the doctor was taken very sick at Defiance, Ohio, while he was with the army at Fort Defiance. The courier brought the news of the danger to the faithful wife. She soon had the family mare ready for the long and dangerous trip. Through the trackless forest, crossing swollen streams, braving the threatening of the wild beasts, and the treacherous Indians, she traveled, until she reached the bedside of the loving husband. Here she remained nursing him until they could return to Delaware with an escort of soldiers for protection. Dr. Hills was the father of eleven children, some of whom became the foremost professional and business men in the county and State. All of the children have joined the great majority, and it is left to the grand-children to take up the burdens with the same energy, integrity and power. The impress made upon the community by Dr. James H. Hills and his children and grandchildren will last for ages.

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DR. JONATHAN N. BURR. It was the good fortune of the writer to know intimately one



of those old and highly appreciated pioneer physicians, Dr. Jonathan N. Burr. He graduated in medicine and came to Delaware in 1823. He at once formed a partnership with Dr. James H. Hills. This partnership lasted until 1825, when Dr. Burr moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He entered upon a large practice in Mt. Vernon, and when we knew him, in 1870, he had accumulated a large fortune and practically retired from active work. He was an intimate friend of Dr. J. W. Russel, and both were strong supports to the Episcopal Church. He was about ninety years old at the time of his death.

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DR. GEORGE M. SMITH. The next year after Dr. Burr left Delaware, Dr. George M. Smith, a newcomer, formed a partnership with Dr. Hills, which continued as long as he was in Delaware. He went to Mississippi and married a rich lady. A few years after his marriage, he came north on a visit and died of cholera. Dr. Smith was a thorough anatomist. He was born in New Hampshire. He was compelled to leave his native State for examining a body for the purpose of study. After several years in Delaware, his abode was discovered by the authorities in the East. He then went South. He introduced quinine into the county in 1826, and was the first to use it in the treatment of chills and fever.

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DR. W. M. MILLER. Virginia in 1827 sent one of her sons to Delaware to contend for business. He first located at Worthington, the favorite resort of the new physician to the new world. After a brief stay, Dr. W. M. Miller opened an office in Delaware. He was an alumnus of an eastern college and a well-read physician. He did not succeed very well, and soon moved to Columbus, and afterward to Missouri. He was a brother-in-law of President Tyler.

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DR. CHARLES H. PICKETT made his advent to this favorite resort in 1831, after a short stay in Worthington. He died here in 1855. He was educated in New York City and came of a very influential family. His fa-

ther and brothers conducted a female seminary in the city, and the father was the author of several school books. None questioned his ability, and it is said that he never questioned it himself. His son, Alexander, read medicine with him and soon after died suddenly.

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DR. C. C. RANSBURGE came to Delaware about the same time, and became a partner of Dr. Pickett, but soon retired from ill health. Some of his descendants are yet living in this locality.

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DR. JAMES LANGWORTHY came here from Albany, N. Y., in about 1835, and engaged in the drug business. In a short time he began to practice medicine.

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DR. ELIJAH CARNEY was from Kentucky. He settled in old Berkshire in 1835. He and Dr. Ralph Hills entered the profession about the same year, the latter in Delaware. There are many yet living in the county, and especially around Berkshire, who well remember old Dr. Carney. His wonderful ability and ways gave him the entire business for many miles in and around the village of Berkshire. He graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. His attention to his patients, his industrious and studious habits, as well as his sympathetic power, gained him the confidence of the people. He died in 1869, leaving numerous relatives in this and Morrow Counties.

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DR. KINGSLEY RAY came first to Worthington in 1820, and then here in 1837. He graduated at Berkshire, Massachusetts. Notwithstanding his superior qualifications, he never succeeded here very well in the practice. In 1848 he moved to Circleville, Ohio, where he had a large business for many years before his final call.

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DR. RALPH HILLS. No physician of the county, or of Delaware, was ever more highly respected for his high qualifications as a scholar, citizen and physician than Dr. Ralph Hills. His looks, demeanor, education, and his remarkable ways commanded respect and



attention. This son of Dr. James H. Hills had every known advantage, and improved them to the limit of his ability. When the elder physician came to Delaware from the Darby Plains, after leaving Worthington, this son was a youth of twelve years. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine with his father, as well as pursuing his studies in the day schools. He continued reading and preparing for his future professional life under the guidance of his father until the latter's death; when he was given a license to practice. The father's business came to him at once. He related how he rode over the first bridge in the county, which spanned Alum Creek on the road to Sunbury from Delaware. Dr. Hills was a great student of the nervous system, and mental diseases. After having been in the general practice a few years, his illustrious uncle, Dr. Eli Todd, who was in charge of the Hospital for the Insane at Hartford, Connecticut, sent for the nephew to take the place of first assistant on the staff. Here he remained for several years, drinking from the well of knowledge he was interested in. The instruction and knowledge gained here proved of the greatest benefit to him in after life. He returned to Delaware, and uninterruptedly followed the general practice for twenty years. In 1830 the degree of M. D. was conferred upon him for meritorious service. He became known throughout the county and central part of the State. He had a wonderful and exact knowledge of botany and chemistry, as well as of astronomy. From 1836 to 1838 he was called to lecture in Russell's Great Planetarium. This gave him prestige both at home and abroad. These side issues never detracted from his interests in his studies in medicine, in which all gave him credit for being an able thinker and a profound student. His ability was never questioned except by the mediocre. He was an able and clear writer on all subjects coming under the influence of his remarkable brain. His executive and financial ability were recognized by the county, church and State authorities. It was in his home that the idea originated which finally developed the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. The facts concerning the origination and final develop-

ment of this idea will be found in another part of this history. In 1854 Dr. Hills established and edited the medical journal known as the "*Counsellor*." This was the first medical journal published in the West, and was a weekly edition. After two years of practice and editorial life, he was called to take charge of the Ohio Central Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio--the largest one in the country. He remained at the head of this institution for eight years, bringing it to a high state of usefulness and scientific attainment. His originality in treatment of the insane gave him a reputation far beyond his native county and State. He became national and international in fame. He visited Europe to study during the war, and again in 1872 for pleasure. He was called in the latter part of the sixties to plan and superintend the erection of the largest asylum in the United States, at Weston, West Virginia. After completing his labors there he returned to Delaware to rest. Did he rest? No, this great, brainy man could not be idle. He was called to the superintendency of the Girls' Industrial Home--a State institution. Here he again established many timely changes and reformations, bringing the home up to the idea it was intended to be by the law of such institutions. He died in 1879 at the age of sixty-eight, while engaged at his work. The monument of honest ability and high attainment crowns his life. Never was a word of suspicion breathed against any of his administrations of the places he was called upon to fill. He died a Christian. He died as he lived, known of all men for his noble, honest and well-spent useful life.

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DR. H. LATHROP. Worthington in 1837 sent another of her arrivals to Delaware, Dr. H. Lathrop. In 1838 he came to contest for business. He first located in Liberty Township in the old Case or Carpenter District, and operated a saw mill, and looked after the health of pioneers. He left Delaware for Columbus, where he died.

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DR. M. GERHARD was born, raised and educated in Easton, Pennsylvania. He came to Wooster, Ohio, and was a bank clerk. While



thus engaged he read medicine and attended lectures in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at Jefferson Medical College. After completing his studies he came to Delaware County and located on the Scioto River near his old friend, John Detweiler, but soon moved into Delaware to practice. He was a thorough student and scholar, and a careful practitioner. He married a granddaughter of old Dr. Lamb. He died in 1868, leaving a wife and two children, who are now living in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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DR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON came from Crawford County, and located in Norton in 1842, where he died.

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DR. KLAPP and DR. HENRY GREGG located in Liberty Township in 1845. In 1863 they both left the county. Dr. Klapp moved to the West, and Gregg moved to Indiana.

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DR. D. W. HOWELL and DR. W. HENDON located here in 1845, but soon moved away.

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DR. H. C. MANN came to Delaware from Butler County in 1846. In 1849, he with his family joined the "forty-niners" for California, where he died. His wife, soon after his death, returned to Ohio. Dr. Mann possessed a fine education and great intelligence. He wrote the sketch for Howe's Historical Collection, of Ohio, which has been of great benefit to historians.

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DR. P. A. WILLIS was a native of Delaware County, and was the oldest son of a family of many children. He received his education in the district school and the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read medicine in the office of Dr. J. W. Hamilton of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated at the Starling Medical College in 1862. He entered the army as contract surgeon, and was soon promoted to assistant surgeon of the Forty-eighth Regiment, O. V. L. and in 1863 to a full surgeon of the regiment. At the close of the war he was made medical director of an army corps under

General Andrews. Upon his return home, he engaged in farming and country practice at Bellpoint, Delaware County, Ohio. He died in 1876. His widow is now a resident of the city of Delaware, Ohio.

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DR. JAMES CARUTHERS was a student of Dr. A. Blymer. He graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1846, and at once located at old Eden. In 1851 he became a partner of his preceptor for a few years only, when he left for California, where he is still living. He is very old, but is yet practicing. He passed safe through the recent earthquake. His brother, Dr. John A. Caruthers, succeeded him at old Eden. He was a soldier from 1861 to 1865, and served with distinction. He was superintendent of the Infirmary for several years, and served one term in the Legislature. He died in California at the home of his brother.

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DR. BARBOUR came to Delaware in 1840 from Richland County. After several years he located at East Liberty, Ohio, and enjoyed a limited practice. He died a few years ago.

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DR. B. F. LOOFBOURROW was the Nestor of the root and herb doctors. He lived and practiced in the country for many years, first on Alum Creek and then at Cheshire. Finally he moved to the west where he died.

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DR. DANIEL SKEELS was another root and herb doctor. He came to Sunbury in an early day. He, like others of his school, had a large practice. He died in 1824.

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DR. LEACH and DR. SKINNER settled in Millville, now Warrensburg, and practiced homeopathy, about 1840. Dr. Leach later moved to Cincinnati, and afterward to Middleton, where he died in 1878.

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DR. WILLIAM H. DAVIS, in 1850, settled in Bellpoint, Ohio. In 1856 he went to South America. He became a governor of one of the small states. He was highly educated and was a genial fellow. He returned finally to





America, and settled in Iowa. He was a surgeon of an Iowa regiment during the war.

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DRS. DEMING and BROWN were located in an early day at Galena, Ohio.

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DR. GRANGER was a student in the Worthington Botanical School, and graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He located at Westfield and died in 1863.

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DR. MESSE was the only uroscopic physician in the early days. He settled in Delaware in 1838. They say he had no special knowledge of this branch of medicine. He made war on quinine, but used it, mixed with prussiate of iron. He fooled both patients and doctors. After about seven years he retired from the field.

There were others who remained here in the county for a short time, and moved, and of whom little can be learned—Dr. Joseph Cox of Radnor, Drs. Morehouse, Mount, Black, McCrary, Maine, Stamberg, and Dr. Longwell who was at Eden. He died there, leaving two children, who are both living in the county.

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DRS. ROBINSON, HILL, DENNISON and EATON located for a short time in Delaware.

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DR. T. B. WILLIAMS. To show what push, energy and honesty will do for one wishing to succeed in life, the history of Dr. T. B. Williams fully exemplifies. He was a poor Welsh child, born in South Wales in 1819, coming to America with his parents when only an infant. They located in Gallia County, Ohio, for five years, when they moved to Delaware County, Ohio. Soon after coming to their new home, the father died, leaving the wife to raise eight children, and fight the battle of life alone in the new world. The lad, Thomas B., was only six years old when the father died. The little lad began the bread winning by doing light work for the Welsh friends, and thus assisting the mother. His marked ability to do things was the talk of all the people. He attended school as much as possible, until he arrived at the age when he wished to learn

shoemaking. It is said that no better workman ever drove a peg. His honesty and ability grew with his years. His kindness, attentiveness and skill led one of the foremost physicians to employ the young man as a nurse to a patient at the leading hotel—the "American House." The shrewd physician, Dr. Hills, discovered the dormant qualifications of a great physician in the youth, and told his friends, and advised him to study medicine. After consulting with his mother and friends, he entered Dr. Hills' office, where he remained for five years studying by day and far into the night, and still doing some work at his trade to pay expenses. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848-9. He at once became a partner of Dr. Hills, his preceptor. For thirteen years his practice grew, and he became one of the leading physicians of the county. In 1862 at the call of his adopted land, he entered the service as a surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, O. V. I. He gave up his business, bade farewell to home, wife, mother and friends, and enrolled as a patriot for duty. From 1862-5, he was found faithfully doing his work for his country, and for the sick and dying in camp and on the field of battle. His great skill and thoroughness gave him the brigadier surgeonship after the battle of Perryville—the Second Brigade under General John G. Mitchell. Battle after battle he passed through with such remarkable energy and success in the care and attention to the sick in camp and on the battlefield, together with the cleanliness and excellent arrangement of his hospitals, that he was promoted at once to division surgeon in the Fourteenth Army Corps under the command of General Jeff C. Davis. It was often said that his daring, coolness, and self-possession never forsook him in danger. He was always ready for the most extreme emergency. General Steadman at the danger point called the doctor and said "We are completely hemmed in, and I cannot see how we can escape being cut to pieces." "Well, sir," he replied, "I must arrange my hospitals on a more permanent and efficient basis, and be ready for all misfortunes that



may befall our troops." The praise and admiration he was given by such men as Hon. H. M. Carper, Rev. Dr. L. D. McCabe, and the army officers, would make an article alone. He went to the sea with General Sherman, and was at Bentonville at the closing struggle of the war. Dr. Williams was widely known and universally loved as a physician, man, soldier, and citizen. For many years he was a member of the School Board, with Prof. Williams and others, and was a member of the Sixty-first General Assembly, and at the close positively declined another nomination. He belonged to the American Medical Association, Ohio State Society, and was several times elected vice-president, and of the County Medical Society he served as president. Through his modesty he declined other elections saying, "Pass it around."

He was married in 1855 to Miss Nancy Ritchey of Perry County, Ohio, who was one of the first graduates of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, now united with the "O. W. U." Their only child, Miss Clara, graduated from the same institution as the mother, and is a professor in the School of Music of the "O. W. U." The doctor was a faithful member of the William Street M. E. Church. He died in 1879.

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DR. JOHN A. LITTLE was a native of this county. He was born in 1825. He was the second child of Mr. William Little, a pioneer merchant, business man, and landowner, who has been frequently mentioned in history. None disputed the superior scholarship of this son. All knew him as a student, gentleman and true friend. At the age of fifteen, he entered the preparatory department of Kenyon College, in Gambier, Knox County. He there met his old playmate and friend (President) R. B. Hayes, and together they roomed for three years while at Gambier. Dr. Little graduated in 1845. He had a high standing in college, and graduated with honors. He was admired and loved by both faculty and students. After completing his college course, he entered the office of Dr. John Case (who is mentioned in this article), of C. bus,

Ohio. Dr. Little was a careful and thorough student of medicine, botany, chemistry, and general literature. He could tell the names of all the flowers in the woods. He first attended lectures at the Transylvania University at Louisville, Kentucky. While there he was a member of the family of Dr. Drake, so well known to the profession. In 1847 and 1848 he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of M. D. After his return home, he went to Sandusky City on Lake Erie. In a short time he was offered and accepted a partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Case (husband of Mrs. Jane Case, spoken of in this article), Dr. Jones, a former partner, retiring. Dr. Case soon died and Dr. Jones became a partner of Dr. Little. In three years Jones died and Little was left alone. His popularity and ability introduced him into the best society and a large and lucrative practice. Through the persuasion of his relations and friends, he was induced, in 1865, to come back to his old home in Delaware to locate. He at once entered upon a large practice. Dr. Little, all admitted, was a born physician. He was ambidextrous, and possessed almost intuitive knowledge of diseases and remedies. His bearing in the sick room was ever calm and assuring, was always reposed and cheerful, inspiring his patients with confidence and hope. To the student he was an invaluable instructor, ever imparting the most important truths to the listener. He never indulged in story telling, and to young physicians he ever extended a kind word and a kindly hand, and to the older members of the profession, advice and counsel of the ablest character. He was loved and esteemed by all classes. He was a member of Ohio State Medical Society, and in 1873, read before it one of the most valuable papers on the antidotal properties of belladonna in opium poisoning. He was a member of the State Central and county societies, and a member of the Agassiz Scientific Association. He read the paper of Dr. J. G. Jones' "American Eclectic Practice of Medicine." In 1850 he married the youngest daughter of the



Hon. Hosea Williams. He had one son and three daughters. The son is a banker in Columbus, one daughter is living in California, one in Cleveland, Ohio, and one in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He died in 1877.

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DR. JOSEPH H. VAN DEMAN was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1829. He is a good example of a self-made man, of an ambitious young American, who without inherited wealth, overcame obstacles, conquered difficulties and achieved success. He was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1849, M. A. in 1852, and the same year graduated in the Cleveland Medical College. He at once opened an office in Delaware, where he remained until 1857, when he was elected clerk of the Ohio Senate, and served at two sessions. At the close of his term of office he returned to Delaware and to his practice until 1861. Prior to that time, for a short time, he practiced his profession at Millville, Delaware County, Ohio, and at Waldo, Marion County, Ohio. When the Civil War broke out he espoused the cause of the Union, and raised Company K, in the famous Sixty-sixth O. V. I. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, and Cedar Mountain, Virginia. In the last mentioned battle he was wounded and captured while leading a reconnaissance at night. He was taken to Libby prison, kept there five months and was exchanged January, 1863, and rejoined his command near Washington, D. C. He resigned in January, 1863, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Tenth O. V. I. in May; joined his regiment at once and participated in the battles around Chattanooga, Tennessee. He remained with that regiment one year, when he was promoted to chief surgeon, with seven assistants of the United States Military Railroad Division of Mississippi, and remained in that capacity with headquarters at Chattanooga until the close of the war. After that he was surgeon in charge of the Refugee and Freedman's Department at Chattanooga, and for seventeen years after, was examining pension surgeon. He was also post surgeon of that post until it was closed. During his

residence in Chattanooga of over thirty years, he passed through three epidemics of small-pox, two of cholera, and one of yellow fever, remaining at his post during the continuance of each. He was elected president of the Tennessee Medical Society in 1873, and presided over that body for two years. For over twenty-five years he was a member of the American Medical Association, and was for three years a member of the judicial council of that body. He was a member of the Public Health Association since 1874. He frequently contributed to medical literature, notably two articles—one on the cholera of 1873, and one on the yellow fever epidemic of 1878—published in the reports and papers of the latter association. He retired from active practice in 1883, except as surgeon, which he continued until 1890, when he retired absolutely from the practice of both medicine and surgery. He was a 33rd degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the G. A. R., and of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion. His first vote was for the Whig ticket, but when that party died, he went to the Democrats, and always remained a Democrat. He was married to Miss Rebecca Norris, daughter of Judge William G. Norris, in 1855 at Delaware. His father was Rev. Henry Van Deman, for over forty years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Delaware. Dr. Van Deman enjoyed a respected and honored position in the city of his residence. He died in 1902, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga with Masonic rites and honors.

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DR. JAMES BUSBY NORRIS was born on his father's farm in Troy Township in 1849. His father was Judge William G. Norris, who was a pioneer of that township. He was graduated at Kenyon College in 1869. After his graduation he studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. H. Van Deman, then entered the Miami Medical College, and also took private instructions from the famous Dr. Carson of Cincinnati. He went to Detroit, where he was graduated at Detroit Medical College in 1872. After his graduation he went to Chattanooga, where he commenced the practice of his pro-



fession. He labored faithfully and fearlessly in the cholera epidemic of 1873, and in 1874 in the smallpox epidemic. In August, 1878, the chairman of the Howard Association published a call to the country for physicians to come to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where an epidemic of that fearful disease, yellow fever was raging. Dr. Norris, with that true heroism which goes wherever duty calls, saw the call, carefully consulted the subject, and determined to volunteer his services. On the 28th of August, he left with a corps of fifteen nurses, arrived the 1st of September, went to work at once, and had at one time one hundred and eighteen cases under his care. He was taken with the dread disease, September 6th, and breathed his last September 9th. He died a hero, and so highly was his martyrdom considered, that on the recommendation of the President of the United States, the War Department issued an order, permitting his remains to be buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga; and he is the only one not a soldier who was ever buried there. The President thought his brave life and heroic death well fitted him to lie among the 18,000 other heroes who died in the call of duty. Dr. Norris was a member of the Episcopal Church and was never married. He was a son of Delaware County, and though he never practiced here, the memory of this great sacrifice honors the county of his birth, and he is worthy of a place among her medical heroes.

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DR. J. H. WHITE. The aged Nestor of the profession, Dr. J. H. White, located in the county in 1841, and died July 13, 1907. He was born in Lewis County, New York, in 1817. He received his education in the common schools, and his medical education at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. After his graduation he was located in Millville, now Warrensburg, for a short time, and then in Ashley for five years, when he came to Delaware. His social and temperate habits, combined with his professional qualifications, soon brought him into a large practice. His strong constitution gave him endurance to contend with all kinds of roads and weather

by day and night. During the war he was a contract surgeon for the camp near the city. He was associated for some time with one of his students, Dr. W. T. Constant, in professional work. By mutual consent the partnership was dissolved. He became a charter member, in 1850, of William Street Church, and was one of its trustees for twenty years. He was, while in practice, a member of the State and Delaware County Medical Societies, and was always present to take an active part in the work. In 1849 he took the California gold fever, and crossed the Rocky Mountains. The western life cured the fever, and he returned the following year. For many years his familiar face could be seen at his home and office on Sandusky Street. In 1890 he gave up the practice to a large extent, but prescribed for his old patients until about 1896, when he refused all professional labor. A short time before his death he suffered a partial stroke of paralysis, but had not been seen on the streets of Delaware for several years. He was always glad to meet his friends at his home, and he was one of the most cheerful, intelligent and interesting citizens of Delaware. He had accumulated a competency and resided in his beautiful home on the corner of William and Franklin Streets in Delaware, Ohio.

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DR. J. McCANN. Another wise counsellor of the profession of the county is Dr. J. McCann, who was born in 1824 in Muskingum County, Ohio. The foundation of his wonderful mental and physical development, like that of that stalwarts of his early days, was laid while working on the farm of his father, Maxwell McCann. He mastered all that was taught in the common schools before reaching the age of twenty-one. In the spring of 1847 he entered the office of Drs. Beakman and Ball at Irville, Ohio, and attended lectures in the Starling Medical College, from which he graduated later. He began the practice in Licking County, Ohio. After his marriage to Miss Margaret Waters, daughter of Dr. R. A. Waters of Irville in 1850, he located in Nashport, Ohio. In 1854 he removed to Irville,





where he remained in active practice until 1869, when he came to Delaware to give his four children the advantages of a college education; three of whom graduated from the "O. W. U." with high honors. After nearly fifty years of continual work in the profession he retired in 1904 from active work. Yet at the age of eighty-three he has attended some difficult cases with the same pleasure and skill as of many years ago. He has always been known as a true worker in his Master's vineyard from youth up, and today enjoys attending divine worship at Asbury M. E. Church more than ever. The doctor for many years was a member of the State and County Medical Societies. His earnest and active work in them was a great stimulus to the younger men. Notwithstanding his advanced age, his mind is as active and exact as ever, and he shows no bodily infirmities. His eldest daughter is a teacher in the public schools. The eldest son,

DR. JOSEPH McCANN, followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father. He was born in 1854, and graduated from the "O. W. U." in 1876. He read medicine with his father, and graduated from the Columbia Medical College in 1879. First locating in Radnor, Delaware County, Ohio, and afterward at Millville or Warrensburg, he soon accepted a tendered position at the Keeley Institute at Marysville, Ohio. After a few years, he was sent to Columbus, Ohio, to practice in the branch of the same Institute, where he is located now.

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DR. E. H. HYATT, the subject of this sketch, undoubtedly, was one of the best known physicians and surgeons that Delaware ever had. He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1827. He attended an academy for a time near Wooster, Ohio, and entered the junior class of Ohio Wesleyan University in 1850, and graduated in 1852. He studied medicine at the Starling Medical College, and received his diploma from there in 1856. After his graduation he felt that he was called to the ministry; but soon gave it up, and entered upon the practice of medicine at Bellpoint. At

the outbreak of the war he organized a company at Chesterville, Morrow County, Ohio, and was elected captain. He, together with his company, was mustered into the service in 1861, September 3rd, with the Twentieth Regiment, O. V. I. After the battle at Fort Donelson in 1862, he was discharged on account of sickness. Before entering the service, he was married to Miss Eliza Ely, a daughter of one of the prominent families in Delaware. Upon his return from the service he located in Delaware in 1862. He was a thorough student, and possessed one of the best selected libraries in the county. He built up and held a large practice until he retired from the field of labor to enjoy a well earned rest. His versatile habits of study, and adaptability peculiarly fitted him for the many positions he was called upon to fill during his life. He was one of the organizers of the Columbus Medical College,\* and filled the Chair of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics for eighteen years. Then for two years he lectured on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He was elected to the presidency of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the County Medical Association. He was the surgeon of the C., C., C. & St. L. R. R. for twenty-five years; and during that time was called to different parts of the system to give expert testimony for the road in many cases of injury. He was in early life an ardent Democrat. Later he advocated the Prohibition doctrine, and finally, under the teachings of President McKinley, became a staunch supporter of Republicanism. It was under the last that he was elected to the town Council and became its president in 1894. He was a member of the George B. Torrence Post No. 60. His first wife died in 1871, and in 1873 he married Miss Johnston of Ashley, Ohio, by whom he had two sons, Frank, now a professor of music in Boston, and Gaylord, the second son, who is preparing to follow in the footsteps of his father.

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DR. WILLIAM T. CONSTANT was a versatile genius. He was born on a farm (as nearly all of the subjects of these sketches were), in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1842.



His father was raised in old Kentucky. After finishing his common school education he began teaching. He was a steamboat engineer for a time. He then with his small savings, entered the "O. W. U." here, in Delaware, and graduated in 1861. He enlisted in Company I, Fourth O. V. I., as a private, and was promoted rapidly from private to second, to first lieutenant, and to the captaincy of the company. He was in the battles of Rich Mountain, Greenbrier, Romney and the Wilderness, and Fredericksburg. After being honorably discharged, he returned to Delaware and finished his medical education in the Cleveland Medical College, in 1868. His office reading was done in the office of the illustrious Dr. T. B. Williams, whose biography is in the old Delaware County history and he was a student of Dr. J. H. White also. Dr. Constant was at one time first assistant superintendent in the old Central Lunatic Asylum under the eminent Dr. Ralph Hills. Dr. Constant was an indefatigable worker, and was filled with unbounded energy. He worked up to his final sickness. He was at one time associated in the practice of medicine with the old Nestor, Dr. J. H. White, and afterwards for a short time with Dr. J. A. Caruthers. He served as U. S. pension examiner for eighteen years. He held many official positions in city affairs. Early in life he united with William Street Church, and was a member until the time of his death. He was an active member of the G. A. R. and of the I. O. O. F. He died at the age of forty-eight years.

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DR. A. E. WESTBROOK, of Ashley, Ohio, was born in 1840 at South Woodbury, Morrow County, Ohio. His father came to Ohio in 1816. The doctor was educated at Mt. Hesper Seminary, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read medicine with Dr. I. H. Pennock at Cardington, Ohio, who was one of the best-read physicians in the State. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1863, and soon after entered the army with the One Hundred and Sixth O. V. I. as surgeon, which position he held until the close of the war. A part of the

time while in the service, he had charge of the Post Hospital, and was medical director on the staff of Brigadier-General Payne. He also had charge of the Forts Negley, Huston and Morton at Nashville, Tennessee. After the close of the war he returned to Ashley and at once entered upon a large practice. Notwithstanding he is nearly three score years and ten, he is full of vigor, and enjoying his work. He never made any distinction between the poor and the rich; but was always ready to attend the afflicted and those who needed his services. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio Medical Society and belonged to the old Delaware County Medical Association, and served as president of it at one time in 1878. He has always been an active member in the schools of his town, and has served in various capacities many years. He was married to Judge Cunard's daughter at Mt. Gilead.

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DR. JOHN W. N. VOGT is the son of Rev. John Vogt, who was one of the most beloved and best known pastors in Delaware for many years. Dr. Vogt was born at Seven Miles, Butler County, Ohio, in 1852. He came to Delaware with the family in 1863, when the father was called to the pastorate of the German Reform Church. He was given a finished education, and afterward became an expert druggist, which profession he followed for many years, when he entered the office of Dr. E. H. Hyatt to read medicine. After graduating at the Columbus Medical College with high honors, he became a partner of his illustrious preceptor in 1876. Two years later he went into an office alone; but after a short time became associated with Dr. John O. McDowell for three years—1880 to 1883, when he opened an office again by himself, and has since continued in practice. Dr. Vogt was and is a great student, both of medical and general literature. He has accumulated one of the largest and finest libraries in the county. There never was a more genial and more honorable member of the profession in the county. His counsel for many years has been sought by his professional brethren



throughout the county, and he has always been found to be true to the patient and to his associates. He has been a member of the State and County Medical Societies. For several years he was a member of the Board of U. S. Pension Examiners. He is now in his prime and has many useful years of labor ahead of him.

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DR. WILLIAM MERRICK SEMANS was born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, December 29, 1861, the old home of his mother. He was educated in the city schools, graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1883 and had conferred upon him the A. B. degree in 1883; and the B. S. and M. A. degrees in 1886; and M. D. from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1887. From 1887 to 1890 he was associate physician in the Toledo Insane Asylum. He returned to his old home in 1890 and began the practice of medicine. He was married to Miss Jessie Freeman of Mt. Vernon in 1891. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 18; R. A. M., Chapter No. 54; Delaware Council No. 84, R. & S. M.; Marion Commandery No. 36, K. T.; Aladdin Temple; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been secretary of all the Masonic bodies of Delaware for fourteen years, and is now one of the most active and proficient Masons of the State. He served for a number of years as a member of the Board of Examiners of the U. S. Pension Board at Delaware, Ohio.

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DR. EDWARD MERRICK SEMANS was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1863. Like his brother, he attended the public schools, and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1886. He took the A. M. degree in 1889; and the M. D. degree from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1890. He was major of the Fourth O. V. I. in the Spanish-American War, and served his time in Porto Rico. He was married to Miss Sallie Reed of Portsmouth, in 1895. He is a member of Hiram Lodge No. 18, F. & A. M., and Delaware Chapter No. 54, R. A. M. Drs. William and Edward are sons of Prof. W. O.

Semans, who graduated from the O. W. U. in 1857, and held a professorship of chemistry in his Alma Mater from that time until his death in 1904. It was under his teachings that these physicians were brought to a high scholarship in this important branch of their profession, and the permanent foundation of superior scholarship in all of the departments of medicine as well as of science was laid. From childhood they have had before them the teachings of honesty, sobriety, and morality. Following in the footsteps of their illustrious father and uncle, President F. M. Merrick of the "O. W. U.," they continue their studious habits; selecting to study the medical and scientific books of the finest writers. They have always been associated together in the practice of medicine. Their true fraternal friendship with the profession none may question. Their rebuke to pretense and bluff and sham all will admit. Early in life they united with the William Street Church, and have fulfilled the requirements to their Master in the highest degree. No two physicians in the county ever had such a wide acquaintance. They are known by the hundreds of students of the University throughout this and foreign lands. The profession and citizens are proud to have such representative men. They are members of the State and County Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Dr. Edward M. Semans is a member of the Board of Education of the city of Delaware, Ohio.

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DR. ARTHUR H. BUCK is the second son of John T. Buck, county surveyor and engineer for many years of Morrow County. He was born in 1868 near Cardington, Ohio. This precocious youth began attending the country school nearly two years before the school age, and graduated from the High School at Cardington at the age of eighteen. He read medicine in the office of Dr. C. C. Dunham at Fulton, Ohio, and graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1891. Before his graduation from High School he began teaching school, and taught after finishing his studies in Cardington—nearly three years



in all. He began the practice of medicine at Marius, Morrow County, Ohio. After a short time he sold out to another physician and moved to Lima, Ohio, and took post-graduate work in electric therapeutics, and was given a position in the faculty to lecture. He remained there one year, when he came to Delaware in 1899. He was married to Miss Dora B. Strawman, of Caledonia in 1895. She died in Delaware in 1903, leaving two children. He married in 1906 Miss Jennie L. Hartje, of McComb, Ohio. Dr. Buck is a member of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the F. & A. M. and is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. He is the surgeon of Delaware Magnetic Springs Electric Railway.

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DR. J. K. JAMES was born in Ripley, Brown County, Ohio, in the year 1868. The correct teaching and high moral training of his Welsh father and mother were planted in good soil, and are now bringing forth a rich harvest. The father, Rev. E. P. James, filled many important pulpits during his life, and left the imprints of his life work upon the several communities. Dr. James was educated and graduated from the High School of Bethel (where his father was then stationed) in 1887. He became a great favorite in the different places where his father was called to take charge of a new congregation. The son, a great lover of music, often filled a place in band organizations, as well as in the church choir and concerts, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends. The time of life had arrived when it became necessary for the father to retire from the active ministerial labor; and he came to Delaware to give his children a college education. In 1890 the move was made; Dr. James preceding his father two years to attend the "O. W. U.," where he remained for four years. He entered the office of Dr. D. E. Hughes, and attended lectures in the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1897. He immediately opened an office in Delaware. He made electrical thera-

peutics a special study, and equipped his office with one of the finest outfits in the State. He has always observed his office hours to the minute, and thus has built up a large office practice as well as outside work. He added to his electrical outfit the X-ray, much to the benefit of not only the profession, but to the public in general. He is now making the eye a special study, and has procured a complete optical outfit. In 1897 he married Miss Maud Stanton, and has a son, Dorrance.

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DR. WILLIAM HUNTINGTON WOODWORTH was born at Millfield, Athens County, Ohio, in 1865. After attending the public schools, he took the B. S. degree in the "N. N. U." at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1888. He graduated from the College of Physicians at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1890. After practicing for about five years at Corning, Ohio, he located in Delaware. For a few years he was associated with his brother, Dr. John B. Woodworth. After being in the practice here for some time, he went East and took a post-graduate course. He married and then returned to Delaware. He has always taken an active part in the Medical Societies to which he belongs—Ohio State Medical Society, Delaware County Medical Society, and the Tenth District Medical Society. He has devoted much of his time to electric therapeutics, stomach diseases, and the eye, especially optical work.

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DR. JOHN B. WOODWORTH was born at Millfield, Athens County, Ohio, in 1869. He was educated at the common schools, and at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He became a very successful school teacher and taught for five years in his native county. He read medicine, and attended Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from 1893 to 1896, when he took his degree. He located in Delaware, and associated himself with his brother for several years, when he opened an office alone. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was elected secretary of the Delaware County Medical Society under the new organization in





1903, and has been re-elected each year since. He resigned the position in May, 1907, to take a post-graduate course before going to his new field of work in Texas. He goes to this drier climate for the benefit of his throat trouble. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society. He married Miss Melinda Hill, of Athens County, Ohio.

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DR. JAMES H. HUGHES was a son of a pioneer Presbyterian minister in this vicinity, whose life work and faithfulness grow brighter as the years pass. The son was born near Delaware in 1854. From the common schools near the old farm, he entered the office of Dr. E. H. Hyatt to read medicine. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1879. He married Miss Ada McCann, youngest daughter of Dr. J. McCann of Delaware, and at once located in the city to practice. He began at once upon an eventful career. He had a large country practice; but overwork soon broke down his health, and he went to California to rest. He died in 1888, soon after reaching the health resort, and was brought back for burial. He was associated for some time in the practice with his preceptor.

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DR. DORRANCE E. HUGHES, brother of Dr. J. H. Hughes, read medicine with Dr. J. W. N. Vogt. He was born in 1856, near Delaware, Ohio. He graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1881. Upon his return home he married Miss Emma Newhouse, and at once located at Hyattsville, where he remained five years, when he came to Delaware to practice his profession. No kinder physician ever administered to the afflicted. He never recognized any cast; all afflicted were alike to him. His large practice has made inroads upon his ruddy constitution, and all see the time coming when he must begin to husband his strength. He was elected president of the Delaware County Medical Society in 1907. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and a member of the City Council.

DR. ABRAHAM VIRGIL CONKLIN was born in 1832, in Westfield, Ohio. He is a son of Jacob Conklin, a soldier of 1812, under General McArthur. He received his education in the common schools, and at Mt. Hesper Seminary. After ten years of school teaching, he learned telegraphy, and was employed at Wooster and other places for some years. In 1866 he graduated in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He located near his old home and began the practice at Delaware, Ohio, and afterward moved to Waldo, Marion County. After a short time, he moved to South Woodbury, Morrow County, and in a few years located in the country near Delaware, where he now lives. Years of hard labor have told upon him, and after nearly four score years he has retired from work.

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DR. W. T. ROPP was born in West Virginia in 1833. He came to Delaware in 1859, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read medicine in the office of Dr. C. Welch, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863. In January, 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, O. V. I., and was discharged honorably from the service, July 12, 1865. He was an assistant surgeon of the regiment. He went with the army to the sea under General Sherman. After his return home he became a partner of his proceptor for a short time, when he located at Bellpoint, Ohio. He married a Mrs. Cutler, and located on his farm between Delaware and Bellpoint, where he remained until his death. While living on the farm he devoted a greater portion of his time to his profession in the surrounding country, and at the Girls' Industrial Home, a State Institution about five miles from his farm. He was appointed physician to the Home soon after it was located, and for twenty years did good and faithful work for the State. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, the Masonic Order, the G. A. R., and to the State and County Medical Societies. He died in 1899.



DR. W. HENRY PULFORD, the Nestor of the Homeopathic School, is rapidly nearing his four score years; yet there "seems no sorrow or pain" for this worthy practitioner. His quick and upright walk of many miles each day will classify him with the younger members of the profession. He was born in Woodhouse Carr, near Leeds, England, in 1829. He studied chemistry and pharmacy in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1853. He entered the homeopathic practice under Dr. Evans, his preceptor, in 1858, and graduated from the Homeopathic College near Bath, West London, England, in 1864. He practiced pharmacy and medicine in Bradford, England, until 1875, when he came to America. After visiting one year in his adopted country, he was induced to locate at Ashley, Ohio, in 1877. After eighteen years of hard work he went to Connecticut to visit, and was persuaded to locate. In 1892 he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and took a course of lectures in the Homeopathic school there, and graduated there in 1894, and at once became a member of the faculty. He subsequently came to Delaware and has since been doing his share of work. He is a member of the Connecticut and Ohio Homeopathic Societies, and of the International American Homeopathic Institute.

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DR. WILLIAM FRANCIS CRICKARD is the oldest son of an old soldier who served his country long and well. The farm life developed a mentally and physically strong man in Dr. Crickard. He was an apt student and made the best use of every moment of his time. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1850, and after several years, came with his father's family to this county. He entered the office of our eminent Dr. McCann in 1871, and attended lectures and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1874. He came to Delaware and opened an office. He has never changed his location. The patients under his care always received the closest and best attention. He has been exceptionally kind to those who have had to fight the battle of life as bread win-

ners. They have never had a truer friend than Dr. W. F. Crickard. He belongs to both the State and County Medical Societies.

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DR. H. P. FEASTER was born in Troy Township, this county, in 1850. His father, James Feaster, was an early settler in this county, and was located on the Marion, Delaware and Columbus turnpike, and often entertained the weary travelers who so frequently passed that way. He read eclectic medicine with Dr. Frank Howald in 1886, and graduated in 1889 from the Eclectic Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He began the practice at Agosta, Marion County, in 1890. After four years he removed to La Rue, Ohio, and then came to Delaware in 1898. He married Miss Ellen Woodward, of Morrow County, Ohio. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Association; the Northwestern, and the Ohio Central Medical Associations.

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DR. EDWARD M. HALL has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery since 1871, when he graduated from the Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio. After taking his degree in medicine, he located in Fredericktown, Ohio, where he soon gained a satisfactory practice and the good will and respect of the people of that community, and was honored by them in being elected, for many years in succession, a member of their Board of Education, which position he held, as well as that of Pension Examiner for Knox County, when he removed to this city in 1889. With the experience gained in an active practice of nearly twenty years and, having taken a post-graduate course in medicine previous to resuming practice here, he from the first took rank with the leading physicians of the county. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, and at the re-organization of the Delaware County Medical Society he was chosen its vice-president, and on the following year its president.

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DR. HELEN K. SMITH was one of the leading homeopathic physicians in Delaware



for eleven years. Miss Helen Kaulbach was born in Baldensburg, New York, in 1865. She attended school at Waverley, New York. After completing her studies she married Mr. Smith. After his death she commenced the study of medicine in 1890. She graduated in 1892 from the Cleveland Homeopathic College. She commenced practicing medicine in 1893 in Delaware, Ohio. She belonged to the State Homeopathic Society. She remained in this city until her marriage to Mr. W. D. Halsey, in 1904. She is now living in Trumansburg, New York, and no longer looks after the sick. She was the first lady physician in the county for about fifteen years. She became a favorite, and had a large practice while in this city.

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DR. MARIE PERFECT was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1874. As Miss Simons she studied medicine in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which she graduated in 1894, and entered the regular profession. She began the practice at Detroit, Michigan; the same year. After two years there she was induced to locate at her home in Richwood, Ohio. After her marriage to Mr. Perfect she was persuaded to remove to Delaware in 1901. She has proven herself able, and well qualified for her professional work, and in each locality where she has practiced, has enjoyed a large work. She is a member of the Union County, Delaware County, and Ohio State Medical Societies.

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DR. IVADALE RODGERS was born in Sylvania, Lucas County, Ohio, in 1861. She graduated with honors from the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, in 1892. She read medicine, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1898. She came here the same year, and was the second lady physician to practice in Delaware after woman's first advent in 1838. She is a bright, faithful and earnest physician with malice toward none, and charity for all. She is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, the Ohio Central, and the Northwestern Eclectic Medical Associations.

DR. JOHN OTHO McDOWELL was a son of Dr. Robert M. and Emily McDowell. He was born in 1848 in Quakersbottom, Lawrence County, Ohio. He graduated from the Iron-ton High School in 1870, and from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1874; and from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1877. After completing the course, he was appointed resident physician in the Cincinnati City Hospital. In 1878 he came to Delaware and began practice. He married Miss Hettie Wolfley, only daughter of Mr. John Wolfley. She belonged to one of the oldest and best known families in the county. Dr. McDowell was elected alumni trustee of the "O. W. U." in 1882, which office he held to the time of his death in 1890. His extended acquaintance in the college and town, and with the students, gave him a large practice at once. He was associated for a time with Dr. John W. N. Vogt.

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DR. HORACE WHITE was born in Brown Township. He was a partner of Dr. J. O. McDowell. He graduated from the "O. W. U." in 1882; in medicine at Miami Medical College, 1886. He located in Delaware in 1886, and died in 1888.

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DR. CYRUS W. CHIDESTER was born in Kingwood, West Virginia, in 1860. He, like many others, worked on a farm and attended the common schools. He began teaching school early in life to secure money to defray his expenses for a higher education. In 1883 he attended the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. He then went to the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, was graduated there in 1887, and took the B. S. degree. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1890, and was given the cash prize by the faculty for meritorious work. He came to Delaware the same year, and associated himself with Dr. E. H. Hyatt. He served two terms as coroner of the county; has served on the Board of Pension Examiners since 1897, and is now president of the Board. After the death of Dr. E. H. Hyatt, he was appointed surgeon for the Big Four Railroad at Dela-



ware, and is now the surgeon for this division. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, and served as president one year. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was at one time the president of the Big Four Railroad Association of Surgeons. He is a member of the M. E. Church. He married Miss Clara M. Freshwater in 1892.

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DR. O. W. BONNER was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1866. He, with his parents, moved to Bloomfield, Morrow County, Ohio, in about 1870. He was educated at Sparta High and Normal schools. He commenced the study of medicine in 1888. He attended one year at the Western Reserve Medical College, and graduated in 1892 from the Columbus Medical College. He began the practice at Norton, Delaware County, Ohio, and about ten years ago came to Delaware, Ohio, where he is now in active work, and engaged in a large practice. He served as health officer for the city of Delaware for five years, with great satisfaction to the city. He has been for several years a member of the local Board of Pension Examiners. He is a member of the Delaware County, and Ohio State Medical Societies.

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DR. F. E. MICHENER was born at Attica, Seneca County, Ohio, in 1856. He is a direct descendant of Count John T. Michener, who came to America with William Penn in 1682. The Doctor was educated at Valparaiso, Indiana. He graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio. After practicing several years at Toledo, he moved to Barberton, Ohio, in 1901, and came to Delaware in 1905. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, and the Ohio State Medical Society. He has retired from the practice and is taking the good of life.

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DR. CHARLES B. BREWSTER was born at Corning, Perry County, Ohio, in 1876. He graduated from the High School in 1893. Af-

ter clerking in a bank for a time, he went to Hiram College. He began reading medicine in 1899, and graduated from Pulte Homeopathic College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1904. He began the practice at his home in 1904, and came to Delaware in 1906.

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DR. GEORGE SLACK was born in 1841, and raised in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio. His foundation for an education was laid in the old district common schools. He was a graduate of the "O. W. U." in the early history of the college. He practiced the homeopathic system. He began practicing in Huron County, and after several years he located in Delaware, and later went to Lakeside, Ohio. While visiting here in 1897, he died from typhoid fever. His family have their home at Lakeside, Ohio. He married Miss Hattie Williams, of Cardington, Ohio.

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DR. FREDERIC L. GAGE was born in Concord, Ross County, Ohio, in 1847. He first attended the Academy at South Salem, Ross County, and was a classmate of Hon. J. B. Foraker. He graduated at Marietta College, Ohio, in 1871. He attended Starling Medical College, and graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in Medicine in 1876. He began the practice of medicine in Mt. Sterling in 1876, and came to Berkshire, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1877, and moved to Delaware in 1900. He was coroner of the county from 1900 to 1904, and was elected health officer January 1, 1907. His eldest son, Carl, graduated from the "O. W. U.," and is soon to leave for China as a missionary.

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DR. W. B. HEDGES is a native of McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio. He was born in 1835. He was educated in the High School of McConnellsville. He possessed an active and studious mind, and at an early time, after completing his school life, he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. M. Edwards, May, 1858. He took up the study of the drug trade, and prepared himself for the work in 1860. After two years, in 1862, he resumed the study of medicine in the old office,





to prepare himself for the army, now needing doctors. He graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio, July, 1863. He passed the examination of the State Board of Examiners for the position of assistant surgeon for the volunteer service. He was assigned to the Eighty-sixth O. V. I., a six-months organization, in September, 1863, and joined the regiment at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee. He was at once put in charge of the Medical Department of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, which position he held until the muster out of the organization, at the expiration of their term of service in February, 1864. He was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighty-second Regiment, O. V. I., Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, April 27, 1864; and joined the regiment in May, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia. They went on duty at once and were under fire of battle for one hundred and twenty days. The doctor was the only surgeon with the regiment from Atlanta, Georgia, to the sea, or Savannah, Georgia. Then on to Goldsborough, North Carolina, 1864 and 1865; then to Raleigh, North Carolina, and to Washington, D. C. Here he was detailed to care for the sick and wounded at Richmond, Virginia, and to arrange for transportation to the North those able to go. In 1865, while waiting for the muster out at the close of the war, he was at Louisville, Kentucky, and was in charge of the hospital there. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 27, 1865. He returned to his home and began the practice again. In 1873 he located at Beverly, Washington County, Ohio, and in 1879 came to Delaware, Ohio. He is in active practice today. He has been a member of the County Board of United States Pension Examiners for fourteen years. He served two years as health officer for Delaware. He was physician to the Girls' Industrial Home for several years. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Association; Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was married to Mrs. Mary Pewthers in 1872. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. DAVID P. BLISS was born at Sparta, Morrow County, Ohio, in 1843. He received his education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the service of his country with the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, O. V. I., and received an honorable discharge from the service in 1865, at the close of the war. He was an exemplary soldier, and one of the highest Christian character. After returning from the army, he entered the office of the illustrious Dr. J. W. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, in 1867. After many long years of hard work, he came to Delaware in 1901 to enjoy a much needed rest. He is a member of Asbury M. E. Church, and is always ready to do the Master's work.

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DR. BEN. F. KEARNY was born in 1858, in Fayette County, Ohio. He graduated from the "O. W. U." at Delaware, Ohio, in 1884. After teaching for some time at Washington Court House, Ohio, he returned to Delaware, and entered the office of his old friend, Dr. J. H. Hughes. He attended the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, for two years, and then went to the Long Island Hospital, New York, for graduation in 1891. He returned to Delaware the same year, and began professional work for two years when he located at Stewart, Iowa, where he remained for twelve years. He moved then to Cleveland, Tennessee, in 1905, to devote his attention to the eye and optical work. He married Miss Jennie Volk, of Delaware, in 1888. He and his family have recently moved to Delaware (1907) to make his home, and to devote his attention to eye diseases and to optical work.

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DR. A. J. POUNDS was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1858. From the common schools he went to the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1876. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1881. He began the practice at Ostrander, and moved to Delaware in 1906. He was elected secretary of the





ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH  
AND PAROCHIAL RESIDENCE



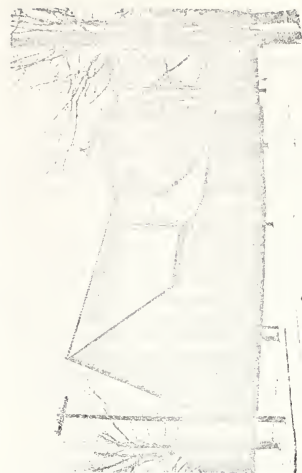
M. E. CHURCH, SUNBURY



M. E. CHURCH, ASHLEY



Y. M. C. A., DELAWARE



ASBURY M. E. CHURCH, DELAWARE



Delaware County Medical Society in 1907. He is a member of the State and County Societies.

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DR. JAMES WILLIAM WATTS was born in Rodney, Gallia County, Ohio, in 1856. He read medicine with Dr. W. M. Watts at South Webster, Scioto County, Ohio. He attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, at the Ohio Medical College, from which he received his diploma. He began practice at Gallia County, Ohio, and was there for fifteen years. He then came to Delaware, where he practiced several years before moving to Columbus, where he is now devoting his attention to diseases of the eye and ear. He was given, in 1876, the beneficiary scholarship from the Eleventh Congressional District, represented by Hon. H. S. Bundy. He was to prepare himself for a government medical cadet; but gave up this prospect in order to practice medicine.

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DR. J. ROBINSON was born in Union County, Ohio, and educated at Dover. He read medicine in Ohio Medical University, and graduated from there in 1904. He began the practice at Ostrander, Ohio, and removed to Bellpoint. He was married to Miss Edna Green, who died in 1906. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

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DR. H. N. COOMER was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1817. He read medicine in his native State, and located at Ashley, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1852. He was a quiet and unassuming man, and was engaged in a fair practice up to the time of his death. He was a regular attendant of the State and County Medical Societies for many years. He died from general breaking-down a few years ago.

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DR. WILLIAM C. BUCKY was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1860. He attended the "O. W. U.," Delaware, Ohio, for a while, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1890. He read medicine with Dr. S. M. Sherman in Columbus, Ohio, and settled in Ashley, where he

is now practicing. He is a member of the Ohio Eclectic Medical Institute.

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DR. MIRANDA SCHEBLE was in Ashley many years, and enjoyed a large practice. She graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital in 1883. She died in 1901, at about sixty-eight years of age.

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DR. ELLA DENNISON WELCH was born in Peru Township, Morrow County, Ohio, in 1863. She studied in the office of Dr. G. Foster, of Olive Green, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1889. She entered the Toledo Medical College in 1891, and for the summer term 1892 went to the Wooster Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio, and returned to the Toledo Medical College to graduate in 1894. She came direct to Ashley after her graduation, where she has since practiced.

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DR. M. A. MCGONIGAL was born near Ashley in 1873. He graduated from the Ashley High School in 1890, and from the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, in 1906. Returning to Ashley he began the practice the same year.

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DR. I. T. McCARTY was raised in Olive Green, Ohio, where he began the practice in 1897; but only remained there a short time—three years—when, in 1900, he moved to his present location in Constantia, Ohio. He graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College in 1897.

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DR. FRANK ANDREWS located in Cheshire after the death of his uncle, who was an able practitioner. He graduated in 1883 at the Starling Medical College, and came direct to Cheshire. He sold to Dr. H. C. Kious in 1885, of Columbus, and moved to Westerville, where he is now located.

\* \* \*

DR. H. C. KIOUS was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1855. He was educated in the Central Normal University and the "O. W. U.," read medicine with Dr. J. F. Baldwin, of Columbus, Ohio, and was graduated at Long



Island Hospital, in New York, in 1881. He began to practice in Columbus, Ohio, in 1882, in Cheshire in 1883, and only remained a year, when he sold to Dr. H. C. Dumm, who was located at Stratford. Dr. Kious came to Delaware in 1883 and practiced for several years, when he sold to Dr. F. M. Murray, in 1892, and moved to Columbus, where he is now practicing. He married Miss Jennie Lavender, of Delaware, Ohio, in 1883.

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DR. A. W. DUMM was raised near Cheshire, and graduated at the Columbus Medical College. After practicing at Cheshire a few years, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he labored several years, and then moved to Toledo, Ohio. His brother had practiced a few years at Cheshire, before going to Columbus, where he died several years later.

\* \* \*

DR. COBART located at Cheshire in 1889; but remained only a few months when he entered the regular army.

\* \* \*

CHARLES C. VANKIRK, M. D., was born at Condit, in 1872. He read medicine with his father, Dr. T. H. Vankirk, at Condit, Delaware County, Ohio. Dr. Charles graduated from Starling Medical College in 1896, and at once located at Sunbury, Ohio. In 1901 he moved to Gettysburg, Darke County Ohio. Soon after he joined the regular army.

\* \* \*

DR. ALONZO W. TAYLOR was born in Champaign County, Ohio. He attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, and graduated from the Ohio Medical Eclectic College at Cincinnati, Ohio. He located at Sunbury, Ohio, in 1892. He died in 1901.

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DR. A. P. TAYLOR located in Sunbury many years ago, and after a long and successful practice he sold out and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he is now practicing.

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DR. THOMAS J. WILLIAMS was born near Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, in 1843. In 1849, at six years of age, he came with his parents to Morrow County, Ohio. In 1863 he left the farm and schools to enter the army

with the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth O. V. I. He remained with the regiment until mustered out in 1865. There was no more patriotic or faithful soldier in the service of the Union Army than this boy of twenty years. Upon his return he took his savings and entered the high school at Mt. Gilead, Ohio. After one year of hard and faithful work, he came to the "O. W. U.," at Delaware, to gain a higher education to prepare himself for the medical profession. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. J. W. Williams, at Chertsville, Ohio, until the fall of 1868, when he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1870. Having completed his professional work in the university, he at once located in Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio. In 1873 he felt the need of a post-graduate course to render him more proficient in the great work before him. He left for the Long Island Medical College in New York, where the clinical advantages were great for the absorbing mind. He graduated from there the same year and at once returned to his work in Sunbury, where he is now practicing. He was a member of the Board of Pension Examiners for several years. He is a faithful Mason, and a conscientious Christian man. He married Miss E. A. Pumphrey, of Croton, Ohio, in 1879.

\* \* \*

DR. HENRY KISTLER was born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1879. He was educated at the Lancaster schools, and at Basil, Ohio. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. George B. Kistler, at Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1896 and 1897, and was graduated from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in 1902. He at once located at Sunbury, Ohio, and entered upon a successful practice. He is a close student, and promises to be of great benefit to Sunbury. He belongs to the American Medical Association, and the State and County Medical Societies. He married Miss Dell McLanden, of Columbus, Ohio. He is an active Mason, a K. P., and belongs also to the Elk lodge.

\* \* \*

DR. JOHN UTLEY was born in Westerville, Franklin County, Ohio, in 1843. He gradu-





ated from the Whetsone Seminary, read medicine in Sterling, Illinois, and graduated from the Rush Medical College in 1862. He located at Galena at once, and today is the oldest and best known physician in the eastern part of the county.

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DR. NORTON EKELEBERY was born near Delaware in 1864. He attended the common schools, and also for a short time, the "O. W. U." He graduated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886, after reading medicine with his brother, Dr. Frank Ekelbery, who was located for several years at Bellpoint, Ohio. Dr. Norton Ekelbery is now practicing at Galena, where he first located.

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DR. JOHN H. GERHARDT was born in Madison County, Ohio, in 1858, and attended school at West Jefferson, Ohio. He read medicine with Dr. Charles Snyder at West Jefferson in 1878. He graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1882. He was assistant physician to the Ohio penitentiary from 1884 to 1886; and surgeon of the Ohio National Guards for eight years. He was married to Miss Emma Ayers, of Columbus, in 1887. He began the practice at Sunbury, Ohio, in 1887, and is now in active work. He is a member of the Baptist Church, also the F. & A. M.; the Delaware County and State Medical Societies.

\* \* \*

DR. E. B. MOSHER was raised in Morrow County, Ohio, where he read medicine. He located at Olive Green, practicing there many years, when he removed to Sunbury, and was in the practice there for some time. He then sold out, and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he is now practicing.

\* \* \*

DR. L. WISE was born in Johnstown, Ohio, in 1858. After attending the common schools, he read medicine with Dr. G. H. Foster, at Olive Green, Delaware County, Ohio. He began the practice at Galena in 1884, after graduating at the Columbus Medical College.

DR. A. E. BENNETT, who was born near Mantown, in Genoa Township, and graduated from an Eclectic College in Cincinnati, Ohio, located in Lewis Centre for a time; but now is on a farm near his old home.

\* \* \*

DR. J. C. WINTERMUTE, a regular physician, was in Lewis Centre from 1879 to 1882, when he removed to Celina, Ohio, where he died.

\* \* \*

DR. H. A. KEIFER from 1882 to 1887 was the physician in Lewis Centre. He then removed to Westerville, where he still resides.

\* \* \*

DR. R. C. ALEXANDER bought out Dr. Keifer, and remained in Lewis Centre for two years, when he removed to Catawba, Ohio. He is a graduate of Starling Medical College.

\* \* \*

DR. MERCER was one of Lewis Centre's oldest physicians, locating there in about 1850. He died there in about 1880.

\* \* \*

DR. ALEXANDER HENDRINSON was a strong competitor of Dr. Mercer in Lewis Centre, during the seventies. He later removed to Columbus, where he died in 1895. He was a graduate of the "O. W. U." of Delaware. He married Miss Waldron, of Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio.

\* \* \*

DR. M. M. COCHRAN was located in Lewis Centre from 1889 to 1892. He read medicine with Dr. J. W. Russel, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and graduated from the Starling Medical College. He died at Independence, Ohio, a few years ago from diphtheria.

\* \* \*

DR. W. M. T. SIMMS bought out Dr. Cochran, of Lewis Centre, in 1902. In 1900 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and from there to Groveport, Ohio, where he is now practicing. He is a graduate of the Columbus Medical College.

\* \* \*

DR. PERRY W. WILEY was born in Troy Township, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1875.



He is a son of John and Kasson Willey, a highly influential family of Delaware County. After finishing a course in the common schools, he completed his education with the class of 1904 in the Delaware High School. He at once entered the office of Dr. S. W. Fowler, and began the study of medicine. He graduated with honors from the Starling Medical College, in Columbus, Ohio, in 1897. He located at once in Lewis Centre, Ohio, and entered into competition with his competitors. He soon had the entire field to himself. During the last ten years he has won and held the confidence of the entire community. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies. He is now the coroner of Delaware County.

\* \* \*

DR. FRANK A. STICKNEY was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1852. He graduated from the academy in Henry County, Illinois, in 1872, and completed the business course in Sharp's Business College at Delaware in 1874. He read medicine in the office of Dr. E. H. Hyatt, and graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1880. He began the practice in Delaware. He married Miss Mary Campbell in 1881. In 1882 he located in old Eden, or Kilbourne, Ohio, where he has been the leading and highly respected physician and most successful doctor ever in that locality. After the death of his wife, he married Miss Porter, a daughter of one of the most influential families of the Presbyterian Church, and citizens of Brown Township. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

There have been many changes in the profession in Eden, or Kilbourne, during the past forty years or more, of which we have been unable to gain much information.

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DR. MILLS was there from 1865 to 1869. He is now at Rich Hill, Knox County, Ohio, in the practice.

\* \* \*

DR. LYMAN POTTER, of Kilbourne and Leonardsburg, was one of the oldest and most learned and talented members of the medical

fraternity of the county. He was an active member in his day of the State and County Medical Societies. At the advanced age of seventy years, he studied and learned shorthand, and became very proficient at it. He was able to take down a discussion and lecture with great accuracy. He lived on his farm and had a limited but successful practice. His strong Christian character gave him the confidence of the entire community. He died at the advanced age of nearly ninety years.

\* \* \*

DR. D. R. ROSS was born in Saratoga County, New York, in 1842. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, and located in Kilbourne the same year. He married a daughter of John Mathews in 1868. In 1872 he moved to Martinsburg, Virginia. He is the chief surgeon of the B. & O. R. R. for that division. He served during the war in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment. During the war he was a prisoner in Andersonville Prison for over ten months.

\* \* \*

DR. A. M. CRANE was raised in Porter Township. After reading medicine he located in Kilbourne, Ohio, for a short time, when he moved to Waldo, and then to Marion, Ohio. His brother, Adelbert Crane, who married Miss Ross, of Delaware, a daughter of an old soldier, took his place in Kilbourne.

\* \* \*

DR. LEWIS BARNES came to Delaware about 1856, having traded his practice in Columbus with Dr. D. M. Kensell, of Delaware. Dr. Barnes belonged to the Homeopathic School. He was here in Delaware for many years. He died at an advanced age at his son's in Norwalk, Ohio.

\* \* \*

DR. S. P. CUMMINS came to Delaware about 1870, from Beaver, Pennsylvania. He had a limited practice, and died about 1882.

\* \* \*

DR. J. M. SNODGRASS came to Delaware from Union County, Ohio, in about 1874. He and his sons bought the Lybrand Drug Store. After a short time they sold it, and he en-



gaged in the practice for a few years. He died in about 1886.

\* \* \*

DR. JAMES MORGAN CHERRY was born in 1821 in Oswego, New York, and in 1838 came with his father's family to Marysville, Ohio. A few years later he studied medicine with Dr. Ross, graduating from Starling Medical College of Columbus. Soon after he commenced the practice of medicine at Prospect, Ohio. In 1846 he married Miss Susannah Gooding, of Delaware County, Ohio. He moved to Delaware in 1850, where he lived for nearly half a century. He early united with the Presbyterian Church of which he was a most devoted member. He died in 1898.

\* \* \*

DR. ROBERT C. WINTERMUTE was born at Norton, Ohio, in 1861. He read medicine with Dr. Robertson, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880. He located in Delaware the same year. In 1890 he removed to Cincinnati to fill the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, at his Alma Mater, as well as to engage in general practice. He died in 1906. He published a book on Diseases of Women, which is used as a text book at the Eclectic College. He married Miss Belle Cherry, daughter of Dr. J. M. Cherry.

\* \* \*

DR. N. S. SAMPSELL came to Delaware in the sixties. He was a root and herb doctor. His office and home was where the Carnegie Library now stands. He had a large practice throughout the county for many years. He died in Delaware several years ago.

\* \* \*

DR. FRANCIS MARION MURRAY was born in Bluffton, Allen County, Ohio, in 1855. He entered the local drug store as an apprentice. He continued his attendance in the public schools during the winter terms. He remained in the store for four years. In the autumn of 1872 he went to Key West, Florida, to become apothecary to the United States Marine Hospital under his brother, Surgeon Robert D. Murray. He spent the major part

of four years here. The last three winters of these were spent in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prosecuting pharmaceutical and medical studies. He would return to his duties in the south each spring. He graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1876, receiving the degree of Ph. G. In 1877 he received the degree of M. D. from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then took a supplementary course in scientific subjects at the University of Pennsylvania, for which he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1878. He was acting librarian to the College of Physicians during the summer. The following winter he was assistant to the professor of Materia Medica at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1879 he located in Lenni, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles from Philadelphia.

In 1880 he was married to Amanda M. Kirby. After remaining five years in this location, the Doctor removed to the northern section of the city of Philadelphia. From there he removed to Delaware, Ohio, in 1892, and continued in the general practice of medicine. In 1900 he formed a co-partnership with Mr. J. D. Knowles, and established a third daily and weekly newspaper, the *Delaware Journal*. The following year they acquired the long established *Democratic Herald*, and united them under the name of the *Journal-Herald*. Notwithstanding his newspaper interests the Doctor has continued in the active work of his profession, and enjoys good practice. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., of the Delaware County, Ohio State and American Medical Societies. Dr. Robert D. Murray was a recognized expert in yellow fever for the Government Marine and Public Health Service. Robert D. was killed by accident at Laredo, Texas, in 1904, thus depriving the Government of one of its greatest experts. Dr. F. M. Murray was born a Campbellite, raised a Methodist, and now belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

\* \* \*

DR. A. BLYMER. There never was a practitioner of medicine so widely known, or



had such an extensive practice in Delaware County as Dr. Abraham Blymer. He was so long in the county that his name became a household word, and few knew when he settled in Delaware. He became the standard of perfection for the true physician in the minds of the many students who went out of his office, some to fill high positions in the profession in many parts of the country. For fifty years he went in and out before the people, visiting hundreds of homes throughout the county in the early days of mud and forest roads, and these marked by enblazing the trees; and no bridges to cross the swollen streams, he went to administer to the afflicted. Through the midnight darkness with his old-time lantern and saddlebags, through the storms of winter and shades of the forest in summer, he went on his mission of mercy to the well-to-do, and to the poor and the needy. The long years of faithful labor and broken rest made little impression upon his wonderful German constitution. Up to the very hour of his final visit, he raved in activity many of his younger brethren, who numbered but months, while he counted years of faithful labor.

Dr. Blymer was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1804. His father was a man of education and followed school teaching. Under the instructions of this talented man, the son received his education. In 1824 he began the study of medicine. In 1826, through his wife, he inherited a large amount of money. Anxious to increase his fortune, he entered into the mercantile business, which prospered and promised him great riches. After a few years he ventured again into the iron industry, which held out flattering promises. This new venture swept away all of his money and his bright hopes. Seventeen thousand dollars went to pay debts. He fell back upon his profession, and after two years he took a course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He then attended the Barten Medical Institute in Philadelphia and received his diploma. Somewhat broken in spirit he moved to the then western country, locating at Mansfield,

Ohio, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession. The ten years of professional life at Mansfield, gave him great prestige. About this time the old Willoughby Medical College near Cleveland, Ohio, now the Starling College, conferred upon him the M. D. degree as a token of merit. In 1840 he was induced by friends to move to Galion, Ohio, but soon discovered that this was a mistake, and after one year he located at Delaware, one of the thriving towns in Ohio. In Delaware, his great energy and acumen soon pushed him to the front place in professional work, and made him one of the first citizens of the place. Always gentle, kind and considerate, his advancement went on uninterrupted. He held peculiar views regarding the treatment of the great scourge called milk sickness, that prevailed in early times. The patients were taken with vomiting and extreme nausea. They became prostrated and weak, unable to take or retain any food. They became reduced day after day, until they died in great mental anguish, but little real pain. The Doctor began the use of calomel or the mercurial treatment. This gave relief and saved the lives of many valuable citizens. His name was soon carried from neighborhood to neighborhood, until his fame became so great that he was called for far and near to consult with his professional brothers. He read, at one time, a highly instructive paper on Milk Sickness before the County and State Medical Societies. The discovery of the *tyroccine* by Vaughn, demonstrated the correct principles underlying the treatment by this able practitioner, as the antiseptic influence or mercury killed the exciting cause of this form of sickness. Dr. Blymer took an active interest in young men; and during his life educated and started over forty students in the medical profession, after furnishing them with money and equipments to begin their work. He was a leader in organizing a county medical society and, notwithstanding his busy life, found time to attend the State and County Societies, of which he was an honored member. He was thrice elected vice-president of the State Society; and several times president and vice-





president of the County Society. He died in 1882.

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DR. HENRY BESSE was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1823. He, in those early days, read medicine one year, took one term of lectures, and began practicing. He located at East Liberty, in the eastern part of the county in 1847. In 1854 he graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio. After he had been in East Liberty two years, he married a daughter of Elder John Vansickle, one of the wealthy men of Kingston Township. In 1863 he moved to Delaware, Ohio. The same year he enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I., as surgeon; but from ill health was obliged to resign in six months. In 1864 he again enlisted as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, O. V. I. After the close of the war he continued practicing. He retired a year or two before his death in 1901. He was a quiet, unassuming man, a true Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He left a daughter, Mrs. Crum, living near Delaware. His aged wife is still living on West Winter Street.

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DR. F. W. MORRISON came from Richland County. After graduating from the "O. W. U.," he read medicine with Dr. A. Blymer. He was a poor boy, but worked and earned money to carry him through college. He graduated in medicine, and then located in Richland County, where he practiced several years. He entered the service of his country, and served as a surgeon faithfully and well. He came to Delaware about 1870. He accumulated a comfortable fortune before his death. He died from the effects of a disease contracted in the service.

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DR. FRANK E. ECKELBERY was born on Alum Creek, six miles east of Delaware. After graduating in medicine, he located at Bellepoint, Ohio, in 1877, the haven for the beginner. He soon entered upon a large practice. Broken in health, after a few years of hard work, he died from a complication of

diseases, and was buried near his old home.

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DR. J. EDWARDS is of Welsh parentage. He took advantage of every opportunity, and graduated from the Starling Medical College, very young. He began the practice at his old home, Delhi, or Radnor, and is now attending to the afflicted.

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DR. L. B. SIMPSON graduated from the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, Ohio, in 1890. He began practicing in Richland County, and after a short time moved to Marion, then to Radnor, Ohio.

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DR. H. M. DAY graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in 1881. He is a son of the late Dr. Day, of Pandora, Ohio. The son began the practice in his home town, and came to Delaware in 1903.

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DR. LEUCIUS BUMSTEAD, osteopathic, graduated at the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri, June 14, 1906, and he came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1906.

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DR. L. S. LUPTON. Dr. Seigle Lupton was a graduate of the Columbus Medical College, 1887. He attended the "O. W. U." for a time. He died in 1896.

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DR. ROBERT BLEE SMITH graduated from the Hight School, Delaware. He graduated from Starling College, 1901. After registering, he moved to Columbus, where he is now making the treatment of the eye a specialty.

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DR. GEORGE F. FOSTER, of Olive Green, bought out Dr. E. B. Mosher about 1874. He is a graduate of the Starling Medical College.

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DR. CHARLES E. KINNEY graduated from Michigan University at Ann Arbor Michigan.

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DR. CHARLES H. SPENCER graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1898.



DR. JOHN BINGHAM HUNT was born in McConnellsville, Ohio, in 1829. His education was received there and in Athens County, in the country schools. He married Angeline Patterson in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1852. In 1862 he graduated in medicine in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and began the practice of his profession in Wellington, Ohio, Newark, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana. He moved to Delaware, Ohio, in 1881, where he remained until 1887. From there he went to Worthington, Ohio, where he successfully conducted a sanatorium. He later moved to Westerville, Ohio, where his wife died in 1895. Dr. Hunt died in 1906, at the age of seventy-six years.

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DR. MAURICE P. HUNT, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1853. His father, Dr. J. B. Hunt, was directly descended, in the maternal line, from Miles Standish. Dr. Hunt attended private and public schools, and acquired his professional education in the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, graduating with the class of 1879. He practiced in Selma, Ohio, 1879-83; Delaware, Ohio, 1883-93; Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1893-95; and in Columbus since 1895, where he is now engaged in a large practice. He pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic in 1885. He had charge of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, Cleveland, Ohio, 1878-79; Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland, 1878-79; was professor of Gynecology in Cleveland Medical College, 1892-93; professor of obstetrics and diseases of women in the University of Michigan, 1893-95, and has been surgeon to the Sixth Avenue Private Hospital, Columbus, since 1896. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; the Ohio State, (persident in 1897), the Miami Valley, and the Northwestern Ohio Homeopathic Medical Societies; the Round Table, and Magnolia Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Columbus. While practicing in Delaware he was a member of the City Council from 1888 to 1892. Dr. Hunt married Miss Luella Kitchen, of Selma, Ohio, in 1881.

DR. CALVIN WELCH was a man of strong physique, and large stature, being over six feet tall. He had strong likes, and dislikes. In early life he lacked the opportunities for an education; yet he had great natural mental fore. He was born and raised in Delaware. He studies medicine under Dr. Abram Blymer, and after graduating in the fifties, he became a partner of his preceptor. He possessed peculiar, natural surgical qualifications. He was often called in consultation to different parts of the county in various cases. He accumulated a comfortable competency, and retired from the practice, living in town in his commodious home. He attended to his farm outside of the city up to the time of his death in 1901. He was an active member of the State and County Medical Societies.

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DR. WILLIAM MCINTYRE was born in 1824 in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. He was one of nineteen children, and was of Scotch descent. His father came to America before the Revolution. His uncle was a soldier in the Revolution and was killed at the battle of Brandywine. The subject of this sketch worked at the saddlery and harness business with his father. He attended school at Bellville when chance afforded the opportunity. From early life his great desire was to become a doctor. At the age of sixteen, he began reading medicine with the old family physician, Dr. Deming, in McConnellsville, Pennsylvania. In 1842 he came to Columbus, Ohio, and was with Dr. Howe for several years. In 1848-49 he attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He remained one year with his preceptor in Franklin County, coming to Millville, now Warrensburg, Ohio, in 1850. He was married to Eliza Perry the same year. His wife died in 1903. The doctor died in Warrensburg in 1906, at the age of eighty-two. He had six children, twenty-four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. This early pioneer traveled the lonely forests, visiting the sick and the afflicted, crossing streams without bridges, and riding horse-back over the



muddy roads, often with nothing but the blazed trees to guide him, woods to the right of him, woods to the left of him, woods all about him, braving dangers seen and unseen, enduring hardships unknown to the profession today, often taking for his fee a pig or a calf or a chicken, or other farm commodities. Dr. McIntyre's name was a household word throughout a greater portion of the county. He was for many years an ardent Democrat; but became a staunch Prohibitionist, and remained an advocate of temperance until the time of his death. His brusque and outspoken condemnation of this evil lost him a few friends; yet all gave him credit for his honesty of purpose. He loved his home, and his life was devoted to his Christian wife. His small, but well-selected library, received the attention of his spare moments. He was a faithful member and attendant of the State and County Medical Societies. Many remember him by his quaint sayings, and particularly the following: "Doubtful things are very uncertain," "There is just as much difference in people as there is in anybody." Dr. McIntyre owned about half of Warrensburg, the town he lived in.

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DR. J. H. MILLER came to Delaware in 1903 from a town in western Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine from the Western Pennsylvania College in 1887. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

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DR. WILBER N. LEONARD was born in Brown Township, Delaware County, Ohio, in 1860. After finishing his education in the common schools and attending for a time the "O. W. U.," he entered the office of Dr. John O. McDowell, and afterward graduated from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1884. Soon after his graduation he settled in Delaware, where he practiced until his death in 1896. He first married Miss Clara Wolfley, who died soon after the marriage. He was married to Miss Grace Howard in 1892. At his death at the age of thirty-six, Delaware lost an active and bright physician in early life.

DR. WALTER M. HAGGETT was born at Sidney, Ohio, in 1858. He graduated from the High School, and graduated in medicine at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1887. He first located at Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1887. After nineteen years of labor in this town, he came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1907. He bought out Dr. John B. Woodworth, who left for Texas.

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DR. E. LUELLEN was born in Meigs County, Ohio, in 1824. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1863. He read medicine with Dr. Granger at Westfield, Ohio. He married Miss Nancy Trimdele, in 1853, in Westfield, Ohio, where he began the practice of medicine in 1852. He came to Delaware in 1873, and returned to Westfield in 1877, where he is now in the practice at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He always had the confidence of the people for his true Christian life.

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DR. J. C. CAMPBELL is a successful practitioner at Powell, Delaware County, Ohio. He was born in Elwin County, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. He was educated in the public schools in his native county. He studied medicine with Dr. J. M. Penwarden in St. Thomas, Province of Ontario, and graduated at the University of Michigan in the year 1879. He practiced medicine in the State of Michigan for two years. He then took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, from which he received a diploma in the year 1882. He then located at Powell, Delaware County, Ohio, where he has enjoyed a lucrative practice ever since.

\* \* \*

DR. J. W. AVERY was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1859. He is a grandson of the late Judge Avery, one of the early pioneers of the county. His mother was a daughter of Dr. James Hill, the sketch of whose life is in this article. It will be seen that he descended from two of the oldest and most prominent families of the county. After passing through the city schools, he entered the office of Dr. W. T. Constant, and took his M. D. degree in 1884, from the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati,



Ohio. The same year he began practice in his native town. The next year, 1885, he was tendered, and accepted the assistant physician's position at the Dayton Hospital for the Insane, where he remained until 1888. He then left for western Pennsylvania to enter the general practice of medicine. A few years ago his health caused him to withdraw for a time from practice. He is now in Delaware, waiting until he is restored in health that he may again resume his professional work.

\* \* \*

DR. AUSTIN D. MANN was born in New Jersey in 1825. He graduated in medicine at Starling Medical College in 1845. He located in Centre Village the same year, where he remained for forty-five years. In 1890 he moved to Sunbury, where he practiced thirteen years. After fifty-eight years of practice in Delaware County he gave up the practice and moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he is now living with his grandson. He married Miss Mary Gorsuch and is the father of two girls and ten boys.

\* \* \*

DR. CHARLES FRANCIS TALLEY graduated at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 5th day of March, 1886. He located at Hyattsville, Delaware County, Ohio, but soon removed to Powell, Delaware County, Ohio, where he is now located and is engaged in a successful practice.

\* \* \*

DR. A. E. MAIN graduated at the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, February 27, 1879. He located in Delaware, Ohio, and was elected coroner of Delaware County, but soon removed to the west, where he is still practicing his profession.

\* \* \*

DR. ARTHUR J. WILLEY was born in Delaware County and is the son of Samuel and Ellen E. Willey. He was educated in the public schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. He read medicine with Dr. Clovis M. Taylor, of Columbus, Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Medical University at Columbus, Ohio, in April, 1898. He was assistant to Dr. Clovis M. Taylor as surgeon to the Protestant Hospital in Columbus for about six

months, and located in Delaware, Ohio, in December, 1898, where he has been in the practice ever since. He was instrumental in the founding of the Jane M. Case Hospital, of which Delaware people are so justly proud.

\* \* \*

GEORGE W. MOREHOUSE, M. D., was born in Kankakee, Illinois, September 16, 1858. The family moved to Marengo, Morrow County, Ohio, in 1864. In the common schools and under the old school masters, he was given the fundamental foundation of his education. He, at an early age, began teaching in the common schools, and for ten years he was sought as a teacher in Knox, Morrow and Delaware Counties.

While teaching, he began his studies in medicine; and in 1886 graduated from the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. He first located in Marengo, Morrow County. In the same year he married Miss Luella C. Harrison, a daughter of one of the first families in Morrow County. Soon after the marriage, he moved to Sparta, and entered upon an extensive practice, which he held until September, 1907, when he located in Delaware, Ohio, wishing to there give his children the advantages of a higher education. Always affable, genial and well qualified in his profession, he at once enters upon a promising career. He is, and has always been, a prominent Methodist.

\* \* \*

DRS. C. CHURCHILL CROY and ALICE B. CROY. The last addition to the profession in 1907 were Dr. C. Churchill Croy, and his wife, Dr. Alice Butler Croy. Dr. C. C. Croy was born in 1870, and reared at New Dover, Union County, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools, and began the study of medicine in 1893, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1898. He was elected superintendent of Mercy Hospital 1897-1898. In 1898 he located at Bonaparte, Iowa, for a short time, and came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1907.

DR. ALICE BUTLER CROY was born in Page County, Iowa. She attended the common schools, and graduated from Harper College at Harper, Kansas, in 1890; and graduated in





medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1898. She was elected matron of Mercy Hospital in 1898 for two years. With her husband they had full charge of the hospital until they located at Bonaparte, Iowa. She, with her husband, came to Delaware, Ohio, in 1907, where they are engaged in a general practice.

\* \* \*

DR. EUGENE WILSON was born at Sunbury, Ohio, in 1867. He graduated from the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He read medicine, and graduated from the Ohio Medical University in 1906. He located in Galena in 1906. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

\* \* \*

DR. HENRY FURNISS was born in 1854, and reared in Berlin Township. He received his education in the common and select schools, and in 1876 was graduated in medicine from the Columbus Medical College. He read medicine with Dr. Andrews, of Constantia, Delaware County, Ohio. He has been in the practice at Galena most of the time since 1876.

\* \* \*

DR. F. R. WHITACRE was born in Wellston, Ohio, in 1870. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1900, and in the same year came to Galena. He belongs to the M. E. Church. He removed to Prairie Depot, Wood County, Ohio.

\* \* \*

DR. V. H. GORSELENE located in Radnor in 1876. After remaining there for a few years he moved to Columbus, Ohio, to accept the position of physician to the penitentiary. He graduated at the Columbus Medical College.

\* \* \*

DR. TITUS K. JONES. In 1853, in Troy Township, near Delaware, the subject of this sketch was born. His father and mother were two of the early settlers in this Welch settlement. The common schools and rural life prepared him early in life for teaching, which he followed until he took a normal course at the Ohio Business College in Delaware; and a

course at Ogden Normal School at Worthington, Ohio. In the winter of 1878 he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. S. W. Fowler, at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated at the Columbus Medical College in 1883. He at once, at the earnest solicitation of his Welsh friends and others, located in Delhi, now Radnor, Ohio, where he has been the leading physician and the most prominent doctor ever in Radnor or that part of the country. In 1890 he married Miss Harsh, of Radnor, the daughter of the late Caleb Harsh, one of the most wealthy men of the county. The honesty and high moral principles of Dr. Jones have given him the entire confidence of all the people he comes in contact with. He is a member of the church, a Mason, and an Odd Fellow. He has a good wife and four children of whom he is justly proud.

\* \* \*

DR. A. SHUEY is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Radnor in 1890. After a short time he moved to Prospect, Ohio, where he is now practicing.

\* \* \*

DR. T. A. OWENS, of Pomeroy, Ohio, came to Radnor in 1892. After a short time he moved to Elwood, Indiana. He is a graduate of the Columbus Medical College.

\* \* \*

DR. LINGLE A. STARR came to Radnor in 1890, but only remained a short time.

\* \* \*

DR. D. C. FAY is and has been the leading physician of Oslander since he located there. He was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1843. He attended the High School and the Academy at Marysville, Ohio. After finishing his studies he read medicine with Dr. J. M. Southard, one of the leading practitioners in that county. In 1864 he attended the Starling Medical College, and in 1867 graduated from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned home and located at Oslander, Ohio, the same year. He married in 1871 Miss Mary A. Liggett. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., the F. & A. M. and K. P. The forty years of professional labors in this



community have made him one of the landmarks; for he is known and appreciated by all. He has witnessed many changes in the profession, not only in his vicinity, but in the county as well.

\* \* \*

DR. ERASTUS FIELD. The old and much respected Dr. Erastus Field began his work in Bellpoint, and after eight years moved to Ostrander, where he labored until about 1876, when, with his son, Dr. J. H. Field, who graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1870, and who was associated with his father, moved to Knoxville, Tennessee. The old doctor was brought back to his old home for burial several years ago. His son is still practicing in Knoxville, Tennessee.

\* \* \*

DR. G. E. COWELS was born in Bellpoint in 1862. He attended Columbus Medical College, and located for practice in Ostrander in 1889. He married Miss Johnston in 1894. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies.

\* \* \*

DR. G. B. WELLER was born in Union County, Ohio, in 1877. He attended Antioch College. He graduated from the Starling Medical College in 1901, and located in North Lewisburg in the same year. He located in Ostrander in 1904. He married Miss Lydia Loveless. He is a member of the State and County Societies.

\* \* \*

DR. LEWIS HAMILTON located in Ostrander after graduating from the Columbus Medical College. After five years he moved to Marion, Ohio, where he is engaged in a large practice.

\* \* \*

DR. SILAS WILLIARD FOWLER is a son of Charles M. and Catherine Ann Fowler, who came to Delaware County, Ohio, in 1847. The father was an oilcloth manufacturer in New York. The doctor was the fourth child, and was born in Green County, New York, and when one year old came with his parents to Porter Township in the eastern part of the county. He, like many others, was educated

at first in the common schools. At an early age he was sent to Central College in Franklin County, Ohio. After two years in the College he began teaching. By the consent of his father, in 1864 he enlisted in the army in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, O. V. I. After being mustered out of the service, he entered Oberlin College, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he entered the office of that celebrated surgeon, Dr. J. W. Russell, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was one year at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to attend the University. In 1871 he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. While at Jefferson College he had the advantages of the lectures of the great authors, Gross, Dickson, Wallace, Rand, Keen and Pancoast. After his graduation he returned to Delaware and opened an office, his father and family having preceded him to Delaware in 1869. For thirty-six years he has been on the main street, and is one of the six business men remaining, who were on the street at that time. During all this time he has been in the forefront of the practice of his profession. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals, and newspapers, and for many years was the local correspondent of the *Cleveland Leader*. He has always maintained high professional standing.

The Doctor has been an extensive traveler. He has visited all parts of the United States, Mexico, Cuba, the Azores, Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France and England.

He was raised a Presbyterian, but now belongs to the Methodist Church. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 18; Delaware Council, No. 84, R. and S. M.; Delaware Chapter, R. and A. M., and Marion Commandery, K. T., No. 36. He is a member of the Delaware County, the Ohio State, and the American and the Tenth District Medical Associations. He was twice made delegate to the International Medical Congress. He prepared the history of the medical profession for the old county history from 1806 down to the present, 1907. Thus



the history of the medical profession is recorded to the present time.

Dr. Fowler has always stood for a high standard of medical education and professional ethics, always gave his services freely to the worthy poor, and has done more literary work than most members of the profession in the county. The Doctor's natural bent towards literature, and his long familiarity with newspaper work, has made him one of the most interesting and proficient writers the county has ever produced, and it is to be hoped that he will yet put many of his interesting articles into the form of a book, so that the public

may have the benefit of his experience as a traveler. The Doctor's extended acquaintance throughout this county, his long professional career, and his close and intimate association with the older members of the profession who have passed to their reward, have enabled him to prepare this chapter on the medical profession with much more accuracy and proficiency than it could have been written by the author of this history, who has prepared this sketch of Dr. Fowler's life; and the writer hereby wishes to acknowledge his gratefulness to him for this full and complete chapter on the medical profession.



## CHAPTER XVI.

### MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

*Revolutionary War—War of 1812—Seminole War—Mexican War—War of the Rebellion  
—Spanish-American War.*

#### REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The patriotism of Delaware County is one of which we can be proud. The bravery of her sons has been tested on hundreds of battle fields. Many of the early settlers of the county were soldiers in our great struggle for independence. This war, however, occurred long before there were any settlements made in Delaware County. When the Revolutionary War closed it found the government weak and bankrupt and the soldiers who had fought for liberty were forced to accept western lands in payment for long years of military service. This brought many pioneers to the western wilderness and particularly to Ohio, where large areas of land were designated as "United States Military Lands" and "Virginia Military Lands." The land on the east side of the Scioto River being designated as the United States Military Lands and that on the west side of the Scioto River, as the Virginia Military Land. These lands were set apart for the benefit of the Revolutionary soldiers by the United States Government. This caused many of the old Revolutionary soldiers to settle in Delaware County. Peace found them broken down in spirit and fortune and when lands were offered to them in the West, they were ready to accept and to move toward the setting sun. Such was the noble and warlike stock which made up the early settlers of Delaware County. The Revolutionary War and the causes which led to it are familiar to all

our school children and require no special explanation in this chapter.

"Where are our sires, our noble sires,  
Those men of toil and early thought  
Who lit our sacred vestal fires.  
A heritage so dearly bought?"

"Ah! bright upon historic page,  
Enrolled their names shall ever shine  
With peerless lustre, age on age  
Through bright'ning realm of coming time."

The following is a list of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War who came to Delaware County and died within its bounds.

Adams, David, died and buried in Harlem Township.  
Bidlack, Philemon, died in 1844, aged 84 years, buried at Sunbury.  
Black, William, Concord Township; buried at Mill-creek Cemetery.  
Brown, Ezekiel, buried at Sunbury.  
Carpenter, Judge Benjamin, buried at Galena.  
Carpenter, Rev. Gilbert, brother of Benjamin, buried at Galena.  
Carpenter, Nathan, Liberty Township, buried on Carpenter farm.  
Clark, James, served seven years; buried at Marlborough.  
Conklin, David, died in 1858, buried in Orange Township.  
Courad, Cline, buried at Marlborough.  
Curtis, Captain John, taken for burial to Marietta.  
Hillman, John, buried in Stark cemetery, near Olive Green.  
Huff, John, died in 1848, aged 85, buried at Sunbury.  
Jameson, Robert, buried in old cemetery, Delaware.  
Kooker, James, founder of Bellepoint, buried near Stratford.





Longwell, James, probably buried at Berkshire.  
 Lott, Ebenezer, buried in Stark cemetery, near Olive Green.  
 Martin, Jacob, died at Johnstown, Licking County, aged 104, buried there.  
 McNett, Adam, died 1848, aged 85, buried at Sunbury.  
 Monroe, Isaac, buried in Cole cemetery, near Hyattsville.  
 Morgan, Pelatiah, buried at Cheshire.  
 Myers, ———, buried near Galena.  
 Pain, John, Scioto Township, buried in Baptist cemetery.  
 Potter, Joseph, buried in cemetery at Blue Church.  
 Rodgers, Bigsby, buried in Burnside cemetery, south part of cemetery.  
 Root, Azariah, burial place unknown.  
 Smith, Daniel, buried at Marlborough.  
 Smith, Col. Solomon D., buried in old cemetery, Delaware.  
 Spaulding, Abel, served in Vermont militia, burial place unknown.  
 Swartz, John, probably buried in Thompson Township.  
 Taylor, Daniel, died in 1853, aged 93, buried at Sunbury.  
 Van Dorn, Gilbert, probably buried at Van's Valley.  
 Warrington, John, on Washington's staff; buried in Baptist cemetery.  
 Wilcox, ———, buried at Norton cemetery.  
 Williams, James, buried at Marlborough.  
 Williams, Nehemiah, buried at Marlborough.

#### WAR OF 1812.

In the War of 1812 and the Indian wars of that period, Delaware County contained a population of but a few hundred but they came forward with the same lofty spirit of patriotism which has ever since pervaded her sons and which characterized their Revolutionary sires. There were some who had been present at the surrender of Cornwallis and others who had been with Gates and Green in the south, while many others were descendants of such heroic stock.

Two block houses had been built in the county for defense from the Indians. One of these was situated near Norton in the northern part of the county and the other just west of Cheshire in the southern part. For fuller particulars concerning these buildings and incidents connected with them, see chapter on the Indian history of the county.

It was through the village of Delaware that one division of Harrison's army marched on their way from Chillicothe to Sandusky; having passed along what is now Sandusky

Street and from this incident the street received its name. Another division passed on the west side of the Scioto and from this incident received the name of Military Road. General Harrison was with the division that marched through Delaware and as this was the line of march between the north and the south it will account for some of the incidents mentioned in what follows.

At what is known as Cole's cemetery, south of Stratford, near and west of the Olen tangy, in a lone grave, repose the ashes of one of our real pioneers, a near relative of one of the early presidents of the United States, who was with Washington at Valley Forge and at the crossing of the Delaware River at Trenton; that man's name was Leonard Monroe. In the shade of a magnificent beech tree, which stood in another part of this same God's acre, in a long but shallow grave, sleep half a score of soldiers of the war of 1812-14, who perished while on their way to their homes in the vicinity of Chillicothe. They were sick and wounded members of General W. H. Harrison's army, who were following a trail midway between the Scioto and Olen tangy Rivers and had stopped for the night under this tree. Weak from hunger and wounds, scantily clothed; they were ill prepared to stand the storm which stole upon them like a thief in the night, while they slept and dreamed of home and their loved ones. Near midnight it began to rain hard and grew intensely cold. The rain put out all their fires, thoroughly wetting them. It was a night like the one experienced by our Boys in Blue on New Year's eve in '63 and '64, only much more severe. The result was that all but the few vigorous and strong ones perished and were buried by their surviving comrades in that lonely grave.

There is a tradition which is more than probable that the army under General Harrison camped for some time in Delaware. During this time an epidemic prevailed and a number of old soldiers died and were buried near where the Odovene Spring is now located. When the Big Four Railroad was built it was necessary to remove these soldiers and the re-



mains were gathered together without distinction and interred in one grave in what is known as the old cemetery, and being unmarked have never been removed.

"They sleep their last sleep,  
They have fought their last battle;  
No sound shall awake them to glory again."

The following is a list of soldiers of the War of 1812 who lived and died in Delaware County, and their burial places.

Abbott, Charles, died 1853, aged 85, buried at Sunbury.  
Adams, Elias, buried at Cheshire.  
Bartlett, Joel, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Beach, Israel, Berkshire cemetery; died 1868, aged 77; enlisted as substitute under another name.  
Bean, John, buried in Baptist cemetery at Ostrander.  
Bishop, Elisha, buried at Marlborough.  
Bixby, ———, buried in Burnside cemetery.  
Black, Marshall, buried at Cheshire.  
Boyd, William, buried in cemetery at Radnor.  
Brown, Robert, buried at Ashley.  
Burrongs, ———, buried at Ashley.  
Butt, Isaac, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Carney, Thomas, buried in cemetery of Blue Church.  
Case, Ralph, died in Liberty Township, aged 82, buried in Liberty cemetery.  
Caykendall, Peter, buried in cemetery of Blue Church.  
Cellar, George, member of Capt. Drake's company, buried in Liberty cemetery.  
Cellar, John F., member of Capt. Drake's company, buried in Liberty cemetery.  
Cellar, Robert, member of Capt. Drake's company, buried in Liberty cemetery.  
Cellar, Thomas McCoy, mem. Capt. Drake's company, buried in Liberty cemetery.  
Clawson, Elder, buried in Burnside cemetery.  
Cline, Henry, buried at Marlborough.  
Cole, Joseph, buried at Marlborough.  
Comfare, Peter, buried in cemetery at Radnor.  
Copeland, Weeks, buried in Burnside cemetery.  
Corbin, Reuben, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Covell, Calvin, buried in Oak Grove cemetery.  
Cowgill, Thomas, buried in Oak Grove cemetery.  
Crawford, James W., father of James M., buried in Oak Grove.  
Cross, Rail, buried at Ashley.  
Cunningham, Joseph, buried in Oak Grove.  
Curren, Joseph, buried at Marlborough.  
Curtis, Marcus, buried at Galena.  
Davids, William, buried at Radnor.  
Decker, Joseph, born 1786, died 1863, buried at Bokes-creek.  
Decker, Moses, buried at Sunbury.  
Dildine, Ralph, buried at Radnor.  
Dilsaver, Michael, born 1782, died 1849, buried at Bokes-creek.  
Dobson, John, buried at Oak Grove cemetery.  
Dodds, Joseph, buried at Fairview.  
Ferson, Samuel, buried in cemetery at Africa.

Fisher, Jacob, buried at Berkshire; born 1759, died 1843.  
Fisk, Claudis L., buried at Ashley.  
Freese, John, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Gillis, James, buried in Liberty cemetery.  
Grigsby, John, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Hardin, John, played the fife six miles without stopping; buried at Liberty.  
Harris, David, buried in cemetery at Old Eden.  
Harrison James, buried in cemetery at Olive Green.  
Harter, John, buried at Oak Grove.  
Haskins, James, buried at Cheshire.  
Haszlett, Jacky, buried in cemetery at Olive Green.  
Hevelo, David Stapleford, buried in cemetery at Old Eden.  
Hill, Caleb, buried at Radnor.  
Hillman, Aaron, buried in cemetery at Olive Green.  
Horner, John, buried at Olive Green.  
Howlett, Heman, buried in cemetery at Cheshire.  
Hughes, Rev. Joseph S., buried in Oak Grove cemetery.  
Hultz, Jesse, buried in cemetery at Cheshire.  
Hurlburt, Lee, buried in cemetery at Africa.  
Ingram, Isaac, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Jackson, James, buried at Oller cemetery.  
Jacobus, John C., buried at Trenton.  
James, Robert, died 1876, aged 82, buried at Sunbury.  
Jameson, Robert, buried at Oak Grove.  
Johnson, Zachariah, buried at Oak Grove.  
Johnson, David, buried at Marlborough.  
Jones, Abram, buried in the Oller cemetery.  
Keily, James, buried at Olive Green.  
Kepple, Abraham, buried at Radnor.  
Kirk, John, buried at Bokes-creek.  
Lawrence, John, buried at Fairview.  
Lawson, Peter P., died 1852, buried in Oak Grove cemetery.  
Lewis, Dr. John, buried at Cheshire.  
Little, William, died March, 1848; buried in Oak Grove.  
Long, Daniel, buried in cemetery at Mill-creek.  
Longwell, Ralph, buried at Old Eden.  
Loti, Joseph, buried at Olive Green.  
Loveless, John, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Main, Eleazer, buried in Marlborough.  
Main, Timothy, buried at Marlborough.  
Marley, Frank, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Martin, Benjamin, buried at Marlborough.  
Mather, ———, taught school in Delaware.  
McCoy, Robert W., buried in Oak Grove cemetery.  
McCumber, Jeremiah, buried at Eversole, south of G. I. H.  
McKinney, Josiah, buried in cemetery at Liberty.  
Meeker, Forest, under Gen. Harrison; buried in Oak Grove cemetery.  
Monroe, Leonard, the old Cole cemetery, south of Stratford.  
Newhouse, Anthony, born 1772, died 1851, buried in Newhouse cemetery.  
Oller, George, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Oller, Jacob, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Omble, Martin, buried in Oller cemetery.  
Orcutt, Sylvester, died 1865, aged 83, buried at Sunbury.  
Patrick, Benjamin, died 1843, aged 68, buried at Sunbury.



Perry, Robert, buried at Radnor.  
 Phillips, John, buried at Radnor.  
 Pierce, Co. Joshua, buried in Burnside cemetery.  
 Piper, Adam, buried at Center Village.  
 Potter, Gilbert, buried in cemetery at Blue Church.  
 Powers, Avery, killed by Indians near Sandusky.  
 Randolph, Marsh, no record of burial place.  
 Ray, Rowland, buried in Ollen cemetery.  
 Rhodes, William, buried in Eversole cemetery, south of G. I. H.  
 Ripley, Thomas, buried at Radnor.  
 Roberts, Hezekiah, buried in Burnside cemetery.  
 Ryant, John, buried at Cheshire.  
 Salesbury, John, buried in Ollen cemetery.  
 Salmon, Joohn, died April 14, 1864; probably buried in Eden.  
 Sewell, Henry, buried at Cheshire.  
 Shaham, Joshua, died in Belmont county.  
 Sharp, William F., buried at Marlborough.  
 Slack, John, buried at Cheshire.  
 Smead, Livingston, 9th Va. Vol.; buried in Newhouse cemetery.  
 Spaulding, Mican, buried at Marlborough.  
 Sprague, Col. P., buried in old cemetery, Delaware.  
 Stover, Benjamin F., burial place unknown.  
 Stratton, Isaac, buried at Marlborough.  
 Swartz, Sebastian, died 1822, buried probably at cemetery near Thompson.  
 Swartz, Henry, probably buried in cemetery near Thompson chapel.  
 Van Deman, Henry, buried in Oak Grove at Delaware.  
 Waldron, George, no record of burial.  
 Wheaton, Esquire, buried at Trenton.  
 White, ———, no record of burial.  
 Williams, Hosca, Q. M. Dept.; buried in Oak Grove cemetery.  
 Woodstock, Cornelius, buried in cemetery at Blue Church.  
 Worline, Adam, buried in old cemetery in Delaware.  
 Worline, John, buried in Marlborough.  
 Worline, Michael, buried at Marlborough.

A number of these old soldiers of 1812 are buried at what is known as Wyatt cemetery, just over the northern line of Delaware County in Marion County, who lived within the boundaries of this county but their names could not and probably will never be obtained.

"A dirge for the brave old pioneers  
 The muffled drums resound!  
 Our warriors are slumbering here  
 Near to their battle-ground;  
 For not alone with beasts of prey,  
 The bloody strife they waged,  
 But foremost in the deadly fray,  
 Where savage combat raged."

#### SEMINOLE INDIAN WAR.

Two from this county served in this war, namely Pinckney Lugenbeel and Calvin T.

Townley. Mr. Lugenbeel was the first to receive an appointment as a cadet to the military school at West Point. He graduated with honor in 1840 and after his graduation was sent to take part in this conflict, serving later in the Mexican War. Mr. Townley was in the U. S. Marine Corps.

#### THE MEXICAN WAR.

After the War of 1812 and the Indian wars accompanying it, the people of Delaware County were no more disturbed until the Mexican War. The circumstances which led to this contest resulted from the admission of Texas into the American Union. The "Lone Star" State, by which name this state had been known, was a province of Mexico, had seceded, and for years its citizens had been carrying on a guerrilla warfare with the mother country, with varying results. In 1836 a battle had been fought in San Jacinto, at which Santa Anna, dictator of Mexico, was captured and his whole army either killed or made prisoners. Santa Anna was held in strict confinement and finally signed a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas; but in violation of the treaty, the Republic of Mexico treated Texas and its inhabitants just as she had previously done. From this time on petitions were frequently presented to the United States government, asking admission into the Union. Mexico used every means possible to prevent the admission by declaring that her reception would be regarded as a cause for declaration of war, thinking thus to intimidate the United States. In the presidential contest of 1844 between Clay and Polk, the annexation of Texas was one of the leading issues before the people. Mr. Polk favored the admission and was elected and this was taken as a public declaration on the subject. After this election Congress did not hesitate to grant the petition of Texas, and on the first of March, 1845, formally received her as a part of the United States. Mexico at once broke off all relations with the United States and called home her minister, which was equivalent to a declaration of war. Congress immediately passed an act, authoriz-



ing the president to accept the service of fifty thousand volunteers and made an appropriation of ten millions of dollars to carry on the war.

The war feeling swept over the country and its patriotism was aroused to the highest pitch of excitement. In the call of the president for fifty thousand men, Ohio was required to furnish three regiments. Delaware County was ready to do her part. Cincinnati was the place of rendezvous.

Mr. Z. L. White, who is now vice-president of the City National Bank at Columbus, Ohio, was one of the Mexican War soldiers from Delaware County.

The following list of soldiers that served in the war with Mexico, from Delaware County, includes the names of a few who enlisted elsewhere, but became citizens of the county after the war:

Albright, Samuel.  
 Bill, Daniel, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bogan, J. M. C., private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Borgan, Joseph.  
 Boyd, William, private in Capt. Hawkin's ind. company.  
 Brentwell, Isaac, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brithartz, Lewis, A., sergt., Co. F, 3d O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, Dorman, private, Co. E, Mounted Infantry.  
 Clark, Lewis H.  
 Crawford, A. J., private, Co. B, 1st O. V. I.  
 Crawford, Thomas J., private, Co. B, 4th O. V. I.  
 Cryder, George S., private in a Penn. regiment.  
 Cutler, James, private, Co. E, 2nd U. S. I.  
 Daily, Nathan, killed at the battle of Buena Vista.  
 Davis, John R., private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Deppen, Hiram, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Deppen, Lucius, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 DePugh, Calvin, enlisted in New York in U. S. regu-  
 lars.  
 Foreman, Alfred, buried in Millcreek, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Hanover, John, private in Co. F, 2nd O. V. I.  
 Hay, Jacob, 2nd Reg't, died Nov. 15, 1847, at Jalapa, Mexico.  
 Hinton, Edgar, enlisted in Col. Donephan's command.  
 Lawson, Oris.  
 Linder, Charles.  
 Linder, Jacob.  
 Maddox, Bednigo.  
 Moore, Abel, 2nd lieut. Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Olds, Henry, private, Co. H, 2nd O. V. I.  
 Osgood, Berard.  
 Parks, Tine.  
 Powers, Hiram, member of the Texas Rangers.  
 Riddle, J.  
 Rogers, Joseph, private Co. I, 1st O. V. I.  
 Roman, Dorrance.

Rose, Calvin, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Slife, Phillip, private in Capt. Duncan's ind. Co.  
 Slife, Samuel, private in Capt. Duncan's ind. Co.  
 Smith, Lewis, corp. in Co. B, U. S. Mounted Rifle-  
 men.  
 Taylor, George, private, Co. D, 2nd O. V. I.  
 Trout, Amos, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Trout, Joseph, private, Co. E, 4th O. V. I.  
 Wasson, William.

#### WAR OF THE REBELLION.

After the war with Mexico, comes the War of the Rebellion, the greatest struggle in the world's history, occurring in the years 1861 to '65. Any history of Delaware County that did not contain some record of this great struggle would not be complete. Nothing will be of greater interest to coming generations than a true and faithful account of the events of those five long and gloomy years.

"Armies met in the shock  
 Of war, with shout and groan, and clarion blast,  
 And the hoarse echoes of the thunder-gun."

We owe it as a duty to the soldiers who took part in this struggle to record and preserve the leading facts and to preserve the names of the living and dead who freely offered their lives for this cause.

Delaware County furnished about twenty-five hundred men in this great struggle. They were represented in almost every regiment that went from the State and in many regiments from other states and in many regiments of United State troops, were the state from which they had enlisted is not indicated.

In the first call for three months' service Delaware County was largely represented. The first regiment in which this county is represented, was the *Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry*. It was organized in April, 1861, at Camp Jackson, Columbus, under the old militia law of the state. This regiment contained two full companies from Delaware County. The first was Company C, which was recruited by Capt. James M. Crawford. The officers were: James M. Crawford, captain; Eugene Powell, first lieutenant; and Byron Dolbear, second lieutenant. Lieutenant Powell had recruited a sufficient number to form an-





other company, of which he was elected captain, and mustered in as Company I.

A few days after the President's call for three years' men, a majority of the regiment, including almost the entire companies of Captains Crawford and Powell signified their willingness to enter the service for that period and were mustered in for three years. The regiment endured hard service and was engaged in many battles.

The *Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry* was the next regiment in which Delaware County was represented. The regiment was organized for three years service at Camp Chase, in September 1861. Delaware County was represented by Company D, which was recruited by C. H. McElroy to the number of fifty men, with whom he reported to Col. Whiteley and was assigned as Company G and was mustered into service. V. T. Hills was commissioned as second lieutenant, under which authority he returned to Delaware and recruited the company to its full number and the assignment was then made as Company D. C. H. McElroy was elected captain, V. T. Hills, first lieutenant, and Henry Sherman, second lieutenant.

The company soon became one of the best drilled in the regiment and when the colors were received, they were assigned to Company D.

After valiant service during the three years, the original members, (except veterans) were mustered out and the organization composed of veterans and recruits was retained in service until July 15, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

The *Twenty-sixth O. V. I.*—The Twenty-sixth O. V. I. contained much material from this county. Company C was recruited largely in the vicinity of Ashley and was mustered into the three years service in August, 1861. Jesse Meredith was captain; E. A. Hicks, first lieutenant; and William Clark, second lieutenant.

This regiment bore a conspicuous and honorable part in nearly all of the battles along the Tennessee and around Chattanooga. The

regiment was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

The *Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second* regiments contained many members from Delaware County, especially Company I of the *Thirty-second*, which was largely recruited from this county, of which Jay Dyer was captain. The *Forty-third* and *Forty-eighth* contained many men also recruited in Delaware County.

The *Sixty-sixth O. V. I.*—This regiment was organized under the President's second call for troops, and was mustered into service on the seventeenth of December, 1861. It contained two companies, E and K, from this county. It did valiant service in the Army of the Cumberland and was with Sherman on the march from "Atlanta to the sea."

The *Eighty-second O. V. I.*—This regiment drew one company from Delaware County, namely, Company I, of which the following were the first officers: George H. Purdy, captain; Alfred E. Lee, first lieutenant, and H. M. Latzenberger, second lieutenant. On the thirty-first of December, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the service with nine hundred and sixty-eight men. Few regiments from this State performed better service or did more hard fighting than the *Eighty-second*.

The *Ninety-sixth O. V. I.*—The *Ninety-sixth* Regiment was organized at Camp Delaware, August 19, 1862, to serve three years. Two companies of this regiment were recruited in Delaware County, namely, F and G. The first officers of Company F were S. P. Weiser, captain; J. N. Dunlap, first lieutenant, and H. C. Ashwell, second lieutenant; of Company G, J. H. Kimball, captain; H. J. Jarvis, first lieutenant; E. M. Eastman, second lieutenant. The regiment did service along and west of the Mississippi, extending as far as the southern coast of Texas. It was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, November 18, 1864, and on July 7, 1865, was mustered out by order of the War Department.

The *One Hundred and Twenty-first O. V. I.*—This regiment was organized at Camp Dela-



ware, the old camp of the Ninety-sixth, in September, 1862. Four companies were largely drawn from Delaware County—Companies C, D, H and K. This regiment did valiant service in the Army of the Cumberland and particularly in all the battles in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee. The regiment was mustered out of service June 8, 1865, by order of the War Department.

*The One Hundred and Forty-fifth O. V. I.*—In the spring of 1864 the cry was "On to Richmond." A council of war was held at Washington, in which the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa took part. General Grant desired seventy-five thousand more troops before beginning his march to Richmond. The governor of Ohio, on returning home, called into service the Ohio National Guard; these governors having pledged to furnish seventy-five thousand troops within ten days for one hundred days' service. The call was responded to with few exceptions and all were on the field within the time designated. Many of these men lived on farms and had made no plans for being absent, and many of them were persons who had been exempted on account of age or physical disability. The above regiment was largely composed of Delaware County men. The regiment was organized at Camp Chase on the twelfth of May, 1864, and was immediately ordered to Washington City. Upon its arrival it was assigned to General Augur for defense of Washington. The service of the regiment consisted principally of garrison and fatigue duty, in which, during the whole period, it was constantly employed. It was drilled in both infantry and heavy artillery tactics. Although not engaged in battle during the term of service, it took the place of veteran soldiers who were permitted to re-enforce General Grant in his advance on Richmond. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Chase on August 23, 1864.

*The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth O. V. I.*—This regiment was one of the last regiments raised in the State to serve one year, and was composed largely of those who had served in other regiments. This regiment and

also the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth numbered many soldiers in their ranks from Delaware County.

*The Eighteenth United States Regulars*—This regiment drew one full company and part of another from Delaware County, both of which did valiant service during the entire war. To find a complete record of this regiment, the reader is referred to the roster of the United States troops.

Besides those who served in the infantry, a large number served in various cavalry regiments of the State, reference to which is made in the roster of Delaware County soldiers which follows. Also a few from this county served in the navy, record of which is also made. Quite a number from Delaware County served in the Second Regiment of Ohio Heavy Artillery, and some in the independent organizations.

Delaware County has been fruitful in producing men who have become prominent in the history of our country. Four of her sons became generals during the war of '61 to '65.

\* \* \*

MAJOR-GENERAL RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was born in Delaware, October 4, 1822. He studied law with Thomas Sparrow at Columbus and graduated from the law school at Harvard College. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services and was appointed a major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, November 4, 1861. On October 15, 1862, he was promoted to colonel of the Ninety-second Regiment. He distinguished himself by heroic conduct at the battle of Winchester and was disabled at the battle of South Mountain. For his gallant service in these and other battles he was appointed brigadier-general, October, 1864. He had three horses shot under him and was wounded four times. He served two years in Congress, three times was elected governor of Ohio, and served one term as President of the United States. The old Hayes homestead still stands in Delaware on East William Street, and should be preserved as a memorial for a heroic life.



WILLIAM STARK ROSECRANS was a native of Delaware County. He was born on a farm south of the Blue Church, in Kingston Township, September 6, 1819. Young Rosecrans was possessed of great energy of character and mainly through his own individual exertion he gained admission into the Military Academy at West Point. At this place he was known as a diligent student. After his graduation he entered the Engineer Corp of the regular army as brevet second lieutenant, and was assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe. After serving in this capacity for a time, he resigned his position and resided in Cincinnati until the breaking out of the Rebellion. From the moment that war was declared, Rosecrans gave his time and thoughts to no other subject. He devoted this time to organizing and drilling the Home Guards against any sudden rush over the border from the South. When Governor Dennison appointed McClellan major-general of the Ohio militia, he accepted the position of engineer on his staff and prepared a camp for instruction of the volunteers that were now pouring into camp. On June 9 he was commissioned chief engineer of the State and a few days later was made colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio and assigned to the command of Camp Chase. Four days afterwards, he received a commission as brigadier-general in the United States army. From this time the record of General Rosecrans is familiar to all readers of the history of the great rebellion. He died a few years ago and his remains were buried in Arlington Heights overlooking the city of Washington, D. C. At this time only a small monument marks his grave. Here we will leave him and like many another deserving individual

"The flame

Has fallen, and its high and fitful gleams  
Perchance have faded, but the living fires  
Still glow beneath the ashes."

\* \* \*

GENERAL J. S. JONES was born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 12, 1836. Passing his boyhood days on the farm and

attending the district schools. March 3, 1853, at the age of seventeen years he entered the preparatory department of Ohio Wesleyan University, applying himself to such manual labor as he could secure about the town to defray the expenses of his college course. He was graduated in the scientific course, June 13, 1855, and then turned his attention to the study of law. He prosecuted his studies in the office of Powell & Van Deman at Delaware, and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. When the dark cloud of the Civil war cast its shadow over the national horizon in 1861, Mr. Jones resigned his position to which he had been elected, that of prosecuting attorney, and enlisted on April 16, of that year in Company C, 4th O. V. I. He was soon elected first lieutenant of his company, his commission dating from the date of his enlistment. He was in many battles during the war. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1862. He served as a member of the Legislature and in the congress of the United States. On the twenty-seventh of June, 1865, he was breveted brigadier-general for "gallant and meritorious service during the war."

\* \* \*

EUGENE POWELL was born in Delaware, November 18, 1834. When Lincoln made his first call for troops at the outbreak of the war, he enlisted as a captain in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served in this capacity until October, 1861, when he was made a major in the same regiment. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-third and March 13, 1865, was made brigadier-general. General Powell remained in the army until the close of the war and on his retirement, Secretary of War Stanton offered him the rank of major in the regular army, which he did not accept. He held many positions of trust throughout his long and busy life. He commanded the respect of all and numbered, throughout the State, a large circle of sincere friends.

\* \* \*

Of the minor offices from that of colonel down, Delaware County furnished a large number.



## EXPLANATORY NOTE.

So far as diligent and patient research could find the record, the following roster presents the name of every soldier who went from Delaware County in the War of '61-'65, and many who enlisted elsewhere but are now living or have lived in the county. Where no other mention is made, the enlistments were usually within the county. Where the soldier is credited with veteran service the re-enlistment was usually in the same regiment unless otherwise stated. Although as our title indicates it is mainly composed of the rank and file of those who fought and won our victories, it also includes general staff and field officers, where such belong to the county. A brief record of the Ohio regiments in which a company or more from Delaware County served, has been given, and we believe the children and children's children of the soldiers of the county have just cause for pride in connecting their names with the roster by company and regiment and the achievements of these troops. For a list of the battles and engagements of the war in which these brave men took part, we refer the reader to the many histories of the war. In preparing this chapter, the writer, while sparing no effort to make it a full and complete roster of Delaware county's troops in the War of the Rebellion, is aware that many errors may be found and some names not obtained. We believe our patrons, realizing the magnitude of the work, will not be unduly critical, when such errors occur. The chapter has grown beyond the limits expected and it is believed the soldiers for whom it has been written will appreciate the result obtained. The following is the key to the abbreviations used in the roster:

A. C.—army corps. A. D. C.—aide-de-camp. Adjt.—adjutant. App.—appointed. Art.—artillery. Artif.—artificer. Bat.—battery. Batn.—battalion. Bet.—between. Brev.—brevetted. Brig.—brigade. Capt.—captain. Cap.—captured. Cav.—cavalry. Co.—company and county. Col.—colonel. Com.—commissioned. Comy.—commissary. Corp.—corporal. Consol.—consolidated. Det.—

detailed. Dis.—discharged. Disab.—disability, disabled. Div.—division. E.—enlisted. Eng.—engineers. Gen.—general. H. A.—heavy artillery. Hd. Qtrs.—headquarters. Hosp.—hospital. Indp.—independent. Inf.—infantry. Isl.—island. L. A.—light artillery. Lieut.—lieutenant. M. O.—mustered out. Mt.—mountain. Ord.—orderly. Pro.—promoted. Prov.—provost. Q. M.—quartermaster. Reg.—regiment, regimental. Res.—resigned. Sergt.—Sergeant. Squad.—squadron. S. S.—sharpshooters. Sta.—station. Stew.—steward. Trans.—transferred. Typ.—township. V. I.—volunteer infantry. V. V. I.—veteran volunteer infantry. V. C.—volunteer cavalry. V. V. C.—veteran volunteer cavalry. Vet.—veteranized. V. R. C.—veteran reserve corps.

Abbott, Elijah, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
Abrams, John, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
Abrams, Marion, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.; died on hospital boat Jan. 13, 1863.  
Adams, Augustus, mem. "Berkshire Gray Guards;" and Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
Adams, Francis M., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
Adams, Henry P., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
Adams, Jesse, corp. Co. K, 121st O. V. I., died Aug. 12, 1869.  
Adams, John, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
Adams, Joseph J., Co. A, 95th O. V. I.; disabled at Richmond, Ky.  
Adams, Milo S., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
Adams, W. L., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
Adkins, Charles I., Co. K, 27th O. V. I.  
Adkins, William H., Co. G, 48th Ind. V. I.; died 1863, Stone River, buried there.  
Aigen, Stephen P., Co. C, 4th O. V. I., trans. to inv. corps.  
Akum, Peter, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.  
Akum, Samuel, Co. E, 46th O. V. I.; killed at Atlanta.  
Akum, William, Co. E, 3rd Mich. Cav.  
Aldrich, David, Co. C, 26th O. V. I. and Co. C, 10th O. V. C.  
Aldrich, Davidson, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.; died in hosp., Charlestown, W. Va.  
Aldrich, Elias, Co. D, 65th O. V. I., served last year of war in Co. G, 88th.  
Aldrich, Jarvis, Co. D, 121st O. V. I., killed at Chickamauga.  
Aldrich, John M., Co. A, 76th O. V. I.  
Aldrich, Nelson C., bat., 2nd O. V. H. A.  
Aldrich, Reuben, Co. C, 96th O. V. I.  
Alexander, George B., Co. F, 138th Ind. V. I.  
Alexander, Hosea W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
Alexander, Joseph C., Co. K, 66th O. V. I., wounded at Culpepper Co. H.  
Albaugh, Felix, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.





- Allen, Arrow B., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Allen, Frank, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Allen, Flavius, E., at Lancaster in an Ohio regiment  
 Allen Herman W., hosp. steward 96th O. V. I.; died  
 1863.  
 Allen, Heber, corp. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Allen, Jacob, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Allen, John, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Aller, John, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Allison, Thomas, Co. H, 11st O. V. I.  
 Alston, David, 100th U. S. I.  
 Anderson, Andrew M., lieut. Co. C, 4th O. V. I.;  
 Qm. 189th O. V. I.  
 Anderson, Gillis J., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Anderson, Charles, 127th O. V. I.  
 Anderson, John A., 1st lieut. 187th O. V. I.  
 Anderson, George, Qm. 127th O. V. I.  
 Anderson, Robert, sergt. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Anderson, Samuel, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Anderson, William, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Andrews, John A., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.; died at Chat-  
 tanooga.  
 Andrews, Isaac, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.; killed in battle.  
 Andrews, William G., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.  
 Angell, Gideon C., Co. I, 11th Pa. Cav.  
 Armstrong, Edson S., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Armstrong, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Armstrong, J. Hamilton, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Armstrong, J. S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Armstrong, Jared E., Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.  
 Armstrong, Samuel, Co. E, 75th N. Y. V. I.  
 Armstrong, Wm., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Arnold, Charles, sergt. Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Arnold, Gardner, Co. A, 31st O. V. I.  
 Arnold, Irwin B., sergt. Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Arnold, John S., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Arnway, Nicholas, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Arthur, Anson, Co. D, 120th Cav.  
 Arthur, F. T., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Arthur, Francis T., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Ashbrook, Welcome, Co. C, 15th O. V. I.  
 Ashwell, Francis D., Co. E, 18th Ill. V. I.  
 Ashwell, Henry C., in 3rd O. V. I., 96th O. V. I. and  
 Col. 145th O. V. I.  
 Ashwell, Nelson, E. at age of 17, Co. C, 82d O. V. I.  
 Ashwell, Richard, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Askins, Addison, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Atkinson, David, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Atkinson, George, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Author, N. B., 2d lieut. Co. B, 187th O. V. I.  
 Axton, Thomas H., Co. A, 179th O. V. I., age 15  
 years  
 Ayers, Jacob, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., E. at age of 15.  
 Ayers, John, Co. C, 121st O. V. I., killed at Perrys-  
 ville.  
 Ayers, Thomas, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Ayers, William, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Ayne, John J., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Babbit, Cyrus B., Co. F, 1st Bat., 18th U. S. I.  
 Bachelor, Bazil, Co. D, 92d O. V. I.  
 Bacon, George, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bacon, William, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Bagley, Adam, Co. C, 39th O. V. I.  
 Bailer, Charles K., Co. A, 18th U. S. A.  
 Bailer, William H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I. (missing in  
 action).  
 Bailey, Albert C., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Bailey, James, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Bailey, James, Co. B, 187th O. V. I.  
 Bailey, Theodore F., 1nd Co. Union Light Guards.  
 Bailey, Thomas, 133d O. V. I.  
 Bailey, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Baker, Daniel, Co. G, 90th O. V. I.  
 Baker, Joseph, Co. E, 66th O. V. I., and Co. A, 145th  
 O. V. I.  
 Baker, Robert, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Baker, Samuel, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Baldwin, Charles, Co. B, 55th O. V. I.  
 Baldwin, L. S., Co. A, 66th O. V. I.  
 Baldwin, S. H., sergt. 48th O. V. I.  
 Bancel, Solomon, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Banker, Benjamin, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Banks, John, U. S. N., "The Ohio."  
 Barber, Barnabus, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Barcus, James, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Barcus, Rufus, Co. G, 113th O. V. I.  
 Bardwell, Alfred H., Co. G, 90th O. V. I.  
 Barker, Andrew, 22d Ind. Bat.  
 Barker, Bernard, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Barker, Orlando H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I., and lieut. Co.  
 C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Barker, Robert M., sergt. Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Barkhurst, John W. F., Co. D, 51st O. V. I.  
 Barley, Daniel, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Barnes, Abner, Bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Barnes, George, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Barnes, Henry, Co. G, 90th O. V. I.  
 Barnes, Homer, President's body guard.  
 Barnes, George W., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.; died with  
 measles.  
 Barnes, L. S., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Barnes, Wheeler, Co. F, 121st O. V. I.  
 Barr, J. A., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Barr, James, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Barrett, James, Co. C, O. V. I.; killed at Resaca, Ga.  
 Barrett, Joseph J., Co. B, 136th O. V. I.  
 Barrett, William W., E. Sept. 15, 1861.  
 Barry, Joshua, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Bartholomew, Chester, Co. D, 121st O. V. I., killed at  
 Kenesaw Mt.  
 Bartlett, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I., and Co. C, 145th  
 O. V. I.  
 Baxton, Andrew, Capt. Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Baxter, Ebenezer, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Barton, Levi, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.  
 Bassinger, John, capt. Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Battenfield, L. W., Bat. C, O. V. H. A.  
 Battenfield, Milton, 86th O. V. I., and 174th O. V. I.;  
 died April 12, 1869.  
 Bauman, Henry, musician, Co. C, 15th U. S. I.  
 Baxter, George W., sergt. pro. lieut. Co. H, 63d Ill.  
 V. I.  
 Baxter, Herod, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Baxter, Philip D., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.; starved to  
 death in Andersonville. 1864.  
 Baxter, William, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.; killed at  
 Chickamanga.  
 Bayers, George L., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Bayler, Charles K., Co. A, 18th U. S. I.  
 Bayler, William H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Beach, Theron A., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Beard, Emory, Co. G, 145th O. V. I.  
 Beard, Roswell, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Beard, Truman, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.



Beatty, William, Jr., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.  
 Beaver, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Beck, John G., Co. B, 14th N. Y. V. I.  
 Beck, Thomas, Co. H, 180th O. V. I.  
 Beckham, John, Co. I, 4th, and Co. H, 74th O. V. I.  
 Beckley, Henry, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Beckley, Samuel, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Beckwith, James, Co. D, 27th O. V. I.  
 Bedow, Benjamin, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Beddow, Garrett, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bedford, M. S., Co. B, 157th O. V. I.  
 Beach, James W., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Beecher, John, 2d Bat. U. S. I.  
 Beecher, Mordecai, Co. I, 18th U. S. I.  
 Beiber, James, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Bell, Austin J., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Bell, Emmett Co., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Bell, John C., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.  
 Bell, Joshua A., Co. H, 25th Mo. V. I.; Qm. 125th O. V. I.  
 Bell, Robert, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bell, Stanley, Co. H, 85th O. V. I., and Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Bell, Thomas B., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Bell, William, died during war, Concord Twp.  
 Belta, Wm. G., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.  
 Benedict, A. F., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Benedict, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Benedict, Stephen, Co. D, 55th O. V. I.  
 Benedict, William H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Bennett, Emery A., Co. E, 1st Iowa V. C.  
 Bennett, Ralph, Co. D, 95th O. V. I.  
 Bennett, Russell B., Chaplain Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Bennett, Willard, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Bensley, William, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Benson, Nelson W., Co. C, 15th O. V. I.  
 Bentley, E. E., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Benton, Alfred, Co. C, 1st Bat., 15th U. S. I.  
 Benton, Benjamin, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Benton, Erastus, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Benton, Henry, Concord Twp.  
 Benton, William, Co. A, 60th O. V. I.  
 Bergstresser, George, sergt. Co. H, 63d Ill.  
 Berlett, Johnston C., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Berry, James, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Berry, James B., Co. G, 74th O. V. I.  
 Berry, Samuel, Co. B, 121st O. V. I.  
 Berry, William G., Co. F, 136 Pa. V. I.  
 Besse, Henry, ass't surg. 45th O. V. I.; surg. 145th O. V. I.  
 Besse, Marion, Co. I, 88th O. V. I.  
 Berthard, Charles W., Co. B, 187th O. V. I.  
 Bevan, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Bevil, Joseph, 18th U. S. I.  
 Bickett, Robert, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Bickle, David, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Bickle, T., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Biddle, Henry, Co. K, 111th O. V. I.  
 Bieber, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bierman, William H., Co. G, 48th Pa. V. I.  
 Biglow, Henry C.  
 Biglow, O. S., Co. V, Gov't Guards.  
 Bill, Daniel, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Billingsly, Robert, Co. G, 82d O. V. I.  
 Bird, Abner J., Co. F, 81st O. V. I.  
 Birdsall, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bishop, Brazilla, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Bishop, Alvin, Co. G, 187th O. V. I.

Bishop, H. H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Bishop, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Bishop, James D., Co. K, 60th O. V. I.  
 Bishop, Joseph C., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Bishop, Levi, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Black, G., 3d O. V. I.  
 Black, Franklin, 2d lieut. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Black, John, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Black, Wilson, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Blackhury, Samuel.  
 Blackford, Gilbert, M., Co. F, 147th O. V. I.  
 Blackledge, Isaac, served in Ind. reg't; died during war.  
 Blaine, Elam J., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Blaine, Samuel, Co. H, 76th O. V. I.  
 Blaine, Solomon, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Blakelee, Henry H., Co. C, 82d O. V. I.  
 Bland, Silas W., Co. C, 49th O. V. I.  
 Blaney, Edward, 86th O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Blaney, Henry C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Blanpied, Suren J., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Blanvelt, Alonzo L., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Blayne, Edwin R., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Blinn, Newton, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Blue, J. G., capt. Co. I, 3d O. V. I.; 31 months a prisoner.  
 Blymyer, Chas. W., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Boardman, John E., Co. K, 17th Mich. V. I.  
 Bockoven, Charles O., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Bockoven, William J., Co. E, 82d O. V. I.  
 Bogan, Joseph, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Boham, Ephraim, Co. H, 2d O. V. I.  
 Boham, George, Co. E, 18th U. S. I.  
 Bohani, George E., Co. —, 26th O. V. I.; killed at Crab Orchard.  
 Bollinger, Jacob, Co. B, 48th O. V. I., Co. D, 145th O. Vol.  
 Bolton, Thomas, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.; died during war.  
 Boone, Daniel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Boone, John L., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Borden, George, Co. F, 90th O. V. I.  
 Borey, Homer T., Co. K, 121st O. V. I. Killed.  
 Boston, Andrew, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Boston, A. P., Co. D, 88th O. V. I.  
 Boston, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Boston, John W., Co. F, 82d O. V. I.  
 Boston, Solomon, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Boston, Thomas, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Boston, William, 45th O. V. I.  
 Boudel, George B., Co. H, 45th O. V. I.  
 Bowdle, James F., Co. E, 82d O. V. I.  
 Bower, Jacob, 5th Ohio Ind. Bat.  
 Bower, Daniel, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Bower, Evans, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Bower, Jacob, Co. A, 176th O. V. I.  
 Bower, Marcus, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Bowers, C. W., 18th U. S. I.  
 Bowers, David, 121st O. V. I.  
 Bowersmith, Isaac, corp. Co. I, 87th O. V. I.  
 Bowman, J., Co. A, 5th O. V. I.  
 Beyd, Bishop, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Bradley, T., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Brake, Joseph M., Co. D, 22d O. V. I.  
 Bram, Michael, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Bratton, W. P., Co. D, 43d O. V. I.  
 Brecht, Albert T., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Brecht, Johnson C., sergt. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.



- Breckinridge, George A., Co. C, 82d O. V. I.  
 Brece, Tobias C., Co. G, 125th O. V. I.  
 Brewer, E. M., corp. Co. F, 15th O. V. I.  
 Brewer, William, Co. F, 15th O. V. I.  
 Breyfogle, Charles D., 4th O. V. I., and capt, 174th O. V. I.  
 Breyfogle, George R., Co. K, 53d O. V. I.  
 Breyfogle, Henry, Co. C, 18th O. V. I.  
 Breyfogle, Israel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Breyfogle, Joshua, Co. C, 4th O. V. I., and 10th O. V. I.  
 Breyfogle, Roland C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I., capt. Co. C, 180th O. V. I.  
 Breyfogle, William F., Co. D, 151st O. V. I.  
 Breyfogle, William D., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bricker, Norman W., 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Bright, Joshua A., Co. F, 20th O. V. I.  
 Bright, Samuel M., Chap. 155th O. V. I.  
 Briney, Simon P., Co. G, 101st Pa. V. I.  
 Brooks, A. J., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brooks, Charles, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brooks, Cyrus C., Co. A, 178th O. V. I.  
 Brooks, Rufus C., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brown, Albert, Co. A, 183d O. V. I.  
 Brown Beverly W., Co. K, 2d O. V. I.  
 Brown, Daniel, Bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Brown, Emanuel, 127th O. V. I.  
 Brown, Fletcher L., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Brown, George W., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Brown James, 174th O. V. I.  
 Brown, James B., capt. Co. B, 64th O. V. I.  
 Brown, John A., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Brown, Leonard, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Brown, Preston, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brown, Robert, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brown, Samuel B., Co. F, 30th Wis. V. I.  
 Brown, Thomas, Co. C, 1st U. S. V.  
 Brown, William, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Brown, William W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Brown, Wilson, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Brown, W. T., Co. F, 13th O. V. I.  
 Browning, Albert R., Co. C, 2d O. V. I.  
 Browning, Jeremiah, Co. C, 50th Ill. V. I.  
 Browning, Orrin, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Brownmiller, Isaac, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Brownmiller, Jeremiah, Co. K, 18th O. V. I.  
 Brownmiller, James, Co. G, 18th U. S. I., and Co. II, 174th O. V. I.  
 Brownmiller, Joseph, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Brownmiller, Reuben, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brownmiller, Samuel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.; died at Youngs Point, La.  
 Bruce, John, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Brundage, James, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Bruner, Edward, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brynds, James P., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Buchannan, Thomas, Co. F, 20th O. V. I.  
 Buck, Andrew M., Co. D, 65th O. V. I.  
 Bump, Winters M., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Bunford, Thomas, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Burch, Adrial, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Burches, Titus, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Burchiel, James, U. S. N.  
 Burke, Freeman, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Burke, Mathew, Co. K, 62d Pa. V. I.  
 Burkholder, Lorenzo M., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Burnett, Willard F., Co. K, 20th O. V. I., and Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Burney, James N., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Burns, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Burns, Timothy, Co. M, 6th U. S. C.  
 Burroughs, Albert, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Burroughs, Daniel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I., and Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Burroughs, E., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Burroughs, James W., 121st O. V. I.  
 Burroughs, Jerome W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Burroughs, John W., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Burton, John W., Co. G, 46th O. V. I.  
 Burton, N. N., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Bush, Lewis, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Butterfield, Sylvester, Co. E, 133d O. V. I.  
 Butts, Charles E., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Butts, John F., Co. K, and Co. I, 12th Pa. V. I.  
 Butts, Robert, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.  
 Butts, Thomas, Co. E, 60th Pa. V. I.  
 Buxton, Thomas, capt. 66th O. V. I.  
 Byers, Alfred G., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Byers, John, Co. D, 1st O. V. I.  
 Byers, John M., Co. B, Steward's Ind. Inf.  
 Byers, Levi, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Byers, Thomas M., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cackler, Marion, Co. G, 18th U. S. I.  
 Cadwallader, Robert A., Co. C, 80th O. V. I.  
 Cam, Charles, Co. D, 196th O. V. I.  
 Campfield, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Campbell, Andrew J., Co. H, 10th W. Va. V. I., 2d sergt.  
 Campbell, David, 61st N. Y. V. I.  
 Campbell, Ransom, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Canaday A., Co. A, 2d Bat. U. S. I.  
 Canady, Monroe, 15th U. S. I.  
 Canady, Rev. Thos. A., Co. F, 113th Ill. V. I.  
 Canfield, John Benj., Co. E, 41st O. V. I.  
 Canfield, James, 103d O. V. I.  
 Canfield, Thomas, 1st O. V. I.; died in hospital at Chattanooga.  
 Cannon, Joshua, Co. E, 42d O. V. I.  
 Cannon, Morgan, Co. E, 12th O. V. I.  
 Cannon, William, Co. C, 40th O. V. I.  
 Carhart, Lucius, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Carmichael, Albert, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Carnahan, John, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Carnes, Emmett, Co. G, 96th O. V. I., and Co. A, 77th O. V. I.  
 Carnes, Wm. F., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Carney, Thomas L., Co. F, 95th O. V. I.; died at Young's Point.  
 Carpenter, Albert, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, Augustine, served three years.  
 Carpenter, Benjamin F., Co. I, 90th O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, Charles, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, Ezra, 121st O. V. I.; died in hospital, Danville, Ky.  
 Carpenter, George, Co. E, 17th O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, George B., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, Henry, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, H. R., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, James, 18th U. S. I.; died at Louisville.  
 Carpenter, John I., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, Johnson, Co. C, 32d O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, Lafayette W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, Newell E., Co. D, 27th O. V. I.



- Carpenter, Thomas F., Co. D, 27th O. V. I.  
 Carpenter, William, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Carr, Henry C., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Carr, Albert, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Carr, Henry C., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Carr, Jacob, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Carr, Leander, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Carr, Peter C., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Carr, P. N., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Carr, Solmon, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Carroll, John, Co. F, 17th O. V. I.  
 Carson, Cicero T., Co. K, 145th O. V. I., sergt.  
 Carson, William W., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Carter, William, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Case, Cicero, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Case, George, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; died in Texas.  
 Case, G. W., corp. Co. A, 60th O. V. I.  
 Case, F. M., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.  
 Case, Henry, Co. C, 66th Ill. V. I.  
 Case, James H., Co. B, 38th O. V. I.  
 Case, John S., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Case, Joseph H., 66th O. V. I.  
 Case, Josiah M., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.  
 Case, Lester W., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Case, Lewis A., Co. A, 18th U. S. I.  
 Case, Oscar, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Case, Oscar I., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Case, Ralph, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Case, Thomas W., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.  
 Case, William, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Caulkins, Albert J., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Caulkins, Christopher, 2d lieut. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cave, Grattan B., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cellar, George C., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Cellar, John, capt. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cellar, John A. F., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Cellar, John G. F., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cellar, Joseph A., 15th U. S. I.; died aged 23 years.  
 Cellar, Robert, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cellar, Thomas J. and Moses H., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Celler, Wilson F., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Chadwick, John, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.  
 Chamberlain, James H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Chamberlain, Oscar W., 1st lieut. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Chambers, Cyrus, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Chambers, Henry D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Chambers, Horatio G., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Chambers, Nicholas, Co. F, 123 O. V. I.  
 Chambers, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Chandler, Robert L., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Chandler, William S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Chapman, John, Co. C, 85th O. V. I., and Co. G, 88th O. V. I. Lieut. 180th.  
 Chase, O. C., Co. G, 136th O. V. I.  
 Chase, Ottawa C., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Cherry, Burroughs, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cherry, William H., lieut. 63d O. V. I.; killed on railroad.  
 Clark, Andrew N., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Clark, Asberry, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Charles W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Charles Wesley, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Cicero V., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Elihu, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Clark, George, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.; Co. E, 182d O. V. I.  
 Clark, George H., Co. K, 55th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Harrison, Co. D, 65 O. V. I.  
 Clark, Isaac, Co. G, 4th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Isaac F., sergt. Co. K, 45th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Isaac O., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Joab, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Clark, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Clark, John A., Co. I, 15th O. V. I.  
 Clark, John M., Co. D, 65th O. V. I., and 8th Regt. V. R. C.  
 Clark, John W., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Lewis M., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Clark, Patrick, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Clark, Thompson, Co. B, 46th O. V. I.  
 Clark, William, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Clason, Marshall, capt. Co. B, 121st O. V. I.  
 Clawson, Charles, Co. D, 15th U. S. A.; died at Andersonville.  
 Clawson, James W., Co. G, 46th O. V. I.  
 Clawson, Cornelius, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cleary, Patrick, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Clement, Benjamin, Co. C, 113th O. V. I.  
 Cleveland, Alexander B., Bat. H, 5th U. S. A.  
 Cleveland, Silas H., Co. C, 145th O. V. I. and Co. E, 32d O. V. I.  
 Click, James, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Clifton, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Clifton, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Cline, Luther, Co. H, 127th O. V. I.  
 Clink, R. B., Co. B, 43d O. V. I.  
 Clippinger, W. C., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Clowson, Jesse A., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Coughaugh, Carey W., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cochran, W. N., 145th O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Cockrell, James M., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Cockrell, William H., corp. Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Cole, C. W., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cole, Charles W., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cole, Elias, sergt. Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Cole, James, Co. C, 25th O. V. I.; accidentally killed.  
 Cole, John M., died in service.  
 Cole, Marcellus, Co. D, 1st O. V. C.  
 Cole, Mathias, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Cole, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Colflesh, Jacob C., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Colflesh, Samuel C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Collins, Timothy D., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Colton, Evan R., Co. G, 46th O. V. I.  
 Commager, David H., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Compton, John R., Co. D, 24th O. V. I.  
 Conant, R. B., Co. A, 20th O. V. I.  
 Cone, John A., Co. C, 86th O. V. I., 1st lieut. 145th O. V. I.  
 Cone, Nelson W., capt. Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Conklin, Adam, Co. V, Gov't Guards.  
 Conklin, Cicero, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Conklin, David, Co. C, 15th U. S. I.  
 Conklin, Henry, Co. C, 4th and 66th O. V. I.  
 Conklin, John, 5th O. I. C.  
 Conklin, Martin, 5th O. I. C., and Co. D, 145th O. V. C.  
 Conklin, Peter, 3d O. V. I., and 15th U. S. I.  
 Conn, Benjamin F., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Conrad, George B., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Conrad, John J., Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.  
 Coprey, Stephen C., 5th O. C.  
 Coprey, Robert, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Constant, W. T., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Converse, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.





- Converse, John.  
 Conway, Ebenezer, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Conway, Joseph, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Conway, Lewis W., corp. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cook, Emmett, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Cook, Rodney R., e. at Delaware.  
 Cook, Rodney B., age 17, e. gunboat, "The Nymph," No. 54, Miss. Squad.  
 Cook, Zepheniah, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Cooley, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Coomer, Alexander, Co. A, 30th Ind.  
 Coomer, C. B., Co. C, 88th O. V. I.  
 Coomer, Jerry E., capt. Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Cooper, Lavender, Co. E, 170th O. V. I.  
 Cooper, John, e. at Delaware in an Ohio regiment.  
 Coover, Robert M., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Cooper, William, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Copeland, O. D., Co. K, 133d O. V. I.  
 Corbin, George W., Co. D, 95th O. V. I.  
 Corbin, James H., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Corbin, William D., Co. D, 95th O. V. I.  
 Cork, Isaac, Co. H, 82d O. V. I.  
 Corwin, Levi J., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Cosart, Thomas, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cotton, Bryant, Co. B, 13th O. V. I.  
 Courter, Enmons, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Courter, J. M., Co. H, 82d O. V. I.  
 Courter, Pell T., Co. I, 4th and Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Courter, Peter, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Courter, Ward C., Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Courtwright, Taylor, was on march to the sea.  
 Cowan, Ambrose, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Cowgill, Daniel, sergt. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cowles, Charles, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Cowles, George W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Cox, D. J., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Cox, John J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cox, John S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cox, Robert J., Co. C, 86th O. V. I.  
 Cox, Thomas, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Cox, Thomas P., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Coyner, Rev. David H., chaplain at Camp Chase, 1865.  
 Coyner, Harniss, Co. A, 128th O. V. I.; died on Johnson Island.  
 Coyner, William S., no record.  
 Crabb, Thomas W., Co. A, 61st O. V. I., sergt.  
 Craig, James B., Co. D, 3d W. Va. V. C.  
 Craig, Samuel F., brother of James B., in a W. Va. regt.  
 Crane, Reese N., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cratty, David G., 1st lieut. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cravens, Isaac M., Co. C, 2d O. H. A.  
 Crawford, Charles D., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Crawford, George, 8th Mo. V. I.  
 Crawford, H., Co. C, 86th O. V. I.  
 Crawford, Jas. M., capt. Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; col. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.; col. 21st O. N. G.  
 Crawford, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; killed at Mine Run, Va.  
 Crawford, Stephen, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.  
 Crawford, William E., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Crego, Monroe, Co. B, 142d O. V. I.  
 Crego, Isaac, Co. D, 4th O. V. I.  
 Crickard, James, capt. Co. D, 82d O. V. I.  
 Crider, John M., sergt. 96th O. V. I.  
 Cring, Henry, Co. B, 103d O. V. I.  
 Crumb, A. C., Co. D, 136th O. V. I.  
 Croak, James, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Croninger, Hosca W., 88th O. V. I.  
 Croninger, Peter, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Cronkleton, James, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cronkleton, Charles B., on gunboat "Queen City."  
 Cronkleton, William, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Crow, Conrad, Co. D, 37th O. V. I.  
 Crow, Joseph E., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Crow, Thomas B., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Crowell, John A., Co. C, 87th Pa. V. I.  
 Crowell, Marion, Co. C, 60th O. V. I.  
 Croy, Mathias, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Croy, William, Co. C, 131st O. V. I.  
 Crozier, James, Co. E, 3d O. V. I.  
 Cruikshank, Erwin P., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Crumb, Sidney W., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cullens, H. B., color sergt. Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Cummins, Orson, sergt. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cunard, Edward, Co. I, 3d O. V. I., capt.; killed at Perryville.  
 Cunningham, George W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Cunningham, James H., Co. C, 96th O. V. I.  
 Cunningham, James S., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Cunningham, James S. A., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.; 96th and Co. A, 145th.  
 Cunningham, Joseph M., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Cunningham, Oscar, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., died of wound.  
 Curren, Edward, Co. B, 1st Ky. V. I.  
 Curren, Henry, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Curren, Joseph, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Curren, Joseph F., Co. D, 20th; sergt. maj. 66th; lieut. and adjut., O. V. I.; lost right arm, Petersburg, V. R. C.  
 Curry, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Curtin, John, Co. B, 23d O. V. I.  
 Curtis, Albert F., Co. B, 111th N. Y. V. I.  
 Curtis, Dwight C., U. S. Navy.  
 Curtis, J. C., Co. B, 111th N. Y. V. I.  
 Cutler, William H., sergt. Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Cutler, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Dale, John, Co. B, 4th O. V. I.  
 Dall, Alexander, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Daniel, Thomas E., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Darst, Milo J., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dart, William T., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Davenport, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Davenport, Ralph, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Davey, John L., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Davey, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 David, Thos. E., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Davids, Benjamin F., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Davidson, John E., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Davidson, Samuel A., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Davies, Thomas, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Albert, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Bingham F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Bazaleel J., Co. D, 145th, and Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Charles P., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Cyrus J., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Davis, David, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Davis, George W. R., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Davis, Ira, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Davis, Jesse, Co. I, 1st U. S. Eng.  
 Davis, Joseph, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.



- Davis, Joseph F., Co. I, 2d Me. V. C.  
 Davis, Justin C., Co. I, 174th O. V. I.  
 Davis, I. W., Co. I, 174th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Newton, Co. D, 145th, and Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Simeon A., Co. B, 101st O. V. I.  
 Davis, S., Co. F, 121st O. V. I.  
 Davis, Thomas, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Thomas A., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Thomas H., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Davis, Tildon S., Co. H, 16th Ill. V. C.  
 Davis, William, c. in an Ohio reg.; buried at Bellaire.  
 Davis, William P., Bat. I, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Davis, Zachary, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Day, Charles, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Day, David, Co. I, 3d O. V. C.  
 Day, Ingham, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Day, John, Co. I, 145th O. V. I.  
 Day, Leroy, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.  
 Day, Thomas, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Day, William, 65th O. V. I.  
 Dean, James W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Debolt, Meeker, Co. B, 174th O. V. I.  
 Decker, Aaron M., 2d lieut. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Decker, Arel M., Co. G, 145th O. V. I.  
 Decker, George, Bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Decker, John G., 2d O. H. A.  
 Decker, Leroy, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 DeGood, Alvey, Co. B, 83d O. V. I.  
 DeGood, Thomas R., 48th O. V. I.  
 Delphin, John H., Co. K, 142d Pa. V. I.  
 Dener, Henry C., Co. C, 2d lieut.; Co. D, 17th O. V. I.  
 Dennison, J. W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dennis, William, Co. V, Gov't Guards.  
 Dennis, William, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.  
 Dent, John H., Co. C, 56th O. V. I.  
 Denton, Benjamin, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Depew, David, Co. F, 76th O. V. I.  
 Denger, David, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 DePuy, Calvin, Co. B, 17th O. V. I.; Co. K, 76th O. V. I.  
 Devore, Silas W., Co. C, 96th O. V. I.; killed at Arkansas Post.  
 Dewees, Elijah S., Co. F, 174th O. V. I.  
 Dewey, Henry C., 2d sergt. Co. D, 17th O. V. I.  
 Dewey, James H., Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Dewey, William W., Co. I, 63d O. V. I.  
 DeWitt, F. B., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 DeWitt, George C., Co. H, 154th O. V. I.  
 DeWitt, Charles, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; musician.  
 Dickerman, Edward P., Co. Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Dickerson, R. G., Co. M, 1st H. A.  
 Dickinson, A. R., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Difany, C. William, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Difany, Edward, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dill, John, Co. H, 95th O. V. I.  
 Dilsaver, George C., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dirst, Sylvester, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Diven, George, Co. C, 96th O. V. I.; died at Vicksburg.  
 Diven, William O., Co. K, 46th O. V. I.  
 Dix, D. F., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Dixon, Franklin, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Dixon, Joseph S., Co. A, 176th O. V. I.  
 Dixon, Milton, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Dixon, Walker L., Co. K, 20th O. V. I.  
 Dixon, William O., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.  
 Dodds, David L., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dodds, Joseph H., Co. A, 18th U. S. I.  
 Dodds, Robert, Co. F, 31st O. V. I.  
 Doherty, Thomas, Co. A, 43d O. V. I.  
 Dolbear, Byron, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Dolbear, Edward B., Union Light Guards.  
 Dolbear, Joseph L., 54th O. V. I.; died at Memphis.  
 Donaldson, Oglivie, Co. G, 10th Iowa V. I.  
 Donavin, James, Co. E, 2d Ill. V. I.  
 Dooley, Henry, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Duolin, Garrison, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Dorman, Samuel C., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Dorman, William, Co. A, 73d O. V. I.  
 Doty, Cephas E., Co. C, 2d O. H. A.  
 Doty, George W., Co. C, 85th O. V. I. 1st lieut.  
 Doty, Isaac, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Doty, J. F., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Doty, John, Co. C, 85th O. V. I.  
 Doty, Martin, sergt. 174th O. V. I.; died during war.  
 Doty, William Harrison, Co. C, 66th O. V. I.  
 Doughman, Isaac H., Co. E, 17th O. V. I.  
 Dowd, Edward, Co. D, 24th Mass. V. I.  
 Drake, Benjamin, Co. A, 2d batn., 18th U. S. I.  
 Drake, Jacob, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Drake, Marcus, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Drumm, Daniel, Co. A, 12th O. V. I.  
 Drumm, George W., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Drumm, James A., Co. B, 13th O. V. I.  
 Drumm, Solomon, 76th O. V. I.; died in hospital.  
 Drummond, Lemuel, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dunn, Dr. A. W., helped repel Morgan invasion.  
 Dunn, John W., Co. C, 166th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, Ampuda, Co. G, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, Elmore, corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, Lyman, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, J. B., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, J. C., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, Samuel, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, Samuel H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, Thomas H., 145th O. V. I.  
 Dunlap, Newton, 18th U. S. A.  
 Dunlevy, J. L., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Durbin, William J., Co. C, 175th O. V. I.  
 Durfee, Dixon, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Durfee, Grant, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Durfee, Jerome, Co. E, 68th O. V. I.  
 Durfee, Benjamin, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Durfee, Charles H., Co. G, 145th O. V. I., drummer, aged 16 years.  
 Durfee, Girard, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Durline, Charles W., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Dusenbery, Daniel, Co. C, 133d O. V. I.  
 Dustin, John H., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Dutcher, John H., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dutcher, John H., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Dutcher, William J., Co. G, 133d O. V. I.  
 Dutton, James, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.; died in hospital at Memphis.  
 Dwight, Henry O., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Dwinell, Clark P., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Dyarnan, John P., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Dyer, Jay, capt. Co. I, 12d O. V. I.  
 Dyer, Oliver, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Eagleston, Sylvester, bat. I, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Earl, Semon, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Eastman, Emery, 1st lieut. Co. G, capt. Co. F, 96th O. V. I.



- Eastman, E. M., capt. Co. A, 66th O. V. I.  
 Eberhart, Peter, Co. D, 45th O. V. I.  
 Eckels, Joseph C., Co. F, 194th O. V. I.  
 Eckels, Samuel R., Co. A, 2d Bat., 18th U. S. I.  
 Eddleblute, C. W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Eddleblute, Jacob, Co. I, 86th O. V. I.  
 Eddleblute, John W., Co. D, 143th O. V. I.  
 Eddleblute, Lewis, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Eddy, Lorenzo, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Edelman, Anthony, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Edwards, C. M., 2d O. I. bat.  
 Edwards, Cornelius, Co. A, 64th O. V. I.  
 Edward, Eli, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Edwards, John R., Co. A, 179th O. V. I.  
 Edwards, Joseph, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Elborn, William C., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Ellmaker, Fred, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Elliott, George N., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Elliott, Patrick N., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; mortally wounded at Grand Coteau.  
 Elsbree, Augustus C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Elsbree, George F., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Elsbree, Martin V., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Elzey, William H., Co. C, 10th O. V. I.  
 Emerson, Asa, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Emieron, Silas, capt. Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; died at Franklin, Tenn.  
 Emmons, Nathaniel, musician Co. C, 63d O. V. I.  
 Engel, Christian, Co. B, 186th O. V. I.  
 Engel, John B., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Erwin, Anderson, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Essig, Daniel, in Union service, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Essig, William, Co. C, 186th O. V. I., 1st in Confederate army.  
 Estep, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I., age 17.  
 Estep, Levi, 121st O. V. I.  
 Estep, Valentine, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Estep, William, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.; shot at Nashville.  
 Evans, Aaron, Co. C, 96th O. V. I.  
 Evans, Alfred B., Co. B, 2d O. V. I.  
 Evans, Bowen, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Evans, David, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Evans, Evan S., no record.  
 Evans, Francis, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Evans, James C., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Evans, John, Co. F, 91st Ill. V. I.  
 Evans, John T., Co. C, 17th O. V. I. and Co. C, 86th O. V. I.; E, 145th.  
 Evans, Jonas G., Co. C, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Evans, Joseph, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.  
 Evans, Zidick R., Co. A, 62d Ill. V. I.  
 Everetts, George, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; died on steamer "J. C. Swan."  
 Fahrion, Lew, bat. B, 1st O. V. L. A.  
 Faris, George H., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Faris, G. W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Faris, James H., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Faris, William H., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Farnsworth, Lorenzo D., Co. K, 45th O. V. I.  
 Farrier, David G., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Farris, George, Co. H, 48th Ill. V. I.  
 Faryman, Luke, Co. F, 181st O. V. I.  
 Fauber, James H., Co. B, 53d Ind. V. V. I.  
 Faucett, Ami, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Faulkner, James C., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fawn, George, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Feaster, George, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Felky, Jacob, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Felky, James, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Felky, Sidney, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Ferguson, James, Co. I, 4th O. V. I., 1st lieu.  
 Ferson, James, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Ferguson, Joseph J., 3d Ind. Bat. L. A.  
 Ferguson, N. P., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Ferguson, William, Co. B, 78th O. V. I.  
 Ferson, James, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Ferris, Cyrus, Co. E, 176th O. V. I.  
 Ferris, George, Co. H, 48th Ill. V. I.  
 Field, Marshall, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Field, Syre, corp. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fielding, Alfred, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Fielding, James, Co. B, 146th O. V. I.  
 Fields, Miller, 34th Iowa V. I.; died of smallpox.  
 Filler, William, was in service a short time from Delaware.  
 Fink, Fred, Bat. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Finkham, Keuben, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Finley, J. D., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Finley, David A., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Firth, John, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Fish, Solomon, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Fitzgerald, Daniel, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Fix, Jackson, 3d O. V. V. C.  
 Flagg, Dana, 145th O. V. I.; died at Arlington Heights.  
 Flagg, George, corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Flagg, Melville C., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Flagg, William C., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Flemmer, Justin, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Fletcher, John, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Fleckner, Henry, Co. A, 2nd bat. 18th U. S. I.  
 Fleckner, John, e. near close of war; died in hospital.  
 Fleckner, William, 4th O. V. I. and Co. A, 18th U. S. I.  
 Fleming, C. W., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Fleming, D. H., 186th O. V. I.  
 Fleming, J. L., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Fleming, Joseph D., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Fleming, Mathew C., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fleming, M. H., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fleming, Mathey C., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fleming, Sidney, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Fleming, Thomas, Co. B, 43d O. V. I.  
 Fleshman, Martin 18th U. S. I.; Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Fleshman, McMillen, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Foreman, Edward, Co. K, 133d O. V. I.  
 Foulk, Harry T., 2nd bat. U. S. I.  
 Foulk, George W., Co. A, 2nd bat. 18th U. S. I.  
 Foulk, Jacob C., Co. C, 2nd bat. 18th U. S. I.  
 Foulk, Lafayette, Co. A, 2nd bat. 18th U. S. I.  
 Foulk, Levi, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Foulk, Steward, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Fox, Steward, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Fox, Michael, Co. B, and Co. H, 48th O. V. I.  
 Forsyth, George, Co. F, 18th U. S. I.  
 Forsyth, William H., Co. D, 18th U. S. I.  
 Fowler, James, Co. A, 2nd U. S. A. and lieu., colored Co.  
 Fowler, Silas W., Co. G, 136th O. V. I.  
 Fox, Charles, Co. D, 39th N. J. V. I.  
 Fraker, A. P., Co. A, 126th O. V. I.  
 Fraker, Henry D., 121st O. V. I.  
 Frantz, Aaron, Co. I, 84th O. V. I. and Co. E, 145th and Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Frantz, Charles, 66th Ill.



- Fravel, Abner, Bat., 1st Ill. V. L. A.  
 Fravel, Gilbert, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Freeman, Edward, Co. H, 70th O. V. I.  
 Freeman, George, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Freeman, John, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.  
 Freeman, Theodore, age 16, Co. H, 76th O. V. I.  
 Freese, Burroughs, Co. F, 90th O. V. I.  
 Freese, Henry, 48th O. V. I.; killed in service.  
 Freese, Lewis, Co. F, 90th O. V. I.  
 Freese, S., 48th O. V. I.  
 Freese, Martin, 48th O. V. I.; died at Nashville.  
 Freshwater, Archibald, capt. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Freshwater, Arkason, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Freshwater, George, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Freshwater, Jacob, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Freshwater, R., Co. H, 136th O. V. I.  
 Freshwater, William H., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Friend, Charles, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fritz, Daniel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fritz, George H., Co. B, 86th O. V. I. and also Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Fritz, Jacob M., Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Fritz, W. B., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Fritz, William, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fruchy, Isaac C., Co. K, 14th O. V. I.  
 Fry, James R., Co. C, 142 O. V. I.  
 Fry, N. W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fryman, Thomas, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Fuller, Amos, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Fuller, Henry M., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Fuller, John, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Fuller, Hiram C., Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.; killed.  
 Fuller, Stephen, Co. B, 10th O. V. I.  
 Fuller, Thomas, Co. A, 145 O. V. I.  
 Fuller, William, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Furniss, Edward A., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Furry, John W., Co. F, 160th O. V. I.  
 Gaily, Samuel, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Gaines, Theophilus A., Co. G, 145th O. V. I.  
 Galbreath, John J., corp. Co. A, 16th Ky. V. I.  
 Gale, Leroy, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Galloway, James H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Galpin, Ebenezer, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Gammel, David, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Gannon, William G., Co. A, 17th O. V. I.  
 Ganway, Daniel, Co. C, 4th O. V. I. and 186th O. V. I.  
 Gardner, Aaron D., Co. C, 18th Iowa V.  
 Gardner, James H., chap. 17th O. V. I.  
 Gardner, John M., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Gardner, Lewis E., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Gardner, Lyman, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Garvin, Anderson, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Gaston, James H., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Gattson, George W., Co. G, 1st Md. P. H. B.  
 Gay, Nicholas, sergt. Bat. E, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Gaylor, Charles, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Gaylor, Matthew, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Gaylor, Thomas, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Geary, Josiah M., Co. C, 80th O. V. I.  
 Geary, Samuel, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Geary, William C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Gelvin, Joseph, Co. B, 59th O. V. I. and Co. B, 5th O. V. I.  
 Genier, John, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 George, Benjamin, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 George, R. E., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Gessner, William T., Co. A, 7th Minn. V. I.  
 Getzendanner, Jacob H., Co. H, 95th O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Gibson, Calvin, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Gilbreath, William, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.  
 Gill, John S., Co. I, 121st O. V. I.  
 Gillette, Charles, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Gillette, E. H., Co. A, 15th O. V. I.  
 Gillette, Howard H., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Gilson, Daniel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Gilson, Harlow C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Ginn, Leroy S., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Glaze, Adam C., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Glaze, William W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Glover, Amos, Co. F, 15th O. V. I.; wounded at Stone River.  
 Glover, J. J., Co. F, 15th O. V. I.  
 Goare, John, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Goddard, Harrison C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I. and sergt. Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Goodrich, Horace L., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Gordon, Jackson, 58th O. V. I.; killed at Chickamauga, aged 19.  
 Gorey, John, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Gorsuch, Samuel, 1st Bat. 18th U. S. I.  
 Goslin, William H., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Gough, Robert, 54th Ohio Zouaves.  
 Gould, Hiram F., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died at Bolivar, Tennessee.  
 Graff, Christopher F., musician 63d O. V. I.  
 Graff, G. L., Co. C, 86th O. V. I. and Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Grammill, Samuel S., Co. G and Co. D, 96th O. V. I.  
 Granger, Charles C., Co. D, 15th U. S. I.  
 Granger, Erastus, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Granger, James N., 3d O. V. I.  
 Granger, Wilbur, corp. 13th O. V. I.  
 Granstaff, William H., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Grant, Asa T., Co. C, 12th O. Cav.  
 Grantham, William P., Co. E, 137th O. V. I.  
 Graves, George A., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Gray, Alexander, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Gray, Charles, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Gray, Ebenezer S., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Gray, Robert, Co. A, 2nd Bat. 18th U. S. I. Died.  
 Gray, Wesley, Co. C, 2nd Bat. 18th U. S. I. Died.  
 Gray, William, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Green, Ansfeld, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Green, Noah, Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Green, Russell B., Co. H, 75th O. V. I.  
 Greenlee, John, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Gregg, Fred, Co. D, 20th O. V. I., Co. A, 179th O. V. I.  
 Gregg, J. C., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Gregg, John, Bat. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Gregg, Israel, Co. D, 26th O. V. I.  
 Gregg, Joseph, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Gregory, Herbert, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Grennen, Lawrence, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Grey, Oliver T., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Griebel, Henry, Co. B, 6th U. S. C. and Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Griffin, John, Co. H, 84th O. V. I.  
 Griffin, John, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Griffin, Josiah, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; killed at Chancellorsville.  
 Griffin, Patrick, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Griffin, Russell, musician, 63d O. V. I.  
 Griffith, Elias, Co. C, Ind. Inf.





- Griffith, Chas. F., Co. G, 27th O. V. I.  
 Griffith, John R., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Griffith, Milo H., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Griffith, Richard G., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Griffith, Thomas R., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Grindell, John W., Co. A, 121st O. V. I.  
 Griner, William A., Co. I, 129 and Co. E, 185th O. V. I.  
 Grist, Thomas H., Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Groff, T. F., Co. Dr 133d O. V. I.  
 Gross, Edward, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Grove, Joseph G., corp. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Grover, Sylvester, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; killed in battle.  
 Grove, William, Co. F, 151st Ill. V. I.  
 Grubaugh, W. S., Co. C, 26th and 76th O. V. I.  
 Gruber, Alfred, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.; died at Nashville.  
 Grumley, Joseph, Co. D, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Grunley, Frank C., Co. D, 51st O. V. I.  
 Grummon, Fowler, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Guess, Alexander, Co. D, 17th O. V. I.  
 Guess, Mathias, Co. G, 151st O. V. I.  
 Guess, Uriah, capt. Co. H, 151st O. V. I.  
 Guthrie, Jasper K., Co. F, 13th O. V. I.  
 Hahn, S. W., Co. H, 64th O. V. I.  
 Hahn, William F., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Haines, Jasper, Co. D, 54th O. V. I.  
 Hale, Watson, Co. G, 69th O. V. I.  
 Hall, Alexander, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Hall, Amos, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hall, Asa G., Co. H, 88th O. V. I.  
 Hall, A. W., 15th U. S. I.  
 Hall, Edward M., Co. E, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hall, Edwin J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hall, George, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hall, George A., Co. H, 21st O. V. I.  
 Hall, John L., Co. C, 26th O. V. I. 2nd lieutenant.  
 Hall, Russell, Co. H, 145th and Co. B, 188th O. V. I.  
 Hall, Theodore D., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.; mortally wounded at Atlanta.  
 Hall, Thomas S., Co. C, 86th O. V. I. and 1st lieutenant. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hamilton, John H., Co. L, 15th N. Y. V. I.  
 Hamilton, Armstrong, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Hamilton, John, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Hamilton, Wesley, Bat. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Hammond, Zachary P., sergt. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hanawalt, Allen, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hanawalt, Levi T., Co. K, 176th O. V. I.  
 Haney, Albert F., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Haney, Robert, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hanley, Joseph W., bugler, Co. F, 3d O. V. C.  
 Hanna, George W., Bat. K, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Hanover, John, Co. B, 61st O. V. I.  
 Harager, John, Co. C, 221st O. V. I.; mortally wounded at Jonesboro.  
 Harvert, William J., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Harbottle, James, Co. G, 96th O. V. I. and Co. D, 96th O. V. I.  
 Harbottle, Richard, Co. I, 13th O. V. C.  
 Hardin, Erastus, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hardin, James, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Hardin, John H., musician Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hardin, Nathan C., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hare, Danford, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hager, Sylvanus, Co. F, 31st O. V. I.  
 Harkleroad, J. S., Co. B, 47th Pa. V. I.  
 Harkleroad, John W., 28th Pa. V. I.  
 Harkness, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harman, Carson J., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Harman, H. A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harman, James S., 2nd lieutenant. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harman, John, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harman, John W., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Harman, Silas B., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harman, W. P., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harper, James L., Co. I, 170th O. V. I.  
 Harrington, Gipson H., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harriott, William H., Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Harris, Batson, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Harris, James E., in a Pa. regiment.  
 Harris, John, Co. B, 25th U. S. I.  
 Harris, Lafayette, 4th Iowa V. I.  
 Harris, Lucius, musician, Co. F, 133d O. V. I.  
 Harris, Samuel R., Co. H, 7th Pa. V. I.  
 Harris, Simon, Co. C, 180th O. V. I.  
 Harris, Thomas, in a Pa. regt.  
 Harris, Thomas L., Co. K, 6th N. J. V. I.  
 Harris, William, 4th Iowa.  
 Harrison, James H., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Harroun, Franklin, Co. G, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harrow, Silas B., Co. A, 149th O. V. I.  
 Hart, Levi, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hartenstein, Jacob, Co. H, 145 O. V. I.  
 Harter, Andrew J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Harter, Charles, Inland Navy, and Co. C, 188th O. V. I.  
 Harter, John A., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Hartley, Benjamin J., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hartoun, Ira, Co. G, 3d O. V. I.  
 Hartman, Stanley, Co. B, 43d O. V. I.  
 Hartsock, George, Co. D, 23d O. V. I.  
 Harvey, W. N., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.; wounded at Shiloh.  
 Hatch, Henry H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Hatch, John T., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Hatch, Samuel, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Hatten, Alexander, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Houston, Joseph, 13th U. S. I.; died at Atlanta.  
 Houston, Norman, 18th U. S. I.; died at Nashville.  
 Hantz, Daniel, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Hantz, Joseph M., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Havens, Alfred, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Havens, Andrew J., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Havens, George W., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Havens, Ansell D., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Havens, John, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Havens, Robert, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hawley, Robert, Co. B, 176th O. V. I.  
 Haycock, George, Co. G, 3d O. V. I.  
 Haycock, Nathaniel, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Hayes, William W., Co. C, 124th O. V. I.  
 Haynes, C. F., Co. C, 1st U. S. V. V.  
 Hazelton, Wayne, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Head, Merrick A., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Headington, Clark, Co. A, 63th O. V. I.  
 Headley, Henry, Co. F, 18th U. S. I.  
 Healy, James, sergt. Co. K, 123d O. V. I.  
 Heath, Chas. W., Co. H, 6th Ind. V.  
 Heaverlo, Henry, Co. A, 5th Bat. O. V. I.  
 Heck, John H., Co. G, 7th Mo. V. I. and Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hedges, Dr. Wm. B., ass't surg. 96th O. V. I.  
 Hedges, William M., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Heffner, Patrick, Co. A, 43d O. V. I.  
 Heinen, Abram, Co. B, 43d O. V. I.



- Heller, Elias, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Heller, Elias M., 4th O. V. I. and 63d O. V. I.  
 Heller, E. M., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.; age 17.  
 Heller, John, 48th O. V. I.  
 Helphrey, Henekiah, Co. G, 90th O. V. I.; died at Wilkin's Bend.  
 Helt, Jonathan J., Bat. E, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Henderson, Alexander, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Henderson, R. A., maj., 121st O. V. I.  
 Hendrick, Levi, Co. K, 133d O. V. I.  
 Hendrickson, H., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Henesy, George W., Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Henne, Gottlieb, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Hennis, Hezekiah, Co. F, 18th U. S. A.  
 Hennis, Jeremiah, Co. F, 15th U. S. I.  
 Hennis, John, Co. G, 3d Wis. V. C.  
 Hennis, Joseph, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Henry, G. W., corp. Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Henry, Lewis, 145th Ill. V. I.  
 Harrington, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Herman, John H., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Herron, James, Trenton tp.  
 Herron, Frank, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Heslocker, H. H., Co. C, 2nd Wis. V. I.  
 Hewitt, John, Co. D, 13th Mo. V. I.  
 Hewitt, John, Co. D, 22nd O. V. I.  
 Hickie, Isaac, corp. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hicks, Milton, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hicks, J. S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 High, Andrew P., Co. E, 129th O. V. I.  
 High, Benjamin, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.; killed at Arkansas Post.  
 Highland, James A., in an Ohio regt., Van Wert County.  
 Highwarden, Abram, Co. H, 27th U. S. I.  
 Higinbotham, Ezra, Gov't Guards.  
 Hilderman, Riley, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Hilford, Nehemiah, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hill, Charles F., Co. A, 19th U. S. I.  
 Hill, Andrew, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Hill, Edward R., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Hill, Elias, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Hill, Josiah W., Bat. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Hill, Peter, corp. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hill, Solomon, Co. A, 144th O. V. I.  
 Hill, Thomas J., Co. I, 129th O. V. I.  
 Hill, William A., Co. C, 121 O. V. I.  
 Hills, Thomas J., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hills, R. Howell, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hills, V. T., capt. Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Hines, Alfred, in last year of war.  
 Hines, John, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Hines, Philip, Co. B, 18th U. S. I.  
 Hinkle, James, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hinkle, Michael H., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hinton, Samuel G., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died at LaGrange, Tenn.  
 Hipple, Jackson, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hipple, John, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Hitt, Jonathan J., 2nd U. S. A.  
 Hohart, Lorenzo, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hodges, James B., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.  
 Hoff, John W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hoffman, Carr, Co. B, 142nd O. V. I.  
 Hoffman, George F., Co. H, 153d O. V. I.  
 Hogans, David, Co. F, 24th O. V. I.  
 Holecombe, H. W., Co. I, 6th N. Y. C.  
 Hollenbaugh, Henry, Co. F, 97th O. V. I.  
 Hollenbaugh, William, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hollington, Ambrose, chaplain, 11th O. V. I.  
 Holly, Robert, Co. B, 170th O. V. I.  
 Holmes, Andrew J., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Holmes, Simeon, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Holmes, W. W., Co. B, 30th N. Y. V. V. I.  
 Holt, Charles, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Holt, Charles, Co. F, 133d O. V. I.  
 Holt, George W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Honneter, Jeremiah, Co. B, 18th U. S. I.; Co. A, 45th O. V. I.  
 Hooper, James, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Hoover, Gilbert C., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Hoover, Homer H., Co. B, 40th O. V. I.  
 Hoover, John, 1st O. V. I. and 10th U. S. I.  
 Hoover, Joseph, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Hoover, Oscar, Co. G, 90th O. V. I.; died at Columbus.  
 Hoover, Seth L., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Hoover, William H., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.  
 Hopkins, Ludwig, Co. F, 46th O. V. I.  
 Hopper, Daniel D., capt. Co. H, 10th O. V. C.  
 Hopper, Peter J., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hord, Bodiski, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Hord, J. M., in an Ohio regt.  
 Hord, Oliver W., 60th O. V. I.  
 Hord, Severius, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Hord, Thomas E., 128th O. V. I.  
 Horn, Leroy, 76th O. V. I.  
 Horr, Andrew C., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Horton, W. H., Co. C, 154th O. V. I.  
 Hornebeck, Norton, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Houseworth, Doren, Co. E, 26th O. V. I.  
 Houseworth, Edward, Co. F, 98th O. V. I.  
 Houseworth, George, Co. F, 90th O. V. I.  
 Houseworth, Henry, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Houtz, David F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Howald, Jacob, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Howard, Albert C., Co. B, 3d Batn. 3d U. S. I.  
 Howard, Frank B., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Howard, Newton, Co. A, 2nd Batn. U. S. I.  
 Howe, David M., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Hubbell, Burton, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Hubbell, Charles P., Co. G, 44th Ind. V. V. I.  
 Hubbell, Daniel, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Hubbell, Harvey S., Bat. E, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Hubbell, Preston D., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Hubbell, Shadrack, lieut. 180th O. V. I. and 1st U. S. I.  
 Hubbell, Thomas C., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Hubbell, William, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Hubbell, William, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Huddle, Daniel W., Co. C, 88th O. V. I.  
 Huff, Lewis C., Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Hufine, Henry, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Hufine, Lewis, Co. F, 30th O. V. I.  
 Hughes, George W., Co. F, 3d Batn. 18th U. S. I.  
 Hughes, William, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hull, Cornelius, 1st lieut. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hull, Samuel E., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Hull, Herman W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hulse, Frederick, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hults, Charles, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hults, Henry, Co. D, 27th O. V. I.  
 Hults, John F., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Humble, James F., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Humes, Josiah, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Humes, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.



- Hummel, Henry, Co. K, 96th O. V. I.  
 Humphreys, Harvey A., 1st sergt. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Humphreys, Hezekiah H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Humphreys, John H., col. Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Humphreys, Edward, Co. E, 96th O. V. I.  
 Humphreys, Gibson, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Humphreys, Richard, 4th O. V. I. and 86th O. V. I.  
 Hunt, Milton, Co. B, 4th O. V. I.  
 Huntley, Albert, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Huntley, Lyman S., sergt. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Huntley, Oscar F., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Hupp, George, Co. F, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hupp, Harvey, Co. F, 65th O. V. I.  
 Hurlburt, Noah, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hurlburt, Robert F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Hurley, William P., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Huston, Archibald, Co. A, 121st O. V. I.  
 Huston, George W., corp. Co. C, 36th O. V. I.  
 Huston, Joseph, Co. G, 46th O. V. I.  
 Huston, Neal, Co. F, 181st O. V. I.  
 Huston, Norman, Co. B, 18th U. S. I.  
 Hutchis, Jasper N., Co. C, 133d O. V. I.  
 Hyatt, Dr. E. H., capt. Co. A, 20th O. V. I.  
 Hyatt, Servis, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Hyde, Frank C., 32nd O. V. I.  
 Hyde, Joshua M., Co. C, 7th Ver.  
 Hyde, Russell, capt. 32nd O. V. I. at Harper's Ferry.  
 Ingalls, Pearl P., Co. A, 66th O. V. I.  
 Ingham, Melville C., Co. G, 14th O. V. V. I.  
 Ingle, Peter, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.  
 Ingle, William, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Ingmire, Fernando B., 18th O. Ind. Bat.  
 Ingram, William, Co. D, 64th O. V. V. I.  
 Inskip, A. J., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Inskip, Gustavus, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Irwin, D. S., Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Irwin, Isaac, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Jackson, Benjamin, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Jackson, James W., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Jackson, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jackson, William H., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Jacobus, John, Trenton tp.  
 James, Alfred S., Co. F, 43rd O. V. I.  
 James, John S., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 James, William, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Jameson, George, 11th O. V. I. and 66th O. V. I.  
 Jarvis, Henry J., 1st lieutenant, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Jaycox, C. A., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Jaycox, Ephraim, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jaynes, Charles M., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Jaynes, D. H., in Ohio regt.: starved to death in Andersonville.  
 Jaynes, Fred N., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jaynes, G. L., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jaynes, Herbert A., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jaynes, Seymour, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jaynes, Solomon, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jeffcott, Joseph, U. S. N.  
 Jenkins, Benjamin A., Co. G, 187th O. V. I.  
 Jenkins, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Jenkins, Erastus, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Jenkins, John W., Co. B, 83rd O. V. I.  
 Jenkins, Thomas, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Jennings, Benjamin, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Jennings, Edward, Co. H, 124th O. V. I.  
 Jennings, Joseph, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Jennings, Reuben, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Jennings, Robert P., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Jennings, Simon H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Jewett, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 John, Williams, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Alexander, Co. A, 18th U. S. I. and Co. K, 145 O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Amos, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Charles B., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Clark, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Daniel W., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Darwin, Co. B, 11th U. S. I.  
 Johnson, Harrison, Co. E, 72nd Ill. V. I.  
 Johnson, Joseph C., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Levi, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Robert, Co. A, 2nd Batn. 18th U. S. I.  
 Johnson, Robert A., Co. F, 88th O. V. I.  
 Johnson, Thomas, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Johnson, William A., Co. A, 88th Ill. V. I.  
 Johnson, William C., 96th O. V. I.  
 Johnson, William C., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Johnston, Anthony, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Jolly, Aaron R., 18th O. Ind. Bat.  
 Jolly, Henry, 18th O. Ind. Bat.  
 Jones, Andrew R., Co. D, 131st O. V. I.  
 Jones, Anthony, Co. A, 176th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Benjamin, Co. B, 23d U. S. I.  
 Jones, Charles L., 1st Batn., Co. E, Yates' S. S.; 64th Ill. V. V. I.  
 Jones, David, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, David, Sr., Batn. I, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Jones, David, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, David F., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Jones, D. F., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Jones, D. L., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Edward M., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Edward M., capt. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, George W., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Jones, George W., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Harry, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Henry, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Hiram, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Isaac, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Ishmael A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, J. A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, J. D., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, John, Co. H, 4th and 121st O. V. I.  
 Jones, John S., 1st lieutenant, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; capt. Co. B; col. 174th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Lawson, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Jones, Lewis, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Martin, Co. A, 76th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Nicholas, Co. C, 145 O. V. I.  
 Jones, Samuel D., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Solomon, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Thomas B., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, William, Co. F, 18th O. V. I.  
 Jones, William T., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Jones, William W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Winfield S., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jones, W. W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Jordan, Enos, Co. C, 2nd Batn. 18th U. S. I.  
 Jordan, Henry, 15th U. S. I.  
 Jordan, James M., Co. F, 15th U. S. I.  
 Joslyn, John H., Co. E, 133d O. V. I.  
 Joy, M. F., Co. E, 145 O. V. I.  
 Joyner, Robert J., 18th U. S. I.  
 Joyner, William T., 49th O. V. M.



- Julian, Samuel, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Kaley, Patrick, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Kumpf, Jonathan, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Kanauss, Abraham, Co. E, 63d O. V. I.  
 Kanauss, Charles S., Co. K, 102nd O. V. I.  
 Kanauss, Daniel A., 66th O. V. I.  
 Kanauss, Edward, 20th O. Ind. Bat.  
 Kanauss, Mannel G., 87th O. V. I. and 20th O. Ind. Bat.  
 Kanauss, M. J., 20th O. L. A.  
 Kane, Charles I., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Karr, P. M., Co. E, 145 O. V. I.  
 Kauffman, John, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kauffman, Pasawell, corp. Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Keifer, Christopher, Co. B, 01st O. V. I.  
 Keifer, Lawrence, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Keeler, Bradley, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Keeler, Ford, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Keeler, Henry, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Keesey, William, Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Keller, George, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Keiser, Jacob, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Keiser, Samuel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kelchner, Isaac W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Keller, Thomas, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Kellogg, Robert A., sergt-maj, 16th Conn. V. I.  
 Kelly, Henry, Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.  
 Kelly, Henry C., Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Kelly, Samuel Lloyd, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Kelsey, Asa B., corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kelsey, Grover C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kelsey, Philander, 96th O. V. I.  
 Keltner, Daniel, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Kempton, Benjamin, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Kempton, Charles, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Kempton, John F., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Kennedy, James, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Kepler, William, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Kester, Joseph, served in an Ohio regt.  
 Kibby, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kiger, David K., Co. K, 31st O. V. I.  
 Kiler, George, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Killar, John, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Kilpatrick, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Kimball, Joseph, C. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Kimball, Joseph Henry, capt. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Kincaid, Benjamin F., Co. E, 102nd O. V. I.  
 Kincaid, Daniel, 122nd Ill. V. I.  
 Kincaid, William, 120th O. V. I.  
 Kinnam, Charles C., Co. I, 23d Ky. V. I.  
 Kinikin, David H., Co. C, 76th O. V. I.  
 Kinney, John, Co. B, 61st O. V. I.; died in hospital during war.  
 Kinsell, Harvey, Co. C, 2nd Batn. 18th U. S. I.  
 Kirby, Francis, Co. C, 113th O. V. I.  
 Kirby, James F., Co. B, 46th O. V. I.  
 Kirchner, John, Co. A, 2nd Batn. 18th U. S. I.  
 Kirkpatrick, James W., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kirkpatrick, John, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kirns, Peter, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Klee, Mathias, Co. D, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Kline, Daniel, musician 63d O. V. I.  
 Kline, Jacob L., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Knapp, Wilson S., sergt. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Knight, Gabriel W., 145th N. Y. V. I. and 5th A. C.  
 Knight, Abner, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Knight, John W., 145th N. Y. V. I. 5th A. C.  
 Knight, William G., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kohler, Charles, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Kohler, Peter, served in Pa. Inf.  
 Koepfel, Gabriel, Co. D, 71st O. V. I.  
 Krauskopf, A. C., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cav.  
 Kring, David, Co. F, 18th U. S. I.; killed at Stone River.  
 Kruck, Jacob, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Kyger, James, 16th U. S. I.  
 Kyle, Elias, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Kyle, Hugh, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Kyle, John A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Kyle, William T., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lacourse, William, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Lacourse, Alonzo, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Ladd, Job D., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Laird, Samuel D., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Lake, Willis, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Lamb, Howard S., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Landon, Thomas, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Landon, Thomas, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Lane, Ausin, Co. F, 1st Va. V. I.  
 Lane, George, Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Lane, John, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Lane, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lane, Thomas N., Co. C, 17th O. V. I.  
 Larcum, Levi, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Larrimore, Robert A., Co. G, 20th O. V. I.  
 Larison, Sylvester, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Lasher, John J., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lavender, Jesse, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Law, Edward, 121st O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Lawrence, John W., Co. F, 31st O. V. I.  
 Lawrence, Josephus, Co. F, 31st O. V. I.  
 Lawrence, Lee, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Lawson, Henry, Co. A, 3d O. V. I.  
 Lawson, Jacob, 133d O. V. I.  
 Lawson, Orris, col. Co. A, 3d O. V. I.  
 Lawson, S. H., Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Lawson, William J., Co. H, 133d O. V. I.  
 Layman, Henry, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Layton, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Layton, William S., Co. A, 96th O. V. I.  
 Ledlie, John, 15th U. S. I.  
 Leech, James A., Co. B, 106th O. V. I.  
 Leady, John D., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Leady, Joseph, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Leander, Carr, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lear, Edward F., musician, 127th O. V. I.  
 Lear, William A., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Ledlie, Joshua F., Co. D, and Co. H, 20th O. V. I.  
 Lee, A. E., capt. Co. E, 82nd O. V. I., Co. I, 82nd O. V. I.  
 Lee, Daniel S., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Lee, William H., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Leeper, W. B., Co. D, 40th O. V. I.  
 Leggett, Washington, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lemley, Wesley, Co. F, 10th Md. V. C.  
 Leonard, Leroy, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Lepard, George, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lepart, Preston, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lewis, Charles F., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lewis, Jerome, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lewis, John W., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lewis, Jonathan, Co. D, 65th O. V. I.; killed at Nashville.  
 Lewis, Joseph, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.





- Lewis, Milo H., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lewis, Orson, Co. D, 65th O. V. I.  
 Lewis, Samuel, Co. A, 143th O. V. I.  
 Lewis, Samuel T., Co. B, 78th O. V. I.  
 Lewis, Thomas C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Leibendertfer, John, Co. I, 4th O. V. I. and Brig. band.  
 Lincoln, Lyman W., Co. F, 113th O. V. I.  
 Lincoln, Spencer D., Co. B, 4th O. V. I.  
 Lincoln, William H., 76th O. V. I.  
 Lindsey, Joseph, col. 48th reg. O. V. I.  
 Lindsey, Joseph W., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Lindsey, Thomas, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Link, William, Co. B, 69th O. V. I.  
 Linn, Hiram, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Linn, John, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Linn, Joshua R., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Linn, W. T., Co. A, 5th Ind.  
 Linnaberry, George, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Linnaberry, Howard, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Linnaberry, Joseph, H., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Linnaberry, Ranson, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Littick, Henry W., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Little, Charles Otis, Co. H, 95th O. V. I.  
 Little, George W., Qm. 60th O. V. I.  
 Little, Lewis W., adjt. 2nd Ky V. C.  
 Livingston, Alfred R., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lloyd Reinbaum, Co. A, 143th O. V. I.  
 Lloyd, Joel, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Lockwood, Hiram, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Lombard, F. C., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lombard, James, Co. A, 18th U. S. I.  
 Lombard, Wesley, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Long, David, Co. E, 73d O. V. I.  
 Long, David D., 61st O. V. I.  
 Long, Fowler H., Co. K, 66th O. V. I. and Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Long, John P., 121st O. V. I. and Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Long, Richard, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Long, Theodore, Co. C, 174th O. V. I.  
 Longshore, Jasper, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Longwell, Albert G., ass't surg. 4th O. V. I.; died at Camp Chase.  
 Longwell, Benjamin, fifer, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Longwell, Norton, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Loop, James P., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lott, Dewitt, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lott, John C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lott, Wilbur, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Load, George H., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Loudon, James P., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Love, Charles, Co. H, 18th O. V. I.  
 Loveless, Daniel, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lovell, Charles B., Co. I, 135th O. V. I.  
 Lowery, James C., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Lowrey, Andrew J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Loythrey, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Lugenbeel, D. W. C., corp. Co. C, 86th O. V. I.  
 Lumbard, Freyling C., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lumbard, Silas, Co. E, 145 O. V. I.  
 Lumbard, Wesley, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lumbard, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Lumbert, Robert F., Co. G, 2nd Mo. V. I.  
 Lybrand, Archibald, Co. I, 4th; capt. Co. E, 73d O. V. I.  
 Lybrand, James C., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Lybrand, R. G., capt. Co. D, 102nd O. V. I.  
 Lyman, David, Co. G, 90th O. V. I.  
 Lynnin, Oliver, 18th U. S. I.; died at Andersonville.  
 Lyman, Philip, 18th U. S. I.  
 Lyons, Peter, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Lytle, James R., Co. I, 150th O. V. I.  
 Lytle, William F., Co. I, 90th O. V. I.  
 Macomber, Walter, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Macomber, William, 30th O. V. I.  
 Maddox, A. H., Co. D, 60th O. V. I.  
 Maffitt, Benjamin C., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Mahoney, Michael, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Main, Henry B., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Main, Lemuel, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Main, Madison, sergt. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Main, Marion, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Main, Martin, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; missing at Chancellorsville.  
 Main, Samuel, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Maize, Aaron A., Batn. C, 2nd O. V. H. A.  
 Maize, Wilson, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Maloney, Michael, Co. F, 160th O. V. I.  
 Maloney, Patrick, Co. F, 160th O. V. I.  
 Manley, Marcellus, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Mann, Austin D., Lieut. 5th Art.  
 Mann, Jasper, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Mann, Joseph T., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Mann, Silas J., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Mansfield, William, Co. F, 90th O. V. I.  
 Mantler, Daniel F., C. E. 31st O. V. I.  
 Manville, Edwin B., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Marble, Nathan, Co. F, 1st U. S. V. V.  
 Markle, Jacob, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Marks, Erastus B., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Marquet, Werner, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Marriott, William H., Co. B, 32nd O. V. I.  
 Marsh, Cornelius, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.  
 Marsh, David, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Marsh, Monroe, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Marshall, Isaac, Co. I, 63d O. V. I. and 112th O. V. I.  
 Martin, B. F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Martin, Eleazer, served in a western regt.  
 Martin, James H., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Martin, James W., Co. C, 115th O. V. I.  
 Martin, John F., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Martin, Nehemiah, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Martin, Theodore, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Martin, Sabers, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Martin, Valentine, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Martindale, James, Co. H, 3d O. V. I. and Co. F, 33d O. V. I.  
 Martus, Theodore, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Mason, John, Co. G, 168th O. V. I.  
 Mass, Thomas J., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; killed at Perryville.  
 Mateer, Samuel, 96th O. V. I.  
 Matheny, Robert F., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Matheny, W., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Mathews, George W., Co. E, 43d O. V. I.  
 Matin, Samuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Matlock, Thomas, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Mattoon, Francis M., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Maugans, Samuel, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Maxwell, Robert H., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Maxwell, William H., Co. A, 18th U. S. I.  
 May, Obad R., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 May, Gabriel G., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Mayfield, Abram, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.



- Mayfield, Andrew, Co. C, 86th O. V. I. and Union Light Guards.
- Mayfield, Columbus P., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Mayfield, James W., Union Light Guards.
- Mayfield, John C., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died in service.
- Mayfield, Pritchard, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Mayfield, William, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- McAttee, William H., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- McCarter, Robert, sergt., 40th O. V. I.
- McCarty, Henry A., Co. B and Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- McCarty, Joseph, Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.
- McCay, Alexander, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.; killed at Grand Coteau.
- McCay, George W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- McCay, Hugh B., Co. C, 12th Ill. V. I.
- McCay, James R. P., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- McCay, Jesse B., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- McCay, John S., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- McCay, Josephus, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- McCay, Marion, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- McClain, James A., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- McClain, James, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- McClain, John, Co. G, 137th O. V. I.
- McClary, David, Co. E, 2nd O. V. H. A.
- McCleod, Daniel, Co. M, 3d O. V. C.
- McCollin, Andrew J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- McComber, Zeno, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.; died at Wilkin's Bend.
- McCrary, James, Co. G, 168th O. V. I.
- McCreary, Oscar, 4th O. V. I.
- McCullough, Harvey J., Co. E, 84th O. V. I.
- McCullough, James H., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; qm. sergt., 145th O. V. I.
- McCullough, John E., Co. A, 174th O. V. I.
- McCullough, John F., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- McCullough, Josiah L., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.; died at Shiloh.
- McCullough, Watson, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- McCullough, William, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- McDonald, Morgan, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- McDonald, William, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
- McDonald, William, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; killed in Custer's massacre.
- McDowell, Patrick, Co. A, 2nd Batn. U. S. A.
- McElroy, A. C., 2nd Va. V. I.
- McElroy, A. H., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
- McElroy, Charles H., Co. D, 20th; maj., 96th O. V. I.
- McElroy, Ervin B., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- McElroy, James N., maj., 20th O. V. I.; col., 60th O. V. I.
- McElroy, Newton J., maj., 20th O. V. I.; capt. in U. S. C.
- McFarland, A. W., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
- McGonigle, Chauncey, Co. D, 65th O. V. I.
- McFarlin, John A., sergt., Co. K, 94th Ill. V. I.
- McIlvaine, Robert, Co. D, 45th O. V. I.
- McIlvaine, S., 18th U. S. I.
- McIntire, George, Co. I, 46th O. V. I.
- McIntire, James, Co. C, 4th and Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
- McIntyre, James W., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- McKinney, William, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- McKinnie, James R., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- McKinnie, Josiah, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- McLead, Fred P., Co. A, 17th U. S. I.
- McLead, Miles, Co. I, 32nd O. V. I.
- McManus, Daniel, Co. C, 2d U. S. C.
- McMaster, Benjamin S., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- McMillan, James, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- McMillan, George C., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- McPherson, Benjamin, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- McRany, Hiram, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- McWilliams, Chancey, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- McWilliams, Marshall S., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- McWilliams, Smith, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- McWilliams, William H., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- Meeker, Andrew, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Meeker, Stephen N., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Meinhen, Marcus O., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
- Meinhen, Mason, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.
- Merced, Alfred, Co. A, 2d O. H. A.
- Merced, Isaiah, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Merced, Washington Z., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- Merrihew, Mason J. C., sergt., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Merrill, Albert H., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
- Merryman, James H., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.
- Messenger, William H., Co. F, 1st M. M. B. U. S. V.
- Michael, G. W., Co. I, 11th Minn. V. I.
- Michelbach, Henry, Co. B, 46th O. V. I.
- Mickle, Alexander, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Mickle, Robert, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- Miller, Adolphus, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Miller, Alpheus, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Miller, Andrew J., Co. M, 3d O. V. C.
- Miller, Charles A., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
- Miller, Daniel, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
- Miller, Frank, Co. I, 17th O. V. I.
- Miller, George D., Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
- Miller, Henry, sergt., Co. K, 50th O. V. I.
- Miller, I., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- Miller, Isaac, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Miller, Isaac, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
- Millet, Jacob S., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Miller, Jerry, Co. H, 18th O. V. I.
- Miller, John, Co. A, 176th O. V. I.
- Miller, John A., corp. Co. A, 3d O. V. I.
- Miller, John J., Batn. E, 2d O. V. H. A.
- Miller, William, Co. D, 114th O. V. I.
- Miller, William C., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Miller, William H., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Mills, Francis, 18th U. S. I.
- Mills, George P., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Mills, George, 18th U. S. I.
- Mills, James W., Co. V, Gov't Guards.
- Mills, V. W., Capt. Co. B, 20th O. V. I.
- Mills, William, Co. I, 114th O. V. I.
- Milton, N. P., Co. I, 54th O. V. I.
- Minter, Ralph, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Minter, V., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Mitchell, Daniel C., Co. C, 82d O. V. I.
- Mitchell, George W., Co. I, 11th Minn. V. I.
- Mitchell, James, chaplain, 133d O. V. I.
- Mitchell, Raven R., corp. Co. G, 124th O. V. I.
- Mitchell, Thomas, Co. B, 54th O. V. I.
- Mock, Taylor, 2d Batn. 13th U. S. I.
- Modi, Martin, Co. G, 121st O. V. I.
- Moist, William, Co. A, 93d O. V. I.; lost right arm; 16 years old.
- Monahan, John, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.; died of wounds
- Montgomery, George W., Co. D, 1st O. V. C.
- Montgomery, H. D., Co. D, 1st O. V. C.
- Montgomery, R. B., Co. D, 1st O. V. C.
- Moore, Allen, Co. B, 142d O. V. I.
- Moore, Charles, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Moore, Frank, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.



- Moore, George, Co. G, 68th O. V. I.  
 Moore, James H., Co. G, 123d N. Y. V. I.  
 Moore, James W., Co. C, 25th O. V. I.  
 Moore, John, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.; died in Lynchburg prison.  
 Moore, Lucius, Co. H, 18th U. S. I.  
 Moore, Samuel A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Moore, Sylvester, Co. E, 36th O. V. I.  
 Moore, William E., adjt., 145th O. V. I.  
 Moore, William, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Morehead, Alexander, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Morehouse, Caleb N., 121st O. V. I.  
 Morehouse, Alfred, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Morehouse, Daniel W., corp. Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Morehouse, Stanley S., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Morehouse, Stephen B., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Morehouse, Timothy, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Morey, Cyrus W., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Morey, Hiram, Batn. E, 2d V. H. A.  
 Morey, Sylvester, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Morgan, George W., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Morgan, James W., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Morgan, Lewis, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; killed before Petersburg.  
 Morgan, Loomis, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Morris, Meshac, waiter for Col. A. E. Norton.  
 Morris, William, chaplain 149th O. V. I.  
 Morris, William H., Co. B, 10th O. V. I.  
 Morris, Elija, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Morrison, Francis W., surg. Co. I, 4th O. V. I., and 174th O. V. I.  
 Morrison, Ginn, Concord Twp.  
 Morrison, Guy, Bat.  
 Morrow, Arthur, Co. D, 41th Mo. V. C.  
 Morton, Edward, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Moses, Albert L., Co. E, 7th Ill V. I., or Co. K, 28th Ill.  
 Moses, Isaiah, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Moses, John F., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; trans. to 4th U. S. Art.  
 Moses, Perry, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Mosher, Charles H., Co. G, 17th O. V. I.  
 Mosher, Edmund B., steward 15th O. V. I.; ass't surg. 172d O. V. I.  
 Moss, Samuel, Co. C, 36th O. V. I.  
 Meyer, Thomas, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Mounts, Amos C., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Mouser, Homer S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Mullen, Alexander, Co. G, 46th O. V. I.  
 Mullen, Elijah, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Mummy, Daniel, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Munsell, John T., Co. C, 4th. and 2d lieut. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Munson, Elisha, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Murfield, William, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Murphy, James F., Co. F, 18th O. V. V. I.  
 Murphy, William A., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Mussard, Joseph, Co. K, 6th W. Va.  
 Matchler, Jasper, Co. H, 5th U. S. A.  
 Myers, Henry, Co. D, 40th O. V. I.  
 Myers, L. A., Co. D, 15th U. S. I.  
 Nafus, Co. E, 145th O. V. I., musician.  
 Nafus, Silas G., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Nafus, William C., Co. D, 66th O. V. I.  
 Nagle, Daniel H., Co. A, Md. Cav.  
 Nash, Oscar F., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Neal, Robert D., Co. B, 91st O. V. I.  
 Neebles, Elijah, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Needles, Alfred P., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Neel, Dr. J. W., 3d Ass't surg. 12th W. Va.  
 Neer, Amos, 8th O. V. C.  
 Neer, James, Co. G, 94th O. V. I.  
 Neer, John, 95th O. V. I.  
 Neer, Joseph, one of four brothers, in an Ohio regiment.  
 Neer, Josiah, 44th O. V. I., and 8th O. V. I.  
 Neiching, William, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Nelson, Edward T., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Nelson, George, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Nelson, Samuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Nelson, Samuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Nelson, William, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.  
 Netelson, Albert, Co. G, 32d O. V. I.  
 Nettleton, Baron B., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Nettleton, Judson, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Nevis, William, Inland Navy.  
 Nevis, John D., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Newell, Harris W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Newell, Joseph W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, Adama, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, Alexander, Co. C, 121st O. V. I., and Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, James H., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, John, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, John, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, Joseph, 45th O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, Samuel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, Wesley, Co. G, O. V. I.  
 Newhouse, William, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Newkirk, Cyrus, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Nichols, Ludwell W., Co. I, 3d O. V. I., and Co. I, 85th; capt. Co. B, 88th O. V. I.  
 Nicholson, M. A., Co. F, 133d O. V. I.  
 Nixon, John, Co. D, 2d W. Va. Cav.  
 Noah, Daniel M., Co. C, 46th O. V. I.  
 Noah, David T., Co. C, 46th O. V. I.  
 Norris, George, Co. G, 17th O. V. I.; Co. K, 54th O. V. I.  
 Norris, Isaac, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Null, Jacob, Co. G, 187th O. V. I.  
 Null, John, Co. H, 120th O. V. I.  
 Nutt, John E., Co. H, 132d O. V. I.  
 Oldham, Joshua G., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.; 2d Batn. V. R. C.  
 Oldham, Thomas, Co. A, 71st O. V. I.  
 Olds, H. C., maj., 145th O. V. I.  
 Olds, Sanford, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Olds, Lester, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Olmstead, Charles F., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Olmstead, Sanford A., Co. C, 26th O. V. I., and Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Olney, Joel, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Olney, John A., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Olney, Levi, Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Orem, Benjamin F., Co. K, 13th Md. V. I.; wounded at Gettysburg.  
 Orndoff, Jonathan, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Orton, Smith H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; killed at Spottsylvania C. H.  
 Osborn, David, Bat. II, 5th U. S. A.  
 Osborn, Josiah, Bat. II, 5th U. S. A.  
 Osborn, Judson, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Osborn, Samuel, Co. G, 66th O. V. I., and 17th Ind. Bat.  
 Osborn, William H., Co. H, 4th O. V. I.; Co. A, 45th; corp. Co. G, 187th O. V. I.



- Ostrander, Jacob, Co. D, 20th; Co. C, 121st; Co. I, 69th O. V. I.
- Ott, George, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
- Ousey, Edward, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Ousey, James, Batn. K, 2d V. H. A.
- Overturf, Wesley, Co. F, 9th O. V. I.
- Oviatt, David W., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
- Owens, Thomas, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Owston, Charles V., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
- Owston, Henry H., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
- Owston, William H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- Pace, Isaac, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
- Pace, James, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Pace, Nathan, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
- Paddock, Selvin, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
- Page, Charles, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- Page, Henry D., Co. H, 187th O. V. I.
- Page, Robert S., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Page, W. R., Co. F, 2d Batn. U. S. I.
- Palmer, David L., Co. F, U. S. V. I.
- Palmer, Charles, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; died in service.
- Palmer, O. H., Co. B, 16th Conn. V. I.
- Palmer, Roderick, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Parker, Ward L., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Parks, Cornelius, Co. C, 40th O. V. I.
- Parks, Henry P., Co. B, 125th Ill. V. I.
- Parks, Hoker E., Co. I, 46th O. V. I.
- Parks, John, Co. C, 40th O. V. I.
- Parks, Rose J., Co. M, 3d O. V. C.; Co. G, 144th O. V. I.
- Parks, Sanford, Co. A, 88th O. V. I.
- Parnell, W. P., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- Parry, Thomas L., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Patrick, George, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.
- Patrick, John, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Patrick, Nathan E., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; Co. H, 174th O. V. I.
- Patterson, Charles B., 43d O. V. I.
- Patterson, John, Co. B, 113th O. V. I.
- Patterson, Milo, corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Patterson, Morrel, corp. Co. G, 88th O. V. I.
- Patterson, Hosea, regt. band, 63d O. V. I.
- Patton, William B., Co. B, 121st O. V. I.
- Patton, William C., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- Patrick, Charles M., surg. Co. I, 2d O. V. I.
- Peak, Benjamin, Co. K, 60th O. V. I.
- Peak, Charles, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Peak, George, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Pearson, Frank W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Peasley, John, Co. C, 5th Batn.
- Peasley, O., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Peek, Irwin B., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Pendleton, George E., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Pendleton, James A., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
- Pendleton, John W., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
- Pendleton, Rawley C., 186th O. V. I.
- Pendleton, Samuel L., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- Pendleton, Van M., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.; in Libby prison.
- Penell, William P., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.
- Penry, John P., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Penn, Joseph, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.; died of small pox.
- Perfect, Edwin, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Perfect, Henry, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Perfect, Leroy, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Perfect, Waymon, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Perry, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; and Co. K, 179th O. V. I.
- Perry, George W., Co. C, 133d O. V. I.
- Perry, Hugh, 1st lieut. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Perry, Robert, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Persons, Elvero, Co. C, 18th Mich.
- Pettibone, Canning L., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
- Pettibone, Thomas L., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.
- Pettit, Jacob, Co. F, 94th O. V. I.
- Philbrick, Orlando, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.
- Philips, Jenkins, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Philips, Joseph, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Phillippi, Philip, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.
- Phinney, James F., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Phinney, Russell C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Piatt, George A., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.
- Pickett, Henry, Co. I, 170th O. V. I.
- Pierce, David M., Co. I, 46th O. V. I.
- Pierce, George, Co. C, 4th and Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Pierce, James, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Pierce, Milton, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.
- Pierce, Richard, sergt. Co. G, 1st Md. V. I.
- Pierce, Webster, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.
- Pierson, Frank W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.
- Pimney, Perry, corp. Co. D, 88th O. V. I.
- Piper, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Piper, William, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.
- Pittman, Samuel, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Pixley, James, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Place, Joseph K., Co. C, 2d Batn, 18th U. S. I.
- Plank, John J., Co. F, 163d O. V. I.
- Plomer, Ambrose A., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.
- Plumb, N., Co. I, 88th O. V. I.
- Plunket, Amos E., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.
- Plunket, Isaac, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.
- Plunket, Richard, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- Pollock, James, 1st lieut. Co. G, 163d O. V. I.
- Poole, William H., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.
- Pope, Robert, Co. G, 2d O. V. I.
- Porter, James A., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; capt. Co. H; killed at Chickamauga.
- Porter, William J., Co. A, 96th O. V. I.
- Porterfield, William J., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.
- Ports, Israel A., Co. D, 27th O. V. I.
- Ports, John T., Co. B, 1st Batn. 15th U. S. I.
- Post, J. J., 1st lieut. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.
- Post, Martin W., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- Postle, Ezra L., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.
- Potter, Allen, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
- Potter, Gilbert, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.
- Potter, Levi, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.
- Poulton, Edward, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- Powell, Clarence, 127th O. V. I.
- Powell, David, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.
- Powell, Eugene, Co. I, 4th and 66th O. V. I., Col. 193d O. V. I.
- Powell, Joseph, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Powell, Llewellyn A., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.; 1st lieut. Co. E, 66th O. V. I.
- Powell, Thomas E., Co. C, 86th; sergt. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.
- Powell, William, corp. Co. A, 145th O. V. I.
- Powers, Henry V., Co. E, 84th O. V. I.
- Powers, Jasper, in Ohio regt.; died 1863.
- Powers, John, 18th U. S. I.; killed at Stone River.
- Powers, Martin A., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.





- Powers, Orrin, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Presten, George W., Co. M, 3d O. V. C.  
 Preston, Thomas, Co. E, 21st O. V. I.  
 Preston, T. H., Co. F, 30th O. V. I.  
 Priehard, William E., Co. I, 2d O. H. A.  
 Primmus, James B., Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Prosser, William, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Pugh, James C., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Pugh, John H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Pugh, Richard, Co. D, 133d O. V. I.  
 Purdy, George, capt. Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Pyerott, Frank G., Batn. E, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Pyerott, Gaylord, Batn. E, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Quackenbush, J. W., Co. C, 1st Mich.  
 Quick, George W., Co. A, 90th O. V. I.  
 Quinn, James, Co. H, 48th O. V. I.  
 Rader, John, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Rader, Nicholas, sergt. Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Rains, James, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rains, Lawrence, Co. B, 2d O. H. A.  
 Raifric, Joseph, Co. B, 78th O. V. I.  
 Ralston, William, Co. A, McLaughlin's Squadron.  
 Ramage, John J., Co. A, 121st O. V. I.; lieu. Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Ram-sev, James S., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Randall, Elmer, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Randall, Elwood, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Randolph, Alfred, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Randolph, Clarkson F., Co. E, 87th O. V. I., and Co. E, 125th O. V. I.  
 Randolph, Joseph F., Co. E, 87th O. V. I., and musician Co. E, 125th O. V. I.  
 Rapp, Charles, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rawn, Abel M., Co. B, 10th O. V. C.  
 Reed, Rees M., Co. F, 121st Co. G, 60th O. V. V. I.  
 Reed, William P., col. 121st O. V. I.  
 Reese, William H., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Reid, Edgar J., Co. B, 145th O. V. I.  
 Reisher, Abram D., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Reynolds, Horatio, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Reynolds, Richard W., capt. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Reynolds, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Rhoades, John J., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Rhoades, Levi, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Rhodes, Alva M., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Rhoades, Joseph B., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Rhodes, Charles D., Co. L, 6th U. S. A.  
 Rhodes, Chester B., 2d O. H. A.  
 Rhodes, Robert, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Rhodes, William, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Rice, Christian, Co. G, 18th O. V. I.  
 Rice, E., Co. B, 13th Mo. V. I., and 185th O. V. I.  
 Rice, George, Co. I, 43d O. V. I.  
 Rice, William, Co. A, 2d Batn. U. S. I.  
 Richards, Albert, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.  
 Richards, Amos T., Co. D, 17th O. V. I.  
 Richards, Everett, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Richards, Ezra, 52d O. V. I.  
 Richards, John, corp. Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Richards, Samuel, Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Richert, Everett B., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Richey, James M., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Richey, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Riddle, Christian, Co. C, 86th O. V. I., and Co. D, 145th, and Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Rider, Edward A., Co. C, 3d Md.  
 Rider, James A., Co. A, 6th W. Va. V. I.  
 Rieble, August, Co. C, 191st O. V. I.  
 Riley, Joseph, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Riley, Lewis K., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Rinehart, Samuel, Co. H, 115th O. V. I.  
 Ringer, Melanethon, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Risher, Menasseh, corp. Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Rittenhouse, James, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Rittenhouse, Joseph, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Robbins, Williams, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Roberts, Benjamin C., musician Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Roberts, Daniel, Co. B, 20th O. V. I.  
 Roberts, Edward H., Co. D, 30th O. V. I.  
 Roberts, Giles H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Roberts, John, Co. D, 64th O. V. I.  
 Roberts, John C., Co. D, 64th O. V. I.  
 Roberts, Jonah, Co. L, 4th Pa. Cav.  
 Roberts, Linserne, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Roberts, Robert, Co. D, 64th O. V. I.; died in hosp., Bowling Green, Ky.  
 Roberts, William, 96th O. V. I.  
 Robertson, George C., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Robertson, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Robins, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Robinson, Albert R., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Robinson, Charles H., from Delaware county; died in service.  
 Robinson, Coffman, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Robinson, Lorin L., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Robinson, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rodes, Horatio J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rodes, Mack J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rodgers, Ezekiel, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rodgers, James, Co. A, 2d Batn. 18th U. S. I.  
 Rodgers, Jonathan, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rodman, A. J., 2d O. H. A.  
 Rodman, James I., Co. F, 2d O. H. A.  
 Roe, George, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Roffey, George W., Co. I, 129th O. V. I.  
 Rogers, Commodore P., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rogers, Jonathan, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rogers, James, Co. F, 31st O. V. I.  
 Rogers, Samuel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Rolison, Lemuel, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.; fell dead at Columbus.  
 Rolison, Simon, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Rolison, Utley, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rolison, William, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Roloson, Benjamin, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Roloson, Daniel, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Roloson, DeWitt, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Roloson, G. S., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Roloson, M., sergt. Co. E, 60th O. V. I.  
 Roloson, O. H., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Roloson, W. H., Co. G, 4th O. V. I.  
 Romig, William R., Co. F, 160th O. V. I.  
 Roncy, Eugene, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Rooney, George, corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Rooney, Thomas, Co. F, 37th N. Y. V. I.; died at soldiers' home.  
 Root, George, Co. C, 80th O. V. I.  
 Root, George, sergt. Co. B, 10th O. V. C.  
 Ropp, George D., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Ropp, John M., Co. M, 3d O. V. C.  
 Ropp, William T., ass't surg. 33d O. V. I.  
 Rose, Alenzo, Co. B, 5th O. I. C.; Co. B, 13th O. V. I.  
 Rose, Alenzo J., 13th O. V. I.; age 13 years.



- Rose, C. J., Co. G, 136th O. V. I.  
 Rose, E. N., Co. F, 125th O. V. I.  
 Rose, Thomas E., Co. I, 33d O. V. I.  
 Rosecrans, Peter J., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Rosevelt, George W., capt. Co. K, 22d N. Y. State Guards.  
 Rosevelt, Daniel S., Co. I, 57th O. V. I.  
 Rosevelt, Stephen L., Co. G, 187th O. V. I.  
 Ross, Daniel S., Co. I, 57th O. V. I.  
 Ross, E. N., Co. F, 125th O. V. I.  
 Ross, James, Co. B, 114th Tenn. Inf.  
 Ross, John, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Ross, John M., Co. E, 2d O. H. A.  
 Ross, John P., 81st O. V. I.; died at Corinth, aged 17.  
 Ross, Robert L., Co. C, 10th O. V. C.  
 Roush, Joseph, Co. G, O. V. I., and 18th Ind. Bat.  
 Roush, Martin, U. S. N. Miss. Squadron.  
 Roush, Peter, Co. E, 4th Va. V. I. and Co. I, 107th O. V. I.  
 Row, Richmond W., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Rowland, William R., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Rowlands, John T., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Rowlands, T. W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Rowley, Francis, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Rowlings, William J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Ruggles, Almond, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Ruggles, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Russell, Evan, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.  
 Russell, George W., Co. K, 54th O. V. I.  
 Rust, Henry S., Co. H, 145th, and Co. I, 179th O. V. I.  
 Rudder, G. B., Co. G, 201st Pa. V. I.  
 Ryan, John, Co. K, 10th N. Y. V. I., and Co. D, 145th O. V. I., and Co. D, 4th U. S. L. A.  
 Ryant, Florence L., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Ryder, Edward A., Co. C, 3d Dd. V. I.  
 Ryder, Granville, Co. B, 14th W. Va. I.  
 Sabey, Martin, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sackett, George L., corp. Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Sackett, James F., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sackrider, Solomon, Co. F, 2d N. Y. C.  
 Saeman, Christopher, Co. G, 67th O. V. I.  
 Said, Abner, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Said, James, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Said, Simpson, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.  
 Sales, Aaron, Co. E, 48th O. V. I.  
 Sales, Isaac, Co. E, 195th O. V. I.; died at Charleston, W. Va., 1865.  
 Sales, Simeon, Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Salisbury, James A., 96th O. V. I., and Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Salisbury, Lafayette, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Salisbury, L. T., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Salmon, John C., 3 years in Ohio regt.; e. at 16 years of age.  
 Sanborn, B. F., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sanders, Cyrus, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sauer, Joseph, Co. A, 150th O. V. I.  
 Saunders, Edward, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Saunders, Edwin P., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Saunders, Edward, Co. H, 20th O. V. I.  
 Sauter, Fred, no record, also in Mexican war.  
 Savidge, William, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Sawyer, Samuel, Co. B, 2d O. H. A.  
 Schaaf, Jacob A., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Schanck, Ephraim L., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Schaub, Philip, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Scheble, Joseph A., 1st lieut. Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Schrock, Henry M., Co. H, 95th O. V. I.  
 Schrock, Homer, Co. C, 133d O. V. I.  
 Schrock, Joseph, Co. C, 133d O. V. I.  
 Schrock, Venice, Co. C, 133d O. V. I.  
 Schrock, William H., Co. A, 95th O. V. I.  
 Schultz, George P., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Schultz, William H., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Schwartz, Nicholas, Co. G, 3d O. V. I.  
 Scohy, Alfred, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Scott, Albert M., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Scott, Albert S., 4th O. V. I.; Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Scott, Henry G., Co. B, 31st O. V. I.  
 Scott, James, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Scott, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Scott, Orlando M., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Scott, Thoms W., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Scoville, John D., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Scoville, James L., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Searles, Barney, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Searles, Theodore P., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Seattle, John, Co. A, 6th U. S. C.  
 Seeley, Horace, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Seeley, Joseph, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Seeley, Luther, 86th O. V. I., and 145th O. V. I.  
 Seeley, Robert, Co. H, 32d O. V. I.  
 Seigfried, Jeremiah, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Seigfried, Levi, lieut. Co. F, 60th O. V. I.  
 Seigfried, P. F., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Selanders, Samuel R., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Selanders, Thaddeus F., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Selby, Manford, Co. E, 15 U. S. I., and Co. H, 74th O. V. I.  
 Sell, Henry W., Co. H, 209th Pa. V. I.  
 Sells, Abraham H., Co. F, 95th O. V. I.  
 Seymour, Albert M., Co. F, 3d O. V. I.  
 Shade, Elijah, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Shaffer, Edwin P., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Shaffer, George F., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Shaffer, Henry P., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Shaffer, John, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Shaffer, John H., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Shaffer, Joseph, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Shahan, Alfred, 61st O. V. I.  
 Shaner, Adam J., served in Ohio regt. from Delaware County.  
 Sharer, George W., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Sharer, John, Co. I, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sharer, John, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sharer, William, Co. B, 35th O. V. I.  
 Sharp, Clinton E., Co. A, 60th O. V. I.  
 Sharp, John, lieut. Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Sharp, Joseph, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sharp, Samuel, capt. Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Shaub, Henry A., sergt. Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Shaub, Samuel J., Co. I, 5th O. V. I.; lieut.  
 Shaw, Daniel M., capt. Co. F, 58th O. V. I.  
 Shaw, David, Co. H, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Shaw, F. B., Co. I, 3d O. V. I.  
 Shaw, George, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Shaw, William, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Shearer, Barber, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Sheets, Ezra, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Sheets, Daniel, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sheets, Jonathan, Co. B, 13th O. V. C.



- Sheets, William H., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Sheldon, Henry G., Co. C, 7th O. V. I.; capt. Co. D, 101st O. V. I.  
 Sheldon, Horace, Co. A, 1st O. L. A.  
 Sherman, Andrew J., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Sherman, David, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Sherman, David, capt. Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Sherman, Edward A., 51st Ind. V. I.  
 Sherman, Frank, Co. F, 9th O. V. C.  
 Sherman, Henry, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Sherman, James, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Sherman, John R., 51st Ind. V. I.  
 Sherman, William S., Co. E, 178th O. V. I.  
 Sherry, James P., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.; e. at age of 17 years.  
 Sherry, John H., 15th U. S. I.  
 Sherwood, James L., musician Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Shindollar, David, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Shindollar, John, Co. B, 83d Ill. V. I.  
 Shively, David, Co. E, 2d O. H. A.  
 Shively, John, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Shoemaker, Adam S., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Shoemaker, David, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Shoemaker, Frank, Co. C, 88th O. V. I.  
 Shoemaker, Francis, Gov't Guards.  
 Shoemaker, Jacob, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Shoemaker, John A., Co. B, 74th O. V. I.  
 Shoemaker, John W., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Shoemaker, Sidney, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Shoemaker, William H., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Shoop, James N., Rev., Co. C, 64th O. V. I.  
 Shoup, Joseph, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Showalter, James H., Co. C, 46th O. V. I.  
 Shults, Emanuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Shults, George W., Co. B, 121st O. V. I.  
 Shults, William H., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Shumway, C., sergt. Co. C, 102d O. V. I.  
 Shuster, George A., Bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Sibel, Henry T., Co. G, 6th U. S. C.  
 Silverwood, Horace A., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Silverwood, Isaac N., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Silverwood, William F., Co. I, 5th O. V. I.  
 Simmons, Isaac, Co. A, 185th O. V. I.  
 Simpson, James R., Co. C, 170th O. V. I.  
 Simpson, John A., Co. G, 10th Conn.  
 Simpson, Leslie, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Skates, William M., Co. G, 46th O. V. I.  
 Skinner, Charles A., in an Ohio regt.  
 Skinner, Cooper A., 45th O. V. I.  
 Skinner, Sidney M., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Slack, Albert L., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Slack, Charles, Co. G, 6th U. S. C.  
 Slack, Elijah H., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Slack, Ezekiel D., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Slack, George, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Slack, John B., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Slack, Leroy P., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Slack, Lewis, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Slack, Pearson P., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Slack, William, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Slagle, Austin, Co. A, 113th O. V. I.  
 Slagle, C. K., 113th O. V. I.  
 Slagle, Edwin, Co. A, 113th O. V. I.  
 Slagle, Oliver: 4 mos. in Ohio regt.  
 Slain, Jacob, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Slane, Elias, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Slattery, Michael, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Slife, Philip, Cav. Licking Rangers.  
 Sloop, Eli, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Sloop, Harrison, in an Ohio regt.; private sec'y to Gen. Banks.  
 Sloop, Isaiah, 3 months in an Ohio regt.  
 Slough, Charles J., Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Slough, J. A., Co. E, 134th O. V. I.  
 Slough, James S., 4th O. V. I., and 118th Pa. V. I.  
 Slough, John W., Co. K, 17th O. V. I.  
 Slough, William, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Smiley, Edwin M., Co. D, 27th O. V. I.; killed.  
 Smart, Joseph W., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Abraham, Co. C, 10th Va. V. I.  
 Smith, Adelbert, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Smith, Albert, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Albert R., Co. K, 121st O. V. I., and Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Charles, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Charles E., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Smith, Charles W., lieut. Co. K, 5th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Chauncey W., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Smith, David, Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Smith, George, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Smith, George B., Co. K, 16th Pa. V. I., and Co. K, 84th Pa. V. I.  
 Smith, George W., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Smith, George W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Smith, Herman C., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Smith, Horace F., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Jacob R., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Jacob H., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Smith, J. W., surg. 13th O. V. I.  
 Smith, John, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Smith, John L., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Smith, John M., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Smith, John O., Co. E, 33rd O. V. I.  
 Smith, Lorenzo, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Smith, Lucius, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Lyman, in Mich. regt.; died in hospital.  
 Smith, Milton, served in Indiana regt.  
 Smith, Newton, Co. A, 14th Ill. V. C.  
 Smith, Oliver D., Co. I, 189th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Orville D., Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Smith, Reuben P., in an Ohio regt.  
 Smith, Robert W., Co. I, 3d O. V. I.  
 Smith, William H., Co. D, 26th O. V. I.  
 Smith, William, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Smith, William H. H., Co. D, 65th O. V. I.  
 Smith, William N., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Smothers, Daniel, Co. F, 3d Batn. 18th U. S. A.  
 Smothers, Martin, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Smothers, Milton L., Co. G, 145th O. V. I.  
 Smothers, William, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Smithers, Milton L., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Smothers, William L., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Smythe, James, Co. D, 76th O. V. I.  
 Snedeker, William H., Co. D, 9th O. V. C.  
 Snider, Leonard, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Snodgrass, James, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Snodgrass, Samuel K., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Snoke, Amos, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Snyder, G. W., Co. H, 4th O. V. I.  
 Snyder, James, Co. D, 167th O. V. I.  
 Snyder, John, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Snyder, Lewis, died in service.  
 Sopher, Moses, Co. H, 174th O. V. I., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.



- South, James, Co. B, 46th O. V. I.  
 South, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Southwick, Rufus E., Co. H, 136th O. V. I.  
 Spain, William D., Co. K, 60th O. V. I.  
 Spaulding, John, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Spear, Anthony M., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Spear, George T., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Spear, James H., Co. D, 31st O. V. I.  
 Spear, Leonidas, Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Spearman, John, Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Sponsler, Adam, Co. A, 10th O. V. C.  
 Sprague, F. B., in an Oregon regt.  
 Springer, James, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Staggers, Joseph, Co. H, 1st Iowa V. C.  
 Stallman, Henry, Co. H, 45th O. V. I.  
 Standish, Bryan N., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Standish, John M., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stanforth, George B., corp. Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stanforth, Osborn, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Stanley, Milligan, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Stanley, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Stanley, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Stark, David A., 2d lieut. Co. C, 96th O. V. I.  
 Stark, Henry, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Stark, Selah, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Stark, Thomas E., Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Starr, M. L., ass't surg. 145th O. V. I.  
 Stayman, Frederick, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Steele, John M., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Steinmetz, Henry, Co. A, 178th O. V. I.  
 Stelzer, Adam, Co. F, 133d O. V. I.  
 Stephens, Andrew, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Stephens, Ariel L., Co. G, 140th O. V. I.  
 Stephens, Ephraim, 11th Iowa V. I.  
 Stephens, James A., Co. B, 10th O. C.  
 Stephens, John, Co. H, 82d O. V. I.  
 Stephens, Thomas, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Stephens, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Stephens, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Sterner, A. H., Co. C, 196th Pa. V. I., and Co. K, 194th Pa. V. I.  
 Sterritt, Mathew D., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Stevens, Edward, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stevens, George, Co. F, 76th O. V. I.  
 Steward, Abram, Co. B, 76th O. V. I.  
 Steward, George F., 1st sergt. Co. A, 1st Pa. V. I.  
 Steward, Wesley C., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Steward, William H., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stewart, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Stickney, Joshua, Co. B, 86th O. V. I., and Co. B, 47th O. V. I.  
 Stiers, John, Trenton Twp.  
 Stids, Thomas, Co. G, 46th O. V. I.  
 Stiles, A. W., Co. E, 6th O. V. I.  
 Stiles, Edward J., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Stiles, George P., e. at Cincinnati in an Ohio regt.  
 Stiles, Edward J., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Stiles, Seymour A., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Stilley, Benjamin F., Co. G, 20th O. V. I.  
 Stilley, Robert T., Co. B, 66th O. V. I.  
 Stimmel, Charles F., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stimmel, John A., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stiner, Abraham, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.  
 Stockard, H. L., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stockard, William R., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Stockman, E. G., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Stockwell, Emerson, 15th U. S. I.; died in service.  
 Stokes, Benjamin F., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Stokes, George, Co. B, Col. Brownlow's regt.  
 Stone, Alvin, Co. K, 99th O. V. I.  
 Stoner, Robert S., Co. B, 76th Pa.  
 Stottmeyer, Daniel, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Stoughton, Alvin, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Straight, Henry J., Co. A, 31st O. V. I.  
 Stratton, Alexander, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stratton, C. B., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stratton, William W., Co. C, 20th O. V. I.  
 Strauser, George, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Strawser, George, 96th O. V. I.  
 Strickler, Abraham, 47th Ind. V. I.  
 Strickler, George W., 163d O. V. I.  
 Strickler, John, Co. I, 1st O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Strickler, Jonas, served in Calif. regt.  
 Strickler, William, musician, 63d O. V. I.  
 Strimple, Francis L., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Strine, Jacob, Co. E, 38th O. V. I.  
 Strohm, John H., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Strong, Daniel G., chaplain 4th O. V. I.  
 Strong, Lewis, Inland Navy.  
 Stultz, Christopher, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Stults, Harrison, Co. C, 181st O. V. I.  
 Stump, Jacob A., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Styer, George, Co. G, 60th O. V. I.  
 Sullivan, Daniel, Co. A, 50th O. V. I.  
 Sulte, Peter, Co. F, 66th O. V. I.  
 Sunderland, James D., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Suder, John, Co. H, 6th U. S. C.  
 Sutton, Henry S., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sutton, William G., Co. C, 82d O. V. I.  
 Swarts, Abraham, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Swarts, Joseph, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Swartz, David, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Swartz, Eli, Co. F, 46th O. V. I.  
 Swartz, Jacob, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Swearingin, John, Co. G, 18th O. V. I.  
 Sweetland, Abijah W., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Sweetland, Hannah P., Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Sweigheimer, John J., Co. I, 54th O. V. I.  
 Swick, David F., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Swick, Henry M., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Swick, Jacob, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Swope, Henry M., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Tailor, Martin B., Co. G, 14th Va. V. I.  
 Tallman, William H. H., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Taylor, Adam, Co. E, 30 O. V. I.  
 Taylor, Adam H., 4th O. V. I.  
 Taylor, Elam, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Taylor, George A., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Taylor, Henry W., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Taylor, Joel B., Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Taylor, M. C., Co. B, 37th Bat.  
 Taylor, R. S., Co. A, 5th U. S. C.  
 Taylor, W. T., Co. G, 14th O. V. I.  
 Terrell, Samuel, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.  
 Terrill, Dayton M., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 Tharp, Job, Co. H, 71st O. V. I.  
 Thoman, Henry K., Co. K, 17th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, David, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, David C., 1st lieut. Co. D, 14th Ky., and Co. A, 14th Ky.  
 Thomas, David H., capt. Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, Jonathan, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, John H., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.





- Thomas, John H., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, John W., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, Joseph E., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, Nasal, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, Philo, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, Stephen, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, Ural, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, Wesley, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thomas, William J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thornburg, Nathan, 43d O. V. I.  
 Thompson, H. V. B., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Thompson, John, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Thompson, Milton S., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Thompson, Solomon W., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.  
 Thompson, Stephen, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Thompson, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; died in hosp. Jan., 1863.  
 Thompson, William, Co. K, 121st O. V. I.; died since war.  
 Thrall, Azra, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Thrall, Irwin, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.  
 Thrall, Lewis L., Co. B, 142d O. V. I.  
 Thrall, Stephen P., Co. B, 20th O. V. I.  
 Thurston, Charles G., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Thurston, George A., Co. C, 2d O. V. I.  
 Tiebout, William H., Co. F, 60th O. V. I.  
 Tipton, David, musician, Co. F, 63d O. V. I.  
 Tipton, George W., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.  
 Tipton, Samuel, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Toatler, George, Co. H, 48th O. V. I.  
 Tone, Lafayette, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Topliff, Charles W., musician, Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Torrence, George B., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Torrence, Samuel W., sergt., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Townley, Hart, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Townley, William W., Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Tracy, Jona. U. S. Gunboat, "U. S. Grant."  
 Traxler, Elias, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Traxler, John W., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Traxler, William, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Trickey, Christopher, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.  
 Trout, Isaac H., Co. L, 7th Pa. Cal.  
 Troutman, Daniel, Co. F, 60th O. V. I.  
 Troutman, John, regt. band, 63d O. V. I.  
 Trumbull, Henry, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.  
 Trumbull, Leonard, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.; died in service.  
 Trumbull, Oliver, Co. H, 18th Ky. V. I.  
 Trumbull, Oliver P., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Tuller, Darwin, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Tuller, Edgar P., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Tuller, Erwin, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Turner, N. E., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Tuttle, Albert, Co. E, 82d O. V. I.  
 Tyler, James L., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Ufferman, Peter, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Ulrey, Charles M., 7th U. S. C.  
 Underwood, Amos W., Co. F, 3d Pa. V. C.  
 Utley, J., 75th Ill. V. I.  
 Utter, Andrew, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Utter, Joseph E., Co. G, 171st Pa. V. I.  
 Utz, Alexander R., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Utz, John F., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Vanara, George W., Co. E, 96th O. V. I.  
 VanBrimmer, William, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Van Brimmer, John, Co. K, 60th O. V. I.  
 Vance, Edward J., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Vance, James N., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Van Deman, John D., 2d lieut. Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 VanDruff, David A., Co. A, 6th O. V. I.; died in service.  
 Van Fleet, Marritt, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Van Horn, Girard, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Van Horn, James J., col. 8th U. S. I.  
 Van Houton, C. W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Van Wornier, Abraham, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Vau Wornier, Frank, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Veal, Robert, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Veer, Andrew A., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Veley, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Veley, Milo, Co. A, 48th Ill. V. I.  
 Vining, Benjamin, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Vining, Charles, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Vining, Charles C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Vining, E. C., Co. C, 86th O. V. I., 1st lieut.  
 Vining, Reuben, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Vining, Reuben, 3d Ill. V. I.  
 Vining, Rufus, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Vining, Thomas P., Batn. C, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Vought, Isaac H., Co. B, 48th O. V. I., and Co. B, 83d O. V. I.  
 Vought, Isaac, corp. Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Vought, John F., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Waggy, William, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wagner, David, Co. G, 14th Ill. C.  
 Wait, Addison, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Walbert, Benevel, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Walbert, Isaac, e. in Ohio regt.  
 Walbert, William, 47th Pa. V. I.  
 Waldo, Marvin H., e. in Ohio inf. regt.  
 Waldron, Cornelius, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Walker, Alexander, Co. D, 119th Ky. V. I.  
 Walker, Augustus P., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Walker, Charles, in an Ohio regt.; killed at Dumfries, Virginia.  
 Walker, John W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wallace, James, Co. D, 20th O. V. I., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wallace, John, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wallace, John, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Wallam, Andrew, corp. Co. E, 30th O. V. I.; killed at Kenesaw Mt.  
 Wallin, John, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Wander, Joseph, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Ward, H. L., Co. C, 176th O. V. I.  
 Ward, I. H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Ward, Philimon, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Ward, Samuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Ward, Uriah H., Co. F, 1st U. S. A.  
 Ward, William J., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Warner, Elijah, capt. Co. E, 30th O. V. I.  
 Warner, Thomas C., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Warner, Joseph, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Warner, Josiah, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Warner, Martin, Co. D, 197th O. V. I.  
 Warner, Milton, Co. C, 120th O. V. I.  
 Warner, William H., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.; capt. Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Wasson, J. W., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Waterfield, George, 18th U. S. I.  
 Waterhouse, J. P., 138th O. V. I.  
 Waterman, William, Co. B, 95th O. V. I.  
 Waters, Benjamin F., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Watkins, Edward J., Co. E, 60th O. V. I.



- Watkins, Izastus, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Watkins, John H., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Watkins, John W., capt. Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Watkins, John W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Watkins, Nathaniel D., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Watson, George B., sergt. Co. I, 3d O. V. C.; pro. lieut.  
 Watson, Robert A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Watson, Thomas C., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Watters, James, in Ind. regt.; killed at Stone River.  
 Watters, Lyman J., Co. G, 68th O. V. I.  
 Watters, Wesley, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Weaver, Alfred, Co. H, 11th V. R. C.  
 Weaver, Andrew P., sergt. 7th O. Ind. Bat.  
 Weaver, Benjamin, Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Weaver, John H., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Webb, Joseph P., sergt. maj. 7th O. V. I.; killed at Manchester, Va.  
 Webb, Martin, Co. K, 66th O. V. I.  
 Webster, Charles W., Co. F, 121st O. V. I.  
 Webster, George P., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Webster, Joseph P., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Webster, William B., Co. F, 66th O. V. V. I.  
 Webster, William H., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Weeks, James H., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Weeks, O. F., Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Weeks, Seth, 2d Batn. 18th U. S. I.; died in service.  
 Weiser, Albert, 63d O. V. I.; Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Weiser, Charles, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Weiser, Christian, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Weiser, John, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Weiser, Noah, Co. C, 67th O. V. I.  
 Weiser, Philip, Co. E, 32d O. V. I.  
 Weiser, Solomon B., capt. Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Welch, Byron L., Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Welch, Girard, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Welch, George, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Welch, Henry A., Co. E, 84th O. V. I.  
 Welch, L. Byron, corp. Co. E, 135th O. V. I.  
 Welch, Peter, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Welch, William, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Welch, William, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Welch, William, Co. A, 179th O. V. I.  
 Welch, W. O., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Welchhauss, Henry, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Welker, Charles, Co. G, 88th O. V. I.  
 Welkins, Elmas F., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Weller, Elias H., 63d regt. band.  
 Wells, Edwin R., Co. G, 45th O. V. I.  
 Wells, Griffin, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wells, Milton A., Co. F, 43d O. V. I.  
 Wells, Milton D., 121st O. V. I.  
 Wells, Robert A., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Wells, Samuel, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 West, William H., Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Westbrook, Albert E., surg. 106th O. V. I.  
 Westenhaber, S. B., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Westlake, Samuel R., Co. K, 96th O. V. I.  
 Wetson, Hugh S., Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Wett, Jona, Co. E, 2d O. H. A.  
 Wharton, John, Co. C, 154th O. V. I.  
 Wheeler, G. L., Co. K, 3d O. V. C.  
 Wheeler, Herman J., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wherry, John, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Whipple, Lewis, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Whiterait, John H., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 White, Albert, Bat. E, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 White, Armidon, Co. A, 18th U. S. I.  
 White, George, Co. F, 90th O. V. I.  
 White, George W., Co. C, 186th O. V. I.  
 White, Isaac K., Co. K, 96th O. V. I.  
 White, James, Co. I, 32d O. V. I.  
 Whitehead, William W., sergt. Co. H, 7th Ill. V. C.  
 Whiting, Johnson, Co. I, 5th U. S. C.  
 Whitlock, E. D., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Whitman, George, Co. K, 121st O. V. I., and Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Whitney, R. W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Whitney, William H., 113th O. V. I.  
 Whittens, Charles W., Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Whittens, William, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wickham, J. W., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Wigdon, Perry, Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Wiggins, John, sergt. Co. A, 50th O. V. I.  
 Wigton, Thomas F., Co. K, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, Barnum, Co. A, 2d Batn., 18th U. S. I.  
 Wilcox, Benjamin F., Co. B, 135th O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, B. W., Co. A, 2d Batn., 18th U. S. I.  
 Wilcox, Hiram, Co. C, 113th O. V. I.; killed at Kenesaw Mt.  
 Wilcox, James C., Co. E, 15th U. S. I.  
 Wilcox, James H., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, Joseph E., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, John, Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, Lawrence, in an Ohio regt.  
 Wilcox, Marolus, 113th O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, Robert, Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, Samuel, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, Simon, 96th O. V. I.  
 Wilcox, William H., Co. B, 135th O. V. I.  
 Wiles, C. W., Co. L, 10th N. Y. C.  
 Wilkins, Elmus, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Willev, Ethan, Co. G, 96th O. V. I.  
 Willey, George W., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Willey, John, Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Williams, Abraham, Co. A, 2d O. H. A.  
 Williams, Amos, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Williams, Barney, Co. F, 174th O. V. I.  
 Williams, B. F., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Williams, D. L., Co. A, 2d O. H. A.  
 Williams, Daniel J., Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Williams, David, Co. E, 66th O. V. I.  
 Williams, David W., Co. B, 142d O. V. I.  
 Williams, Eli, Co. B, 46th O. V. I.  
 Williams, Evan D., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Williams, Fergus F., 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Williams, Frank, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Williams, George M., Co. G, 66th O. V. I.  
 Williams, George W., capt. Co. A, 2d O. H. A.  
 Williams, George W., sergt. Co. E, 77th O. V. I.  
 Williams, G. W., 152d O. V. I.  
 Williams, Henry A., Co. C, 86th O. V. I., and Co. C, 26th O. V. V. I.  
 Williams, Jackson, Co. F, 121st O. V. I.  
 Williams, Jeremiah E., Co. I, 159th O. V. I.  
 Williams, John P., Co. K, 20th O. V. I., and Co. B, 46th O. V. I.  
 Williams, Morris, Co. E, 66th O. V. I., and Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Williams, Peter, 18th U. S. I.  
 Williams, Sylvester G., in Ohio regt. inf.  
 Williams, T. B., surg. 121st O. V. I.  
 Williams, T. J., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.



Williams, Thomas, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.  
 Williams, Thomas J., Co. H, 129th O. V. I., and Co. G, 187th O. V. I.  
 Williams, Virgil, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Williams, Washington, Co. K, 152d Ind. V. I.  
 Williams, William D., Sergt., Co. G, 2d Calif. V. I.  
 Williams, William G., chaplain 145th O. V. I.  
 Williams, William M., in an Ohio regt. inf.  
 Williamson, Alonzo, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Williamson, George S., Co. B, 76th Ind. V. I.  
 Williamson, John, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Williamson, Madison, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Williamson, Marquis, Co. B, 24th O. V. I., and Co. A, 178th O. V. I.  
 Williamson, Michael, Co. C, 2d batn. 18th U. S. I.  
 Williamson, Solomon, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Williamson, S. Madison, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Willis, Henry B., Co. F, 20th Iowa V. I.  
 Willis, J. B., Co. B, 48th O. V. I.  
 Willis, Plym A., surg., 48th O. V. I.  
 Willis, R. K., Co. K, 48th O. V. I., and Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wills, George M., Co. C, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wills, Milton, 43d O. V. I.  
 Wilmoth, Philip, Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wilson, Henry, 20th O. V. I.; died in hosp. during war.  
 Wilson, James, lieut. Co. D, 1st Va. V. I.  
 Wilson, John, Co. I, 82d O. V. I., and Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Wilson, Lyman, Co. S, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wilson, March, 4th Md. V. I.; killed at Norfolk, Va.  
 Wilson, Peter D., Co. C, 96th O. V. I.  
 Wilson, Thomas O., Co. H, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wilson, Z. B., 8th Mo. V. I.  
 Winbare, Emanuel, Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Windship, David, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Winston, Thomas J., Co. D, and Co. E, 16th Wis. V. I.  
 Wintermute, Ezra D., Co. M, 1st N. J. V. C.  
 Wintermute, H. O., sergt., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wintermute, J. P., ord. sergt., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wise, Cyrus C., Co. F, 96th O. V. I.  
 Wise, Duncan, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wise, John H., Co. F, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wise, Jacob, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Witheringham, John W., Co. I, 3d O. C.  
 Withrow, William H., Co. D, 88th O. V. V. I.  
 Wixstead, John, Co. I, 4th O. V. I.  
 Wolff, Fred J., Co. B, 26th O. V. I.  
 Wolley, Eban, Co. C, 2d O. H. A.  
 Wolley, George T., corp. Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wolley, J. A., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wolley, J. M., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wolley, Lewis, 1st sergt., Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wolley, Oscar A., Co. E, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wolley, Robert, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wolley, Silas D., Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Wollam, John, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Wood, Albert A., Gov't Guards.  
 Wood, Isaac, Co. C, 66th O. V. I.  
 Wood, L. P., Co. H, 174th O. V. I.  
 Wood, Perry, Co. C, 86th O. V. I.  
 Wood Theodore P., Co. D, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wood, William H., Co. F, 31st O. V. I.  
 Works, F. P., Co. I, 24th Mass. V. I.  
 Worline, Albert, Co. C, 40th O. V. I.

Worline, David, musician, 63d O. V. I.  
 Worline, David, Co. D, 20th O. V. I.  
 Worline, Henry, Co. A, 145th O. V. I.  
 Worline, Hugh, Co. D, 145th O. V. I.  
 Worline, William, Co. C, 26th O. V. I.  
 Worthing, William, Bat. I, 1st O. V. H. A., and Bat. I, 2d O. V. H. A.  
 Worthington, Amos E., Co. E, 31st O. V. I.  
 Wright, David, Co. H, 121st O. V. I.  
 Wright, Jerry, Co. D, 75th Ind. V. I.  
 Wyatt, James B., Co. C, 145th O. V. I.  
 Yancey, Charles, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Young, Charles, Co. I, 82d O. V. I.  
 Young, Jacob, 2d N. J. C.  
 Yost, Clement, Co. B, 11th Pa. C.  
 Zeigler, Charles, Inland Navy.  
 Zimmer, Nicholas, Co. M, 1st U. S. C.  
 Zimmer, Casper, Co. B, 64th O. V. I.  
 Zimmerman, Charles H., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.  
 Zimmerman, Volney B., Co. K, 145th O. V. I.

The following is a list of soldiers who went from Delaware County, but whose record could not be obtained:

Beach, Newton.	Granstaff, Alexander.
Benton, Henry.	Hahn, Julius.
Biglow, Henry C.	Harrod, M.
Bolton, Thomas.	James, B.
Carney, Darwin.	Morgan, David.
Chase, Ebenezer.	Morgan, John.
Chase, McLean.	Morris, Richard.
Converse, John.	Pensuton, Colson.
Flavial, G.	Pfeifer, Andrew.
Forsyth, John.	Shaw, Robert.
Freese, Isaac.	Stiers, John.
Gaily, John.	Watters, P. H.
Gates, L. S.	

#### DELAWARE COUNTY G. A. R. POSTS, DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

There are five posts of the G. A. R. in Delaware County, of which the following is a brief history:

The first post organized in the county was *Slack Post No. 39*, which was chartered January 25, 1884, and located at Galena. Its name perpetuates that of Comrade Charles A. Slack. He was born in Galena, October 19, 1841, his parents being natives of Delaware County. After receiving the school training afforded by his native town, he engaged in farming. He enlisted at Galena, in August, 1861, in Company G, Sixth United States Cavalry. In 1863, he was for some time in a New York hospital, but rejoined his regiment before it was called into Pennsylvania, on Lee's invasion of that state. He fell in an engagement of that cam-



paign, was killed in action at Fairfield, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1863, and was buried on the battlefield, aged 22 years, 8 months.

The officers of the organization were as follows: P. C., G. W. Hughes; S. V. C., M. C. Ingham; J. V. C., T. H. Preston; Chaplain, R. B. Bennett; Surg., S. J. Mann; Q. M., J. H. Dustin; O. D., J. J. Adams; O. G., Chas. Vanhouten; Adjt., D. C. Curtis.

The second organization was *Torrence Post*, No. 60, located at Delaware, and chartered in 1881. The Post was named in honor of one of Delaware County's heroes, Geo. B. Torrence. The scenes amid which this brave soldier perished, December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va., are thus described in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regimental history: "Wounded men fell upon wounded; the dead on the mangled; the baptism of fire adds more wounds and brings death to helpless ones; as we look back the field seems covered with mortals in agony; some motionless, others are dragging themselves toward the rear: occasionally the shell or cannon-ball that comes into their midst sends arms, hands, legs and clothing into the air; our colors for a moment are down, for our noble color-bearer, Geo. B. Torrence, falls, having his head blown from his body, leaving his blood and brains upon comrades and the flag." George Bennett Torrence was born near Sunbury, Ohio, January 4, 1839, a son of Moses Torrence and Eliza (Smith) Torrence, natives of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was employed for a number of years at the Buckly House, Columbus, then fired for "Old Pap Loomis" on the C. C. C. & I. R. R., and was on his engine at Columbus ready to start for Cleveland when approached by two neighborhood boys who wished him to enlist. He immediately climbed down and enrolled in Company C, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to color-sergeant. A finely executed portrait of Torrence by J. F. Ledlie adorns the Post room.

The officers at the organization of the post were as follows: P. C., J. S. Jones; S. V. C., F. B. Sprague; J. V. C., D. A. Stark; Q. M.,

Jacob Kruck; Adjt., J. W. Watkins; Surg., R. G. Lybrand; Chaplain, B. W. Brown; O. D., R. R. Henderson; O. G., Aaron Frantz.

*Myers Post*, No. 252, was organized at Sunbury, August 28, 1882. Lawrence A. Myers, for whom it was named, was born in Sunbury, December 11, 1843. His parents, Thomas P. Myers and Amy L. (Armstrong) Myers, were also natives of the same town. For two years prior to his enlistment, they resided on a farm one mile south of Sunbury, and when Lawrence was not at school he assisted his father in the hauling of stock and general farming work. He was not yet eighteen when he entered the service. His parents and friends used every argument to prevent his enlistment at so early an age, but finding him firm in his resolution to be one to defend his country, they induced him to enter a regiment of regulars, believing he would be better cared for than in the volunteer service. He enlisted for three years in Company D, Fifteenth United States Infantry, and was in all marches and engagements from the time it entered the field in November, 1861, till he was disabled by sickness. He passed safely through the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Stone River. When the regiment crossed the Elk River, he contracted chronic rheumatism, from which death resulted, February 27, 1864, at his home in Sunbury, where he had been brought by his father a few days previous. His remains rest in the cemetery at Sunbury. At the organization of Post No. 252, the name of L. A. Myers was adopted by acclamation by the comrades.

The officers at the organization of the post were as follows: P. C., F. B. Sprague; S. V. C., A. W. Hall; J. V. C., R. B. Conant; Surg., E. B. Mosher; Chaplain, M. Harrold; O. D., Orris A. Lawson; O. G., S. D. Lincoln; Q. M., J. H. Kimball; Adjt., T. O. Freeman.

*Coomer Post*, No. 281, chartered December 12, 1882, located at Ashley, is named for Captain Jerry E. Coomer. For a sketch of his services we are indebted to his father, Dr. H. N. Coomer. Jerrie E. Coomer, son of Dr. H. N. and Joanna (Roberts) Coomer, was born at





Perrysville, Indiana, September 24, 1843; died of phthisis pulmonalis, at Ashley, October 27, 1878, aged 35 years. He enlisted in Company C, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 1, 1861, and was mustered in as a private, at Camp Chase, June 15, 1861. From Camp Chase the regiment was ordered to West Virginia, where he served through the memorable campaign of West Virginia. The regiment was then ordered into Kentucky, and while on the march to Nashville he was attacked with pneumonia, near Silver Springs, Tennessee. He was cared for in field hospital (ambulance) for a few days, and then sent to general hospital No. 4, Nashville, Tennessee. He was discharged from this hospital shortly after the battle of Shiloh, and rejoined his regiment at Florence, Alabama. Some time in the fall of 1862 he was sent to hospital No. 16, Nashville, Tennessee, on account of disability. After his recovery he was detailed as a clerk in said hospital, where he remained until all the able bodied men in the hospitals were ordered to the front for active service. He participated in the charge on Missionary Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign. About this time he was appointed hospital steward of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that capacity till after the battle of Nashville, December, 1864. Shortly after that he was commissioned captain of Company D, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and so served until June, 1865, when he considered war ended and he resigned, "for the purpose of completing his education," which, during the preceding years, had been totally neglected.

The officers at the organization of the post were as follows: P. C., W. W. Holmes; S. V. C., S. R. Harris; J. V. C., David Shoemaker; Adj't., C. Shumway, Jr.; Q. M., Geo. W. Rosevelt; Surg., Dr. A. E. Westbrook; Chaplain, John W. Shoemaker; O. D., R. E. Southwick; O. G., S. G. Davis.

*Joseph Tanner Post, No. 531*, located at Ostrander, was chartered July 24, 1885, at Zanesville, Ohio. Joseph Tanner, for whom

this Post is named, was born in Dover Township, Union County, Ohio. When about twenty-one years of age, he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months, and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years. He was killed in a charge near Spottsylvania C. H., Virginia, about May 11, 1864. Owing to the enemy's heavy fire, his body could not be brought off, although comrades made several attempts to reach it, and it was burned by fire catching in the leaves.

The officers of the post at its organization were as follows: P. C., D. G. Cratty; S. V. C., Abner Said; J. V. C., James Rittenhouse; Q. M., H. B. Cullens; Surg., Jerry Miller; Chaplain, T. E. Davids; O. D., J. H. Rittenhouse; O. G., Jacob Ayers; Adj't., T. J. Winston.

#### COLORED TROOPS FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

Delaware County has a population of between four and five hundred colored inhabitants. These citizens proved themselves loyal to the Union cause. They were not permitted to join the army until 1863. Before the time that any colored regiments had been recruited in Ohio, a number of these colored people joined the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. The only semblance of law which gave authority for enlisting colored troops was that known as the "contraband law" which gave a colored laborer in the service of the United States, seven dollars a month and three additional for clothing. Finally there came a call from the war department for colored troops to serve in the army of the United States and the promise given that Congress would place them on equal footing with other troops. Under this call the Fifth Colored Infantry was organized at Camp Delaware and contained a large number of men from this county. In June, 1863, a camp for colored soldiers was opened on the farm of Josiah Bullen, about one mile south of the city and nearly opposite "old Camp Delaware." This was the first complete colored regiment raised in the state of Ohio. These



soldiers proved themselves brave and loyal in many battles during the closing years of the war.

The following roster contains the name of all the colored troops from Delaware county with the regiment in which they served, as far as can be ascertained.

*Fifth United States Colored Volunteer Infantry.*

Austin, Jeremiah, Co. C.  
Brown, Manuel, Co. G.  
Curry, George W., Co. I.  
Day, John W., Co. B.  
Fry, Joel I., Co. C.  
Hamilton, John F., Co. I.  
Highwarden, Shadrack, Co. G.  
Joel, James, Co. H.  
Jones, Benjamin, Co. A.  
Lewis, John, Co. F.  
Mayo, George W., Co. E.  
Meriday, Isaac, Co. E.  
Scurry, William, Co. A.  
Taborn, John E. H., Co. E.  
Thomas, William H., Co. I.  
Whiting, Johnson, Co. I.  
Wilson, Abel, Co. A.  
Warrick, Adoniram, Co. H; enlisted at 12 years of age.

*Twenty-seventh United States Colored Volunteer Infantry.*

Bass, John, Co. G.  
Clay, H. C., Co. D.  
Carvin, Henry, Co. D.  
Goode, George H., Co. H.  
Goode, William E., Co. D.  
Highwarden, Abram, Co. H.  
Holly, William, Co. D.  
Horton, John, Co. C.  
Johnson, Robert, Co. G and E.  
Leggins, David, Co. E.  
Seldon, Charles, Co. I.  
Thomas, William, Co. C.  
Thornton, Isaac, Co. K.

**SOLDIERS IN VARIOUS COLORED REGIMENTS.**

Alston, David, 9th U. S. H. A.  
Anderson, Nelson, Co. E, 55th Mass.  
Anderson, Charles, Co. D, 55th Mass.  
Anderson, George W.  
Booker, Stephen, Co. E, 100th U. S. C. V. I.  
Brown, James P., 55th Mass.  
Brown, Lyon, 55th Mass.  
Depp, Aurelius, 55th Mass.  
Depp, John, 12th U. S. C. V. I.  
Gross, Charles, Co. D, 55th Mass.  
Harris, William, Co. K, 12d U. S. C. V. I.  
Henderson, Elijah, 9th U. S. H. A.

Herrell, Richard, 14th R. Is. H. A., and Co. M, 11th U. S. H. A.  
Highwarden, John W., 55th Mass.  
Highwarden, F. A., 55th Mass.  
Holey, Madison, 12th U. S. C. V. I.  
Keys, Robert, Co. C, 15th U. S. C. V. I.  
Keyser, James, U. S. C. V. I.  
Lewis, Austin, Co. D, 55th Mass.  
Lewis, George, 55th Mass.  
Mitchell, Nathan, Co. G, 1st U. S. C.  
Shorter, John F., Co. D, 55th Mass.  
Townsend, Joseph, U. S. H. A.  
Walker, Alexander, Co. D, 119th U. S. C. V. I.  
White, John W., 55th Mass.

**COLORED SOLDIERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.**

*Ninth Battalion.*

Alston, F. B., Co. A, 9th Bat. 48th band, U. S. V. I., Philippine Islands.  
Brown, Samuel C., Co. C.  
Chancellor, Alfred, Co. C.  
Coleman, Ozie, Co. B.  
Coleman, William, Co. B.  
Cousins, William, Co. C.  
Dudley, Thomas, Co. B.  
Franklin, J. W., Co. C.  
Highwarden, Harry D., Co. C.  
Jackson, W. A., Co. A.  
Johnson, Robert L., Co. C.  
Madison, John, Co. C.  
Mitchell, Charles E., Co. B.  
Morris, Charles B., corp. Co. B and Co. E, 48th U. S. V. I., Philippine Islands.  
Taylor, John, Co. B.  
Teal, Henry, Co. B.  
Thomas, Walter S., Jr., Co. B.  
Utter, Leo, Co. B.  
White, James M., Co. A.  
Wilson, Frank, Co. C.  
Winfrey, Harmon, Co. C.

**FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, O. N. G.**

*In War With Spain—Fourth O. V. I.*

The Fourth Regiment of Infantry, formerly the Fourteenth, was organized by Special Orders, No. 216, dated Oct. 20, 1877. Seven companies of infantry were designated in this order as constituting the regiment. They were as follows: Co. A. Columbus, Captain Charles S. Ammel; Co. B, Thurman Light Guards, Columbus, Captain Henry Seibert; Co. C, Westerville, Captain Isaac N. Custer; Co. D, Darby Videttes, West Jeffer-



son, Captain Jacob Martin; Co. E, Maryville. Captain William L. Curry; Co. F, Converse Guards, Columbus, Captain John W. Chapin; Co. G, Grosvenor Rifles, Richwood, Captain John P. Slenmons.

The movement looking towards the organization of a regiment with headquarters in the capital city of the state was inaugurated in the winter of 1876. Captain Charles S. Ammel took the initiative in the organization of Company A, the company being admitted to the state service in February, 1877. The other six companies designated were organized during the same year, and upon the date of the order noted above the Fourteenth Regiment was formally launched upon its military career.

The Fourth or Fourteenth Regiment (or companies detailed from same) has seen active service in the state in the maintenance of the peace and in the preservation of life and property upon the following occasions:

Railway riots, Columbus and Newark, 1877.

Incendiary fire troubles, Columbus, 1879.

Perry County, labor troubles, 1880.

Ashland, aid of civil authorities, 1884.

Cincinnati riots, 1884.

Hocking Valley, miners' riot, 1884.

Carthage rendezvous, 1886.

G. A. R. Encampment, police duty at Columbus, 8 days, 1888.

Mount Sterling, "Hobo War," 1894.

Columbus West Side flood, 1894.

Wheeling Creek, 1894.

Washington C. H., aid of civil authorities, 1894.

Cleveland Street Railway riot, 1899.

Akron riot, 1900.

The regiment was also on duty at the funeral of President Garfield in 1881; acted as escort to the Governor of Ohio at Gettysburg and Philadelphia in 1887; in attendance at General Sherman's funeral in St. Louis in 1891; attended the dedication of the World's Fair buildings in 1892 and accompanied the Ohio troops which officially represented the state at the World's Fair in 1893; acted as escort to the Governor of Ohio at Chick-

mauga in 1894 and at Nashville in 1897. For more specific information concerning all of the preceding calls to duty, see the general history of the regiment.

Other Ohio regiments took an active part in the operations at the scene of greatest activity in Cuba and performed valuable service after actual hostilities had ceased, but it was the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry that stained the soil of Porto Rico with the first and only blood shed for the Cuban cause by a body of Buckeye troops.

The four Columbus companies assembled at the Auditorium at Columbus on Monday, April 24, and the following day the outside companies reported for duty. Bullitt Park was chosen as the rendezvous for the mobilization of Ohio troops and the signal corps of the Fourteenth was detailed to lay out the camp. The regiment moved into quarters at Camp Bushnell, April 28, and were the first troops to take up quarters at that historic camp.

On the 9th day of May the regiment was mustered into the United States service as the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Six days later Colonel Coit received orders to report with his regiment at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga. Pursuant to orders the Fourth Ohio took its departure from Columbus, May 15, arriving at Camp Thomas on the following day, when they were immediately assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. The second brigade consisted of the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania. These regiments passed through the volunteer service together, the brigade formation remaining intact until the close of the war.

The Fourth Ohio made its home at Chickamauga Park for a period of sixty-seven days, when the entire brigade was ordered to join the expeditionary forces then concentrating for the conquest and occupation of Porto Rico. For further details of the part of this regiment took in the history of the Cuban war, the reader is referred to the various works on that subject.

Company K was organized at Delaware, February 13, 1879, and assigned to the 14th



regiment as Co. K; local designation—Joy Guards; and was assigned to the 4th regiment, July 14, 1899. It was organized for the volunteer service at Delaware, April 25, 1898; mustered in at Columbus as Co. K, 4th O. V. I., May 9, 1898; in action before Guayama, P. R., August 5, 1898; in action north of Guayama, August 8, 1898, one man, Corporal Thomson, wounded; Aibonita, October 6, 1898; detachment of ten men sent to Barrios, October 8, 1898; detachment returned, October 20, 1898; marched to San Juan and rejoined regiment on U. S. Chester, October 29, 1898; mustered out at Columbus, Jan. 20, 1899.

The following includes all of the soldiers in Delaware County, who served in the Cuban war excepting the colored troops, which will be found in another place.

Adams, Cyrus B., lieut. col. 4th O. V. I.  
 Ahearn, Patrick, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Anderson, William, Co. C, 3d O. V. I.  
 Auman, John, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Baker, Fred, U. S. Hospital corps, Philippine service.  
 Beitler, Claude M., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bell, Joseph M., U. S. Hospital corps.  
 Bennett, Frank W., Co. A, 4th O. V. I.  
 Bennett, John T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Billig, Clinton E., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Browning, Sherman W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brownmiller, Charles R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Brunn, Harry C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Burke, James H., Co. G, 4th O. V. I.  
 Butt, Andrew M., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Campbell, Herman R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Corbin, Richard R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Cosler, Harry A., sergt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Cratty, Carl E., sergt. 4th O. V. I.  
 Cruikshank, Alwood, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Dall, Clive K., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Davis, H. W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Doke, Charles H., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Donovan, George B., qm. 4th O. V. I.  
 Dore, Clark T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Doyle, John P., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Driscoll, Timothy I., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Dunham, Sturgis, corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Enright, Francis C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Ferris, Will M., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Finley, —, sergt.-maj. 3d Bat. 4th O. V. I.  
 Foley, Wm. J., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Ford, Wm. P., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 France, Clyde O., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Frantz, Walter R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Gerber, Maximilian, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Glaze, Thos., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Greible, George A., sergt. qm. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Greiner, Bert H., capt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.

Greiner, John, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Grove, Thos. S., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Harmount, Alexander K., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Harriott, Wm. H., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Harp, Lewis, U. S. Hospital corps, Philippine service.  
 Hillis, Louis C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Hodges, Stanley, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Housley, Edwin L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Howison, Winfield S., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Hunt, Harry E., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Ingle, Walter W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Inseho, Albert C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Jacobus, Harry, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Jamison, Frank B., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Jones, Clarence L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Kelley, James L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Keopple, Oscar A., 2nd lieut. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Lawson, Charles E., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Leunhardt, Lewis A., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Longwell, John W., musician Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Longwell, Ray H., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Lybrand, Robert H., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Lynch, John, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Lyons, James, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Mahoney, Michael C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Main, Ernest A., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Maloney, Charles M., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Maloney, James, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Martin, Walter, U. S. Hospital corps.  
 McCloud, William B., 1st lieut. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 McDonald, J. J., musician, sergt. 6th U. S. I. Porto Rico service.

McFarlin, Fred A., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 McNaughton, Tom, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Miller, Charles C., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Miller, Harry A., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Mohr, R. D., musician, Co. D, 2nd O. V. I.  
 Montane, Edward B., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Nelson, Albert J., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Norton, W. L., 1st sergt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Obrien, Patrick, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 O'Connor, James, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Osborn, Brice, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Patrick, Orsain W., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Platz, George, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Porterfield, C. E., musician 6th U. S. V. I.  
 Powell, Alexander B., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Powell, John W., det. reserve U. S. ambulance corps, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Randolph, Dayton T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Read, Robert W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Reed, William, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Riddle, Charles W., sergt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Riddle, Lester C., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Riddle, Roy R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Rider, Walter R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Robinson, Frank K., Co. C, 3d O. V. I.  
 Rodenfels, Ed L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Rose, Henry E., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Ross, Thomas, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Said, Frank M., sergt. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Said, Presley H., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Sanger, Ulysses G., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Schneider, Bernhardt J., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
 Seamans, Edward M., maj. surg. 4th O. V. I.  
 Seigfried, John J., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.





Sheldon, Henry E., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Shoemaker, J. R., musician 4th U. S. V. I. Porto Rico  
service.  
Shoemaker, W. C., musician 6th U. S. V. I. Porto Rico  
service.  
Shultz, Joshua, musician Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Smith, George V., Co. B, 4th O. V. I.  
Smith, William L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Starr, Martin S., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
pinc service.  
Starr, N. P., Bat. D. 1st Calif. heavy artillery, Philip-  
pine service.  
Strolog, George P., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Thompson, Ed O., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.

Thrall, Charles E., corp. Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Thrall, George W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Vertner, Avery L., Co. K, 4th O. V. I. (buried at  
sea).  
Watkins, Frank S., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Webster, Oliver P., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Wells, Rex W., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Whitman, Boward, Co. A, 4th O. V. I.  
Whitlinger, Henry, Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Windham, Roy R., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Wohlbeater, Emory T., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Wohlbeater, William Z., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.  
Ziegler, Frank I., Co. K, 4th O. V. I.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS

*Masons—Knights of Pythias—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Ancient Order of Hibernians—Improved Order of Red Men—Other Societies.*

#### FREE MASONS.

The introduction of Free Masonry was coincident with the coming of the pioneer settlers to the county. About the middle of the Nineteenth century, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was introduced, and still later, the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and kindred organizations. All of these societies are founded upon the belief in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind.

The most ancient of all the secret organizations is Free Masonry. That there has been, is now, and always will be much discussion and continual speculation among the brethren as to the origin of this ancient order, none will question. The most learned in ancient literature fail to agree on many points as to its origin. That it originated about the time of the building of King Solomon's Temple, if not before, among the craftsmen at old Tyre; or earlier still, among the ancient Phœnicians, the latest archaeological discoveries seem to substantiate. It should be the duty of the historian to record all that can be found in tradition in the life of King Solomon. While the Holy Bible gives us much valuable history regarding the ancient craftsmen, critics have furnished much that is purely mythical. The reader may assign to historical tradition all that is valuable and true; and to the mythical what is equally as valuable—symbolism. The

great object of King Solomon's life, the one which intimately connects him with the history of all Masonic institutions, was the building of the Temple at Jerusalem to Jehovah, according to the instructions of his father David, which had been revealed by the Supreme Architect of the universe.

It is believed by those unearthing many hidden valuable treasures in Palestine, that the Tyrians and Sidonians, descendants of the ancient Phœnicians, belonged to mystic organizations and operative societies. That these ancient workmen were men of the most comprehensive minds; imbued with great zeal, fervency and fidelity, is clearly proven in the Holy Bible. The lowest enter-apprentice was filled with enthusiasm and zeal by a promise of promotion and reward in his labor. The origin of Free Masonry, as we have it, has given rise to great discussion among the most learned Masonic thinkers, and will for all time. We say, "What lodge are you of?" "The lodge of the Holy St. John of Jerusalem." Whether this lodge room was in the room underneath the Temple where the working tools of the operative masons are engraved upon the walls; or in the rooms of the old Mediterranean Hotel, where the work was conducted, we leave for a future writer to tell. Masons are to be found in all lands. Among the unlettered tribes of the desert, where barbaric commercialism is only known, and commerce and modern civilization have made little or no impression upon the people, Masonry in some



form is to be found. This wonderful circumstance has been accounted for in various ways by many writers.

The ancient Phœnicians, or their descendants, the Tyrians, had workmen skilled in brass, gold, silver, wood and stone in different degrees, from the entered apprentice (burden bearers), the fellow craft or master overseers, to the three grand masters, all divided and working in their respective spheres. Here at the building of the Temple to Jehovah, by King Solomon, masonry took on something like a definite form. It will be remembered after the completion of the Temple these skilled workmen returned home to Tyre, some 150 miles distant. Their descendants were called to rebuild the House of the Lord under Zerubbabel. That many of Solomon's people returned to Phœnicia or Tyre with the craftsmen seems probable. The ancient writers tell of the awful oppression of the Jewish people in after years, and how they sought protection under the Tyrians. Subjugation and enslavement staring them continually in the face, they were told much of the foreign lands discovered by the Tyrian mariners. The historian says they builded ships, and with the assistance of their Tyrian friends, filled the vessels with the necessities of life and protection for a long voyage to foreign lands. They settled in the countries bordering on the southern and western coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Invested with secrets of the workmen of the Temple, unknown to others, and skilled in the many branches of architecture, they were well advanced for life's work. Their knowledge of the craftsmen they preserved most carefully, and carried it to their future homes. Another historian states that a few years after the completion of the Temple, a colony of Jewish workmen migrated to the western coast of Africa, and into Egypt, where, through their great learning and ancient secret order they became a power. From these various settlements Masonry began to spread until it reached all parts of the world. In every land settled by emigrants Masonry is found, her signs nearly the same, and her mystic words the same in all parts of the world. The time

will come, if not here already, that through the work of the archaeologist, all will be convinced that the order has existed in some form ever since the building of King Solomon's Temple, if not from the time of the early Phœnicians. In the latter part of the Seventeenth century, the Grand Lodge of England was established. From that time the history is more familiar to the student of the order.

Prior to 1808, the following lodges of Master Masons had been established in Ohio: American Union, No. 1, Marietta, Ohio; Cincinnati No. 13, Cincinnati, Ohio; No. 2 at Chillicothe, Ohio; Erie, No. 47, Warren, Ohio; Amity, No. 105, Zanesville, Ohio; New England, No. 48, Worthington, Ohio; Harmony, No. 9, Springfield and Urbana, Ohio; Nova Cascera, No. 13, Cincinnati, Ohio. Several of these were working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and New Jersey, while others were under Connecticut. For reasons unexplained, New England Lodge of Worthington, Ohio, to which many of the pioneers of this country belonged, was refused admission to the grand lodge held at Chillicothe in 1808; but were admitted to membership in 1809. Franklin County, February 10, 1808, was divided on the north, forming Delaware County, and Delaware was made the county seat. This was done through the influence of Henry Baldwin of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who owned a large tract of land in this section. His friend, Moses Byxhe, who lived in the little village called Berkshire, the first town in the county, laid out a town in the early part of the year on the east bank of Alum Creek, and called it Olentangy. These two Masonic brethren were made Master Masons in the east before coming to the new lands in the wilderness in the west. To attend lodge meetings, they were compelled to travel through the trackless forests to Worthington, a distance of some fifteen miles. One of the most ardent members was Moses Byxhe, Jr.

At the first meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, January, 1809, about the time of the founding of Delaware County, a number of Masons—Nathaniel W. Little, William Little, Moses Byxhe and Dr. Reuben Lamb—made



an effort to form a lodge in Delaware, the new town laid out on the Olen tangy River, seven miles west of the town on Alum Creek. For good reasons the charter was delayed. December 31, 1810, Azariah Root, Stephen Harrington, John Carpenter, Jonathan Catlin, Sturdavant, and others, petitioned the grand master of the State for a dispensation to organize at Delaware, Ohio, a lodge of Master Masons, which was granted, and the lodge was organized January 15, 1811, A. L. 5811, Hiram Lodge No. 18, F. A. & M., and is the constitutional authority under which Hiram Lodge exists and exercises its functions as an organized body of the State.

Moses Byxbe, Jr., was appointed by the grand master as worshipful master. Stephen Harrington as senior warden; John Carpenter as junior warden. On Friday, February 1, 1811, the first meeting was held. Ten were present, and the lodge was opened in the Entered Apprentice Degree. The three officers were appointed under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Ohio by dispensation. They elected from their number Nathan W. Little, secretary; Reuben Lamb, treasurer; William Little, senior deacon; and Azariah Root, junior deacon and steward.

At the meeting a committee of three was appointed to select a suitable room for the lodge, and to frame a constitution and by-laws, arrange for the installation of the officers, and procure furniture for the lodge room. All members were appointed on some committee to work for the advancement of the organization. The master's record shows that the lodge was closed with peace and harmony prevailing, which similar record continues to this day.

The second meeting was held February 8, 1811, to hear the report of the committees. Committee reported room secured in the house of Brother Reuben Lamb, on the southwest corner of Union and Williams Streets., which building had been erected in 1809. February 28th, Brother Henry Brush rode through the forests from Chillicothe to install the officers elected by Hiram Lodge, No. 18. Azariah Lebar was elected teller of the lodge. Brother

Henry Brush was a prominent lawyer of Chillicothe, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and followed General Lewis Cass as grand master, which position he held until 1817.

At this first meeting the Fellow-craft and Master Mason Degrees were conferred upon Solomon Smith. It was then the habit of the candidate to return thanks to the Almighty, after completing the work. This custom was adopted by Brother Smith. Smith came from Chillicothe, where he had been a prominent school teacher. He filled various offices in the country. He served as worshipful master in 1812-13-14-16-24-25-27. He died in 1845. The by-laws of this first lodge have never been found. The custom of these early officers was to open the lodge with the Entered Apprentice Degree, whether there was any work or business in the degree or not. The minutes show that the lodge was opened in due and ancient form and according to ancient usages. No business appearing, the same was closed and the Fellow-craft Degree was opened and closed. The same took place in the Master Mason Degree.

The first Masonic funeral in Delaware was that of Brother John Carpenter, the second son of Brother Captain Nathan Carpenter, who came to Liberty Township in 1801. We are highly indebted to the pioneer brethren for the preservation of Hiram Lodge through all the early vicissitudes. We shall ask some future historian to make diligent search in the records of other lodges of the State that they may bring to light data that will give more knowledge of the early history of the lodges.

Moses Byxbe, Jr., who came to Berkshire with his father in 1804, removed to Delaware with the family in 1808. It was he who joined with the others in asking for a dispensation in the county seat of Delaware. He was a member of Scioto Lodge, No. 2, Chillicothe, Ohio. He died in 1871. In 1810, the Ohio lodges occasionally conferred in the lodges the higher degrees—Master-Mason; Past Master; M. E. W., and the Royal Arch Degrees. In 1810 the Grand Lodge recommended them to cease conferring the higher degrees, except





the degree of past master on those who were regularly elected to fill the chair.

William Little and Nathaniel W. Little, two prominent Masons came from Worthington in 1808. They soon became prominent business men in the town as well as earnest workers in Hiram Lodge. Nathaniel was Hiram's first secretary, March 4, 1812. He was killed by the Indians the following year.

Dr. Reuben Lamb, the first physician of the town, was born in New York in 1774, and joined the Byxhe colony about 1808. He was an ardent worker in Hiram Lodge until his death in 1850. His name figures in several parts of the history of the county and of the physicians. The charter of the lodge was dated January 15th, A. L. 5812, or 1812, and signed by Lewis Cass, grand master; and by other Grand Lodge members. When trying to read the old charter in 1887, it was found to be nearly illegible on account of the chemical action of the ink, and time on the organic matter, which had nearly destroyed it; but by the aid of a microscope it was read. The stains and indentations were made plain. After tracing the letters with India ink, the ancient document has been made indestructible.

The good work and square work done until 1826-27 was torn asunder "when the great anti-masonic storm burst upon the country with a violence for a time that threatened to sweep Masonry into the valley of Jehosaphat." Political enemies preached that Free Masonry was opposed to all laws, human and divine. "The cunning sought to snatch away her richest jewel—secrecy, that they might expose her to the scorn and contempt of the world." Jehovah was over her and round about her. She put her trust in God and feared no danger. The weak were made strong, and the strong stronger; the faithful remained at the post of duty and kept the fires burning upon the altar. During this terrible excitement, the charter of Hiram Lodge was lost or stolen. It was entrusted to one of the faithful members of Millville, who lost it. "For several years it lay as securely hidden as the Book of the Law and Testimony lay hidden in the Ninth Arch from the destruc-

tion of the first to the building of the second temple"—Zerubbabel's temple. After the anti-Masonic crusade wave passed over, the charter was picked up on the streets of Millville, and given to Judge Griswold of Delaware, a zealous Mason, who reported to the Grand Lodge the finding of the charter, and succeeded in having the original number re-issued to Hiram Lodge. The charter bears the inscription "Returned to the Grand Lodge, October 20th, Anno Lucis 5846 (1846), re-issued Oct. 24th A. L. 5846. B. F. Smith, grand secretary."

On the 15th of January, 1812, Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., entered into the sisterhood of the lodges, and became a co-ordinate member of the Grand Lodge. Up to this session of the Grand Lodge, Hiram and other subordinate lodges, had not been officially numbered, yet the old lodges kept the numbers they had borne when under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge which had chartered them. At the first regular session, the grand secretary was directed to issue charters to all lodges beginning with No. 2, Hiram becoming No. 18. "No. 1" was kept for the "American Union" at Marietta, Ohio.

On January 18, 1812, war was declared with Great Britain. This national disturbance interrupted the regular order of work in the lodge. The members of Hiram Lodge were ever patriotic to their country, as they were faithful to their Masonic order. On June 18, 1812, when the President of the United States called for volunteers to defend the land from British invasion, the members of Hiram Lodge, like other patriotic citizens, responded to the call, and under General Lewis Cass, the grand master of the Grand Lodge, they joined General Meigs, the commander. They bivouaced at Dayton, and started on their duty. Governor William Hull of Michigan had command. Brother Elias Murray of Hiram Lodge was given his commission or diploma, and became chaplain of the regiment. All were under the command of General William Henry Harrison of the Territory of Indiana, Illinois and the Northwest. Through the dense forests, over unmade roads and across swollen



streams, they assembled on the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers near Lake Erie, ready for action.

The patriotism of the members of old Hiram Lodge reflected glory and honor upon their order, from June, 1812, to April, 1813. Some returned to begin their life labor again; while others laid down their lives in the trackless forests, defending their country.

The first mention of Brother Sidney Moore, Sr., as a Mason was in 1817. He had been made a Mason in Wyndenham, Vermont, and affiliated with this lodge in 1818. He was the father of Sidney Moore, Jr., of whom we shall speak later.

In the early history of our country, indeed, much less than a hundred years ago, it was not thought a sin or disgrace to indulge freely in spirituous liquors. Whisky and other liquid refreshment were served in the parlor; over the counter; at public meetings and social gatherings such as log-rollings, barn raisings, corn-huskings, etc. Liquors were freely used by ministers, doctors and lawyers. They were served at the lodges. Drunkenness was common. A man was not called an habitual drunkard unless he was drunk one half the time. Be it to the honor and glory of Hiram Lodge that it was one of the first to take the stand for temperance. As early as 1820, the Grand Chapter resolved that in the future, no liquid refreshments of an intoxicating nature be made use of in this chapter, and that subordinate chapters be earnestly requested to adopt similar resolutions.

In July, 1822, a chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, and a commandery of Knights Templar were formed at Worthington, Ohio, where many of the early pioneers were affiliated. Hiram Lodge always took an active part in the work at that place.

As before referred to, Hiram Lodge in 1826 was partially paralyzed over the publications and illustrations of Masonry by one William Morgan, who lived in Batavia, New York. Hiram Lodge felt the shock and little business was done in the lodge for a long time; but it survived the shock and was not one of the forty-six that succumbed to the excitement.

During this depression, West Alexandria, of Preble County, thought it would adopt the name of "Hiram Lodge," believing that Hiram Lodge No. 18, had gone down under the public wave. Finding this untrue, it adopted the name "King Hiram Lodge, No. 88," and Hiram Lodge No. 18 held its own. The members of the lodge were connected with all of the interests of the town and county. There were blacksmiths, dyers, merchants, printers, and papermakers, etc. One, particularly, Norman D. Perry, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1813, a paper-maker, came to Delaware and made paper by hand. He was made a Mason in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1839 and the same year came to Delaware to superintend the erection and operation of the first paper mill in the county, projected by Williams & Howard at Stratford, Ohio, after which he became a partner and continued thus for many years. He died in Columbus in 1899.

Another prominent member of Hiram Lodge was George W. Sharp, who was born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1800. In 1821, he edited a paper in his native town. He came to Delaware in 1834, and bought the printing interests of Brother E. Griswold, and named the paper *The Olentangy Gazette*. At this time, one of the most learned and highly respected practical editors and printers, Hon. Abram Thompson, a relative of Sharp, was induced to come to Delaware and engage in the publication of the paper, which he afterward owned, and re-named *The Delaware Gazette*, and edited until the time of his death. Brother Sharp was prominent in politics, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850. He removed to Mt. Gilead, and died in 1854. His youngest son was educated at West Point, and is now a colonel in the U. S. Army.

In 1846, in some manner, the old Masonic carpet was lost; and the son of Brother E. Griswold painted one for the lodge. The lodge room at that time was fitted up over Brother Latimer's store, on the northwest corner of Sandusky and William Streets. Victor Griswold again painted a new carpet for the lodge room, and also scenes for the Chapter.



The Griswold home was on the southwest corner of Sandusky and North Streets, now Central Avenue, where the Reid Block and the home of the late Dr. T. B. Williams now stands.

Hiram, together with the Grand Lodge, in 1849, discussed the question of establishing a school for orphans and indigent children of Masons. The trustees of the Worthington Female College made an offer of their buildings to the Masons.

From 1827 to 1847, Hiram had many ups and downs. Its dormancy was deplorable and lamentable. In 1847, new life was injected into the members, and until 1850, all went well. About this time the attendance began growing small and irregular, and for a year or more, quarterly meetings were held, instead of monthly, in their rooms over Latimer's store, which were not entirely suited for lodge work. Owing to this fact, they held their meetings in the Court House. In 1851-52, the lodge had much trouble with some of the members on account of their drinking habits and unmasonic conduct. Frequent admonitions and threatenings failed to change their habits, which led to the suspension of some, and the expulsion of others. Owing to the confused condition of the minutes during 1851-53, little can be given of the work of the lodge; but it was about this time that a committee of Brothers Willey, Dr. E. H. Hyatt, Rhodes, Fry and Aigen, who were enthusiastic temperance workers, was appointed to remonstrate with those who were addicted to drinking, and who were in the liquor business. Their work made an immediate and lasting impression for the cause of temperance. Some quit the liquor business and others reformed. Through this, the Grand Lodge issued its edict against intemperance and the liquor business.

It was about this time that Dr. Elisha H. Hyatt was a leader in a petition to establish a lodge at Bellepoint. It was called Equality Lodge, No. 242. Dr. Hyatt was a prominent physician, Mason, and master of the lodge at Bellepoint. Soon after, he left the medical profession, and became a Presbyterian minister, and preached at Mt. Gilead. Subse-

quently he abandoned the ministerial, and returned to the medical profession. In 1853, the by-laws were amended to prohibit the using of profane language, as they said "the habit was grossly unmasonic and highly injurious to the individual and to the community." This action led to much discussion and bitter feeling, many taking the ground that it was not within the jurisdiction of the lodge to sustain this by-law. The by-law stood, notwithstanding, and the records of 1867 show that the Grand Lodge did adopt and sustain the by-law of old Hiram, the pioneer of sobriety and right living.

In 1853 the dispensation was given from the Grand Lodge to form a lodge at Bellepoint. In five years it (Equality Lodge) surrendered its charter, and became affiliated with Hiram.

In 1852, the lodge room was changed to Templar hall on Sandusky Street, midway between Winter and William Streets, on the West Side. The building is now owned by M. Miller. The room was occupied by the Sons of Temperance.

The Standing Committee of the lodge to look for suitable rooms, was always on the outlook, and now it became necessary to make preparation for the chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. The Delaware Chapter, No. 54, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered October 15, 1855. In 1853, Brother Thomas Evans erected a large brick building on Sandusky Street, near the Delaware Run. The committee from the chapter and from the lodge, together with the Sons of Temperance, secured rooms in this large, new building of Brother Evans. Here the Masons remained for several years. During this year, Ezekial Dutton, a paper-maker, came to Delaware from Batavia, New York, where he had passed through the Morgan excitement with all of its horrible details. Dutton was one of the victims of the anti-Masonic element. Many stories were given credence, and persecutions indulged in by the Morgan faction against Dutton from the time he left his home in New York, until he reached Delaware, where he found again many supporters of the Morgan



element. Notwithstanding all the excitement which soon died out, the lodge prospered, and Dutton became a prominent Mason and an influential citizen.

After the election of officers in 1854, the worshipful master, E. Griswold, and the senior warden, Hon. H. M. Carper, with the members of the lodge, became dissatisfied with the quarters the lodge occupied, and looked out for a new room. Mr. Benjamin Powers, in 1855, erected a three-story brick building, midway between Winter and William Streets, on the east side of Sandusky Street, known as Oak Hall. They secured rooms here in the third story for the lodge and the chapter work on account of the good ventilation. In June, 1855, the lodge moved into its new quarters. For fifteen years the lodge occupied these rooms, when they moved into the rooms of the Reynolds and Frank block, in 1870, which had been specially fitted up for lodge and chapter work. Oak Hall was afterwards occupied by the new order, Knights of Pythias. In 1855, the lodge began to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, other lodges participating. In 1857, owing to causes unknown, Equality Lodge at Bellepoint, was permitted to locate at Millville, now Warrensburg; but after more or less dissatisfaction, it was moved back to Bellepoint in a short time. As before stated, in 1853 it surrendered its charter, jewels, books and furniture to Hiram Lodge, and went out of existence.

After thirteen years' occupancy of this home, many of the older members failed to attend meetings, owing to the two long stairways to the lodge room. A committee was appointed to meet the directors of the First National Bank, who had made a proposition to fit up lodge rooms over the bank on the second floor. The rooms were satisfactory, and the lodge moved in 1883, and remained there until 1892, when it moved into the beautiful and commodious \$30,000 Temple built and presented by Mr. Sidney Moore.

One of the best known, most energetic, well posted and beloved Masons was Prof. W. O. Semans, who was secretary of the lodge, chapter and council continuously for ten years.

He was born in Defiance, Ohio, August 23, 1835, and graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1857. He was made a master Mason in 1858. In 1862 he was elected professor of chemistry in his alma mater. He affiliated with Hiram Lodge, August 11, 1864, joined the chapter in 1860 at Leavenworth, Kansas, and the council in 1869, and was made a Knight Templar in Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, Columbus, in 1868, and acted as secretary for Hiram lodge, chapter and council from 1882 until 1892, when he was succeeded by his son, William M. Semans, who has filled this important position to the present time.

Hiram Lodge has had many distinguished members—Bishop Harris, and Bishop W. F. McDowell of the Methodist Church, Hon. William R. Warnock, and others. The last member to be spoken of whose name will go down through all generations, whose memory will be cherished, not only by the present generation, but by those following after who will enjoy the beautiful Masonic home and Temple so generously and wisely provided for the Masonic fraternity, is Mr. Sidney Moore, Jr. This quiet, unassuming and unostentatious, yet powerful brother, was born in Delaware, Ohio, December 16, 1821. He was the eldest son of Sidney and Phoebe Mann Moore. He attended the select school of his aunt, Sophia Moore Gaston, in the upper story of the Welch Building, on the west side of Franklin Street, between William and Winter, immediately south of the Hospital grounds; and the school of Mrs. Murray on the west side of Sandusky Street, between William and Winter Streets, after which he was sent to the academy on Hill Street, now University Avenue, which has long since passed away. This bright and exemplary son worked in his father's office, that of county auditor, for several years. October 12, 1845, he entered the Delaware County Bank as bookkeeper and clerk. To perfect himself for the labors before him, he took a special course in banking in Columbus, Ohio. In 1851, he was elected cashier of the bank in Marion, Ohio. In 1852, after his marriage he was called to Indianapolis, Indiana, to take the





position of cashier of the Central Bank of that city. In 1854, he was elected, and accepted the cashiership of the Delaware County Bank, where he had opened the books in 1845.

Mr. Moore's first wife died in 1855, and in 1865, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Ann Cunningham Bierce. In June, 1883, he became president of the Delaware County National Bank, which position he held until the re-organization of the bank into the Delaware National Bank in January, 1905, when he was elected president, and served in that capacity until the time of his death in May, 1907. He was often called upon to fill many important positions, such as member of the School Board, etc. Mr. Moore became a member of the Delaware chapter in 1856 and the council at Columbus, Ohio, in 1867, and Commandery of Knights Templar at Marion, Ohio, in 1857. On October 12, 1867, he received the degrees from the fourth to the thirty-second of the Scottish Rite, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1886, he became S. G. and I. C., and a number of times served as presiding officer of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery; and the grand junior warden of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. In 1886 he received the remarkable distinction of having conferred upon him the last degree of Masonry, the thirty-third degree.

In A. L. 5892 (1892) Brother Sidney Moore built and presented to the Masons of Hiram Lodge the elegant and commodious Masonic Temple, his extreme modesty forbidding the use of his name in connection with the Temple (which now should be added). He died in May, 1907, leaving his aged wife, Sarah Cunningham Moore, and stepson, Arthur Bierce, and one brother, William E. Moore, who with his brother enjoyed all the privileges of Masonry to the thirty-second degree, to mourn his loss. His funeral was conducted by all of the Masonic bodies, Knights Templar, and several thirty-third Degree Masons who officiated.

Hiram Lodge has (1908) 340 members. There are fifty Knights Templar, twenty-six members of the Delaware Club Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and eleven living members of

the thirty-second Degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States—W. C. Dennison, W. F. Dodge, S. W. Fowler, E. F. Gwinn, J. W. Heimberger, W. E. Moore, J. W. Rosenthal, D. F. Rust, William M. Semans, J. Leo Sperling, George H. Watkins.

#### CAPITULAR MASONRY.

Delaware Chapter, No. 54, R. A. M., was chartered October 15, 1855. Its stated conventions are held in Moore's Masonic Hall on Thursday evenings on or before the full of the moon. The present officers (1908) are: Companion William A. Greiner, M. E. H. P.; Companion W. F. Dodge, E. king; Companion Paul R. Hickok, E. scribe; Companion W. E. Moore, C. of H.; Companion Orrie S. Smith, Prin. Soj.; Companion Harry L. Clark, R. A. C.; Companion Dewitt H. Leas, G. M. 3rd V.; Companion J. W. Heimberger, G. M. 2nd V.; Companion Charles Justice, G. M. 1st V.; Companion Rhea T. Graff, treas.; Companion William M. Semans, secretary; Companion Louis Thorman, guard; Companion Edward Y. Mason, organist; Companions C. W. Wiles, C. H. Watkins, C. W. Dennison, Finance Committee.

#### CRYPTIC MASONRY.

Delaware Council, No. 54, Royal and Select Masters, was chartered first October 12, 1867, and held regular meetings for many years. But in 1887, through indifference, lack of attendance and other causes, the charter was surrendered. In October, 1890, through the influence of Brother Sidney Moore, new life and new blood were infused into the council, and it was reorganized (29th) as No. 84, Y. D. 2900. The petitioners for the reorganization were Sidney Moore, W. A. Greiner, W. E. Moore, J. Leo Sperling, W. M. Semans, Geo. W. Simpson, W. O. Semans, S. W. Fowler, W. H. Hague; E. E. Hyatt, J. B. Taggart, R. G. Lybrand, James M. Crawford, B. F. Frank, W. M. Morrison, C. H. McElroy, A. J. Coomer, J. G. Rosenthal, R. M. Reed,



F. T. Evans, W. F. Dodge, Charles Cronkelton.

Delaware Council, No. 84, Royal and Select Masters, chartered October 9, 1900. Officers for 1908 are: Companion John W. Heimberger, T. I. M.; Companion W. F. Dodge, D. I. M.; Companion Henry T. Main, Prin. C. of W.; Companion N. Percy Starr, treas.; Companion William M. Semans, recorder; Companion Dewitt H. Leas, Capt. of G.; Companion George H. Watkins, Con. of C.; Companion Albert F. Elkins, steward; Companion Louis Thornan, sentinel. Finance Committee—Companions R. J. Cox, R. R. Heikes, G. J. G. Rosenthal. Stated assemblies are held in Moore's Masonic Temple on the third Monday of every month. There are about 120 members.

Hiram Lodge has a membership of 340; Delaware Chapter Royal Arch Masons, 141; Delaware Council, 120.

The Grand Chapter of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Ohio, was organized at Worthington, June 6, Y. D. 2850. A. D., 1830.

#### OSTRANDER LODGE, NO. 594, F. & A. M.

On November 23, 1905, a dispensation was granted to thirteen members who petitioned to work. J. A. Swinchart was worshipful master, and the other petitioners were B. H. Rittenhouse, William Harris, V. B. Weller, M. D., H. H. Liggett, W. F. Evans, O. P. Bird, C. H. Blymer, W. A. Shepard, A. D. Wells, K. K. Kalb, Milton Leggett and H. W. Rittenhouse. During the year, thirteen new members were initiated, and on November 5, 1906, the lodge was instituted in due form by H. S. Kissell, with the following officers: Charles Bynner, W. M.; O. P. Bird, S. W.; K. K. Kalb, J. W. The present officers are: O. P. Bird, W. M.; K. K. Kalb, S. W.; Dr. V. B. Weller, J. W. At present the lodge has thirty-five members.

#### SUNBURY LODGE.

In November, 1817, a number of Masons from Berkshire and the eastern part of the

county, asked permission of Hiram Lodge for recommendation to the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio for a dispensation to form a new lodge at Sunbury. It was granted, and the new lodge became Charity Lodge, No. 53. It was taken to Zoar, now Galena, in 1826. Just when they surrendered their charter is not known. It continued until the anti-Masonic agitation during the Morgan excitement, when it was compelled to surrender its charter to the Grand Lodge. The fires were kept burning on the altars by a few of the faithful members of the order. On October 21, 1868, the Grand Lodge granted a new dispensation and gave them a new charter for Sparrow Lodge, No. 400, F. & A. M. The charter members were E. R. Hempstead, A. J. Utley, C. Patrick, James P. Decker, Amos Utley, Elijah Carney, J. P. Crawford, J. W. Foot, C. Wilcox, Almon Stark, J. P. Bardwell, James Lampman, Nathan Dustan and Nathan Wells. Sparrow Lodge of Sunbury has enjoyed a useful and brilliant career from the beginning, and its membership extends over all of the eastern part of the county. The present officers are: E. M. Perfect, W. M.; J. W. Furry, S. W.; A. D. Strasnyder, J. W.; J. W. Longwell, treasurer; J. H. Gerhardt, secretary; O. F. Elling, S. D.; Maselot Wilcox, J. D.; C. M. Shicker, chaplain; C. O. Armstrong, S. S.; H. H. Loar, J. S.; C. H. Wilson, pianist; James Cockrell, tyler. The trustees are C. O. Armstrong, C. D. Van Houten, C. F. Beaver.

#### ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, F. & A. M., SUNBURY.

The lodge of the Order of Eastern Star, F. & A. M., Sunbury, Ohio, was instituted October 11, 1894, with the following members: Emma Gerhardt, Dr. J. H. Gerhardt, Anna Blakely, T. F. Blakely, Abbie A. Kimball, Otis H. Kimball, Annabell Ramsey, N. Ramsey, Amy Burrer, A. J. Burrer, Mattie L. Crego, Charles F. Crego, Alida Roifers, W. P. Roifers, Medora Longwell, J. P. Longwell, Anna Price, I. M. Price, Delila Perfect, Leroy Perfect, Daisy Wheaton, C. M. Wheaton, Elrisa Smith, Marshall Smith, Mary S. Williams, Frank Williams. This is the only



order of the Eastern Star in the county. It is a strong organization, and is doing good work.

#### WHITE SULPHUR LODGE, F. & A. M.

White Sulphur Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 10 (colored), of Delaware, Ohio, was instituted June 24, 1867, at the session of the Grand Lodge held at Xenia, Ohio. The warrant was issued at this meeting, June 20-22, inclusive. The lodge first met in the Springer Block, corner of Sandusky and University Avenue, now known as the Albert Block. Officers were elected and installed by Brother William T. Boyd, grand master (proxy) who is now in the employ of the C., C., C. & I. R. R. Co., as train baggagemaster. The lodge now meets in old Templar Hall, now known as the Miller Block. The following were officers and charter members: J. J. Williamson, W. M. (dead); Thomas Mendenhall, S. W. (dead); B. Alston, J. W. (dead); F. D. Merritt, treasurer (dead); B. F. Thomas, secretary; R. Stewart, S. D.; G. B. Lewis, tyler, (dead). Thomas A. Jackson, William Alford, M. A. Taylor, G. Grenere, G. B. Coxson, all dead, were charter members. The present officers and members are: Horace Wheeler, W. M.; W. A. Jackson, S. W.; Gus Tyson, J. W.; Thomas Kemper, treasurer; B. F. Thomas, secretary; William Wheeler, S. D.; Walter B. Moore, J. D.; James Fields, S. S.; Joseph North, J. S.; Henry Fleming, tyler. Members—William W. Wilson, H. C. Clay, Harry Clay, J. W. Jones, Herbert H. Chabious, Allen C. Alford, Oscar B. White, Sandy Mercham, Harrison Judy, J. T. Hurley, John W. Boyer, J. W. Balden.

#### ASHLEY LODGE, F. & A. M.

Ashley Lodge, No. 407, F. & A. M., was instituted February 17, 1868, through the influence of Brother Sidney Moore, of Delaware, who was made worshipful master. J. F. Doty was made senior warden; F. B. Morrison, J. W. The following were charter members: James P. Clark, John W. Hoff, W. E. Palmer, W. W. Stratton, S. A. Coomer, J.

B. Richardson, E. M. Conklin, John Gield, J. L. May and Henry Sutton. The charter was granted October 19, 1868. The order has been very popular in the community and has 121 active members. In 1904 the lodge erected a temple on the corner of High and Franklin Streets at a cost of \$5,000. The lower floor is used by the Farmer's Saving Bank Company, the upper floor by the Masons. The following are the present officers (1908): W. M. Shoemaker, W. M.; John A. Conner, S. W.; Burton Olds, J. W.; F. E. Whipple, treasurer; Frank W. Sharp, secretary; Ray Hickson, S. D.; T. C. McGonnigle, J. D.; R. P. Welch, tyler.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This order was founded during the war of the Rebellion, 1861-65, at which time the lesson of love and friendship was well nigh forgotten. Like the ancient story of the friends, Damon and Pythias at Syracuse, Sicily, the soldiers and citizens came together as one in the close tie of brotherhood. Many will ask the question "Who founded the order?" In 1886, the Supreme Lodge was held in the city of Philadelphia. At this meeting the supreme representative, Foxwell, of the District of Columbia, presented a memorial picture of Justus H. Rathbone to the order, declaring the original of the picture to be the true founder.

It was in 1857, while engaged in clerking and teaching at Eagle Harbor, on the Eagle River on Lake Superior, that Rathbone became greatly impressed with the remarkable and wonderful story of Damon and Pythias, and their infinite love and friendship for each other; the influence of this friendship upon the tyrant Dionysius, and the willing sacrifice of the brave Sicilian who would die for his friend, which so impressed Dionysius that he spared his life. Rathbone determined to induce men to follow the example so pure, generous and holy, set by these true, devoted friends, and immediately organized this order.

As a charitable order, few organizations have labored and done more good, and grown more rapidly than the Knights of Pythias. It



was organized during the heat and turmoil of battle during the war, when all was strife, discord and disruption, and has steadily advanced and flourished until it has spread throughout the country and has become a power for much good.

To complete the history of the Knights of Pythias is fitting to speak of the Pythian Sisterhood, and the Rathbone Sisters. The former were granted permission to organize a secret society of female relatives of the Knights of Pythias in 1888, by the Supreme Lodge. They were to use their titles of officers and report the financial and numerical condition to the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals previous to the Supreme Session. This branch of the organization has had a great and marvelous growth, and a widespread influence. Their fundamental teaching is truth and purity. They recognize that in Unity there is Strength, and proclaim Friendship, Charity, Love, and Benevolence as their cardinal principles. To hold the trust of a sister is a sacred charge, and to impress upon the younger women the value of honor, purity and virtue is their chief aim. The order was founded through the efforts of Mrs. Alva A. Young, of Hopkinton, N. H. Her husband and three brothers served through the war of the Rebellion.

Unlike the Pythian Sisterhood, the Rathbone Sisters admit to membership both men and women. This branch was organized in 1888, and was approved by the Supreme Lodge and the Ritual. The members desire to promote the moral, mental, social and physical elevation of its members, always following the Golden Rule. Their growth has been steady and they exert power and influence. The first temple of the Rathbone Sisterhood was instituted at Warsaw, Indiana, October 23, 1888. They have steadily grown in membership and influence, as well as widened their sphere of usefulness throughout the land. The colored race has similar organizations of their own, both of Knights of Pythias and the sisterhoods.

#### LENAPE LODGE, K. OF P.

The parent lodge of the county was chartered February 11, 1871, with the following

officers and members: P. H. McGuire, worthy prelate; C. V. Owston, worthy chancellor; Jacob Kruck, vice chancellor; Robert Bell, financial scribe; H. E. Buck, Rec. scribe; Jacob Heller, banker; G. J. Brown, guard; M. M. Miller, inside sentinel; H. Fleckner, outside sentinel; A. Frant, G. E. Breyfogle, C. Riddle, W. A. Lear, T. P. Vining, E. Shially, G. W. Stimmel, D. Sheridan, D. M. Howe, W. S. Sherman, W. C. Clippinger, E. M. Heller, J. Sealy, R. G. Lybrand, G. B. Smith, Ed F. Lear, J. K. Praul, F. Burroughs, P. Praul, C. W. White, C. Hughes.

The present officers are: L. A. Critchfield, C. C.; J. R. Selover, vice C.; John White, prelate; R. McKinnie, M. of W.; Charles A. Bolinger, M. at A.; E. F. Young, K. of R. and S.; E. S. Owen, M. of F.; Ed S. Metler, M. of E.; C. S. Freshwater, J. G.; W. S. Sherman, O. G.; H. H. Beecher, M. A. Brandon, representatives to Grand Lodge; alternates, E. F. Young, H. H. Pierce.

The Lenape Lodge is one of the largest and most flourishing in the State. The other lodges of the county are Sunbury, No. 231; Ostrander, No. 348; Good Hope, No. 457; Bellepoint, No. 525; Williams, No. 556; Cheshire, No. 613; Lewis Center, No. 636; Porter, No. 640; Centre Village, No. 645; Powell, No. 684.

#### CASTLE HALL, K. OF P.

Castle Hall Lodge, No. 231, K. of P., at Sunbury, was chartered May 25, 1887, with the following charter members: J. H. Kimble (dead); D. R. Robinson (dead); O. H. Kimble (dead); E. E. Wilson (dead); J. M. Price (dead); J. W. Ginn (dead); Joe Fuller, B. Shoffer, C. J. Rose, B. E. Perfect, C. D. Palmer, N. Patrick, A. Lynn, H. C. Perfect, H. S. Cook, H. E. Smith, E. L. Gill, A. C. Williams, W. A. Wilson, C. P. Sprague, Frank Burrer, F. L. Gage, W. P. Roberts, Kimball Sedgewick, B. W. Gorsuch, C. A. McAllister, John Burrer. The present officers are: Elwood Miles, C. C.; E. Debolt, V. C.; Henry Stelzer, prelate; C. L. Boyd, M. of W.; H. H. Loar, K. of R. and S., and M. of F.; J. S. Furey, M. of Ex.; E. G. Kempton, M.





of A.; D. B. Rosencrans, I. G.; W. B. Dwinell, O. G. The members at the present time (1908) number 132. The Pythian and Rathbone Sisterhoods are a part of this organization.

#### EUREKA LODGE, K. OF P.

Eureka Lodge, No. 3, K. of P. (colored), of Delaware, was organized October 10, 1894. Officers and charter members were the following: E. W. B. Curry, C. C.; William Clark, vice C.; A. P. Warrick, prelate; W. A. Jackson, M. of F.; J. Jackson, M. of E.; A. W. Day, K. of R. and S.; A. Boyd, M. of A.; H. T. Ragans, I. G.; A. Wilson, O. G.

#### GOOD HOPE LODGE, NO. 457, ASHLEY, OHIO.

Was instituted November 3, 1890, with the following charter members: W. Slack, D. H. Wolfe, H. C. Hershney, S. R. Eckles, E. C. Sipe, Walter Hershey, T. W. Lea, B. A. Claypool, Marrow Berry, Sperry Bartholomew. The present officers: F. T. Glen, C. C.; J. D. Monroe, V. C.; William Gale, prelate; Tom Barber, M. of A.; L. B. Richmond, I. G.; W. M. Curren, O. G.; H. L. Lea, M. of E.; D. H. Wolf, M. of F.; F. J. Riley, K. of R. and S.; F. H. Bisel, Dan Chadrich, C. Smith, trustees.

#### PORTER LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, NO. 640,

Of East Liberty, Porter Township, was chartered August 24, 1893. Charter members: Milton Heaslett, M. W.; George J. Meises, C. C.; W. F. Waldron, V. C.; E. B. Dustin, prelate; D. A. Beard, M. of E.; J. C. Van Sickle, M. of F.; J. T. Harbottle, K. of R. and S.; C. I. Bacom, M. at A.; D. W. McKay, T. Cullage, Munroe Vance, J. C. Wood, F. O. White, O. G.; H. D. Blackledge, I. G.; C. D. Rogers, W. G. Bacom, Fisher White, G. W. Carpenter, A. Hunt, W. D. Blaney, G. B. Spangler, P. F. Page, W. O. Clauson, Clinton Bacom, W. T. Harrison, E. Carnes, T. B. Bradfield, H. Riley, C. Waldron, J. G. Gleason, C. H. Hicks, Joseph Patrick, Levi Black-

ledge, J. T. Lane. Present officers are: E. B. Dustin, C. C.; David Chase, V. C.; J. C. Van Sickle, prelate; W. Lane, M. of W., B. T. Hirst, K. of R. and S.; William Harbottle, M. of F.; E. Carnes, M. of Ex.; J. Fry, M. at A.; H. Vermillion, I. G.; E. Owens, O. G.

#### CHESHIRE LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, NO. 613,

Was instituted February 16, 1893. Charter members: S. P. Thrall, P. C.; George Cleveland, C. C.; F. I. Ryant, V. C.; W. P. Whittier, prelate; C. W. Dickerman, M. of F.; George Whitman, M. of E.; W. F. Bennett, K. of R. and S.; C. J. Slough, M. at A.; E. L. Ryant, I. G.; A. Hichew, O. G. Trustees: J. Rouch, F. H. Andrews, L. A. Jaycox. Charter members: C. E. Asher, G. C. Bennett, G. W. Buckingham, E. Bowers, B. A. Casswell, D. C. Curtis, G. D. Colleshi, James Cockrell, L. L. Davenport, H. A. Davis, S. T. Dickerman, A. L. Elliott, H. E. Elliot, J. E. Finch, E. L. Ferson, A. R. Freshwater, W. S. Glaze, J. Hewitt, W. S. Harriss, G. B. Hubbard, George Holly, B. F. Hagerman, J. H. and H. C. Hopkins, G. W. Hughes, J. Irwin, H. H. Johnson, E. K. and W. Jacobus, M. D. Kring, H. and C. Kunzey, W. J. Longworth, G. W. Labmon, E. A. May, W. H. McWilliams, E. Miller, D. S. Potter, A. Rush, E. H. Smith, G. C. Stephens, W. M. P. Sims, G. W. Sherman, W. F. Sackett, I. W. Sherwood, W. Townsley, C. A. Yeamans. The present officers are: Joseph Irwin, M. of F.; Homer Gregory, C. C.; George Cleveland, M. of Ex.; Florence Whitman, V. C.; Herbert Irwin, prelate; Homer Dutche, M. at A.; John Irwin, M. of W.; E. R. Durif, I. G.; W. F. Ryant, K. of R. and S.; George Hass, O. G. Trustees: F. Ryant, D. S. Potter, I. C. McCarty.

#### LEWIS CENTRE LODGE, NO. 636, K. OF P.

This lodge was instituted August 10, 1893. The original officers were: P. C., R. K. Willis; C. C., W. M. T. S. Sims; V. C., H. V. Schanck; prelate, H. P. Knapp; M. of E., W.



B. Gooding; M. of F., A. Stone; K. R. S., G. D. Coldesh; M. at A., A. C. Barrows; M. of W., R. C. Elsbue; I. G., A. Ferguson; O. G., A. N. Crumb. Present membership, twenty-five.

#### POWELL LODGE, NO. 684, K. OF P.

Was chartered April 18, 1895, with forty-three members. Its first officers were: E. P. Hover, C. C.; F. B. Mason, V. C.; J. E. Sharp, P.; T. N. Neds, M. of E.; Charles E. Watts, M. of F.; W. E. Zinn, K. of R. and S.; Charles Stanbery, M. of A.; V. F. Toppliff, I. G.; Frank Bayles, O. G. The lodge now has sixty-nine members, with the following officers: George Kibby, C. C.; Frank Richards, V. C.; J. N. Gardner, P.; Harry Davidson, M. of W.; J. C. Drumbheller, K. of R. and S.; C. O. Hawes, M. of F.; O. J. Case, M. of E.; R. J. Duffy, M. at A.; Calvin Corbin, I. G.; William Pounds, O. G. The lodge erected a fine, two-story frame building, the first story of which is used for store purposes, and the upper for a lodge room. The building is 26x60 feet, and was dedicated August 30, 1906. The building cost nearly \$3,300. To begin with, the lodge had only \$43 in the exchequer.

#### POWELL TEMPLE, NO. 299, PYTHIAN SISTERS,

Was instituted July 19, 1906, with sixty charter members. First officers: Hattie Pixley, M. E. C.; Mabel Richards, M. of F.; Weltha Sharp, E. S.; Alice Kirkpatrick, protector; Mary Bayles, E. J.; Anna Toppliff, guard; Clara Corbin, manager; Olive Case, P. C.; Minerva Case, M. of R. and C. The present officers are: Clara Corbin, M. E. C.; Ida Colvin, M. of F.; Minerva Case, E. S.; Emma Case, protector; Mabel Richards, E. J.; Mary Drumbheller, guard; Bertha Colvin, manager; Mary Bayles, P. C.; Weltha Sharp, M. of R. and C.

Of the following lodges, K. of P., from the failure of officials to give any data, we are unable to give any history: Ostrander, Bellepoint, Williams and Centre Village.

#### BELLEPOINT LODGE, K. OF P.

No. of Charter, 525—Date of Charter, December 8, 1891.

#### Charter Members.

T. A. Wells	F. N. Penn
Harvey Miller	W. A. Black
J. W. Wood	John Watkins
R. B. Hagans	W. B. Fry
W. R. Cox	Lewis Hecker
G. F. Miller	W. B. Sperow
O. E. Hutchisson	M. H. Hinkle
H. E. Tiebout	E. J. Healy
G. O. Oller	E. B. Hinkle
W. G. Jones	R. A. Dunlap
J. P. Stewart	C. W. Kelly
S. F. Smith	F. L. Liggett
W. H. Oller	T. C. Stone
F. R. Fry	L. T. Oller
F. L. Sailshury	Eugene Vienot
E. M. Coe	C. H. Watson
W. T. Warson	William Chambers
G. E. Watson	Samuel Smith
G. T. Ferryman	J. W. Owen
J. W. Kuhns	Hosea Moon
E. M. Wickham	W. A. Jones
G. W. Daily	

Officers of the First Year—P. C., T. A. Wells; C. C., Harvey Miller; V. C., J. W. Wood; prelate, B. R. Hagans; M. E., W. R. Coe; M. of H., G. F. Miller; K. of R. and S., O. C. Hutchisson; M. of A., H. E. Tiebout; I. G., George Oller; O. G., W. G. Jones.

The lodge now has 101 members. The officers for the present year are as follows: C. C., F. B. McMillen; V. C., W. H. Colboun; prelate, Lawson Jones; M. of W., G. L. Rumer; K. of R. and S., O. C. Hutchisson; M. of F., W. C. McCloud; M. of E., W. R. Cox; M. of A., Elmer Zimmerman; I. G., O. H. Case; O. G., B. E. Jones.

#### PYTHIAN SISTERS OF BELLEPOINT,

Instituted under the name of the Rathbone Sisters, April 27, 1898. Changed to Pythian Sisters in 1906.



## Charter Members.

Jane Oller	O. C. Hutchisson
Florence Bovey	Lewis Hecker
Cora B. Hutchisson	W. A. Black
Emma Hecker	C. L. V. Bovey
Ollie Coe	H. O. Moore
Estelle K. Healy	Edward Jones
Rebecca Ropp	E. M. Coe
Cora Watson	H. E. Tiebout
Sarah Watkins	W. A. Felkner
Louisa Hinkle	Jacob Blain
Hannah Miller	Charles Thomas
Alice Moore	Fred Jones
Lizzie Hunt	Frank Smith
Daisy Lowe	G. F. Miller
Mary Lindner	M. H. Hinkle
Ida Freese	C. T. Oller
Frances Zimmer	W. M. Hunt
Lizzie Oller	Hiram Jones
Elnora Black	E. J. Healy
Frankie Daily	G. W. Thomas
Edith Moore	Charles Zimmer
Ella E. Felkner	Lewis Freese
Adeline Jones	W. R. Cox
Ora Freshwater	W. T. Ropp
Jane Cox	T. A. Wells
Sarah Wells	W. T. Watson
Frances Freshwater	H. D. Lindner
Hattie Smith	

Present number of members—39 sisters;  
51 knights; total, 90.

Officers of First Year—M. E. C., Jane Oller; E. S., Cora B. Hutchisson; E. J., Emma Hecker; M. of T., Ollie Coe; M. of R. and C., Estelle K. Healy; M. of F., Rebecca Ropp; P. of T., Cora Watson; G. of O. T., Sarah Watkins; P. C. of F., Florence Bovey.

Present Officers—P. C., Minnie McCloud; M. E. C., Lizzie Oller; E. S., Minnie Jones; E. J., Kittie Dix; M. of T., Anna Case; M. of R. and C., Emily D. Case; M. of F., Elizabeth Zimmer; P. of T., Pearl Coe; G. of O. T., Belle Dunlap.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is strictly a fraternal and benevolent society,

whose members are associated together to alleviate the suffering, attend to those in sickness and distress, to administer the last sad rites to the dead, to educate the orphan, to lighten the wants of the old and decrepit members, and to bind the members together in friendship, love and truth. Next to Masonry, it is the largest secret organization of all orders in America. The principles upon which this order is founded may date back to the days of the Good Samaritan, who helped a fellowman in distress at the inn on the mountain in Palestine on the way to Jericho. Other writers date its origin back to the Roman soldiers in 55 A. D.; others, that it was suggested by the Caesars who called the brethren "Odd Fellows," because they knew each other by night as well as by day; while others again go back to the fifth century in Spain; or the sixth century in Portugal; or the twelfth century in France. It was in the eighteenth century that a union was formed and from this several organizations have been founded, such as the Loyal Ancient Odd Fellows, the Union Odd Fellows, and afterwards the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows. Each claim of these organizations has been disputed in regard to the origin of this grand order. But the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows was introduced into Manchester, England, in about 1800, and from this came the American Odd Fellowship in 1806, which now exists as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States of America. The first lodge was opened in the old Shakespearean House or Tavern in Fulton Street, New York City, by W. E. and J. C. Chambers, John R. Thomas, William Dubois, George P. Morris, and others. In 1818 it declined into dormancy, but in 1822, through Thomas Willey, it was revived, and he became the real founder of the order as it exists today in the United States.

In the house of William Lupton, in Baltimore, at about the same time under a dispensation of the proper authorities in England, the order was placed upon a more substantial basis. Since 1822 the Grand Lodge of the United States has been the head of the order



in this country. A charter was granted about this time to the Grand Lodge of the United States by the Grand Annual Moving Committee to conduct the business of Odd Fellowship in America independent of other lands.

The order consists of two branches--lodges and encampments. With the degree of Rebekah, the lodges comprise seven branches, and the encampment three degrees. The Royal Purple Degree of the encampment is the highest and last degree of the order. The lodges, encampments and all, are under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States. This order, more modern than the ancient order of Free Masonry, is somewhat like it in many essentials. It was introduced into Ohio at Cincinnati, and it was established in Delaware, November 15, 1845, as Olentangy Lodge, No. 53, I. O. O. F., with the following charter members: Henry Patten, Adam Wolf, J. W. Place, Charles A. Drake, Cyrus Platt, Bishop William L. Harris, George Breyfogle. The first officers were: Bishop Harris, N. G.; C. S. Drake, V. G.; C. Platt, secretary; George Breyfogle, treasurer. The lodge has a membership of 229. The present officers are: Eugene Troutman, N. G.; Charley P. Wallace, V. G.; H. H. Beecher, F. S.; C. W. Riddle, Rec. secretary.

Chauncey Bradley was the first initiate. He was a prominent business man and was connected with many business enterprises for many years. Afterwards failing in business, and of extreme age, he ended his days in the Odd Fellows' Home at Springfield, Ohio. The first meeting place of the order was in Templar Hall. They moved from there to Thomas Evans Block on the west side of Sandusky Street, near Delaware Run, some time in the sixties. They moved from there to the Charles Cochran Block on the north side of Winter Street between Sandusky and Franklin, a few years ago and are now located there. The Olentangy Encampment, No. 52, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 5, 1851, and has a membership of 118. The charter members were James A. Barnes, S. A. Cherry, William P. Jones, Chauncey T. Bradley, John Converse, Henry W. Chamberlain, Cyrus Masters. The

present officers are: D. Rowland, C. P.; A. Swariz, S. W.; A. J. Ryan, scribe; E. R. Ryan, treasurer. Trustees are H. L. Clark, C. W. Riddle, C. L. Shoemaker.

Patriarch Militant has a membership of thirty-six. It was chartered December 31, 1885. The present officers are: Capt. H. L. Clark, C. W. Riddle, C. L. Shoemaker, ensign; A. J. Ryan, accountant.

The Daughters of Rebekah, No. 198, was chartered May 20, 1887. The following were the charter members: C. Coomer, L. E. Young, Aaron Evans, J. C. Swickheimer, C. W. Owston, Bessie Carpenter, E. R. Ryan, C. Stimmel, Anne Berger, E. P. Gillett, W. O. Lupton, W. H. Smith, R. Carpenter, S. A. Coomer, W. Z. Evans, A. C. Gillett, J. Riddle, F. W. Wells, Mary C. Riddle, C. E. Graff, J. G. Finley, G. W. Young, Rose M. Owston, F. R. Baldwin, B. Minturn. The present membership is 160. The present officers (1908) are: Mrs. L. Simpson, Miss Frances Klee, Miss Ethel Richey, Mrs. O. Kingman.

#### MOUNT MORIAH LODGE.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 1511, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America (colored), was chartered December 12, 1872, under the authority from the Grand Lodge of England. Among the chartered members and first officers were H. Garvin, B. J. Johnson, J. W. Highwarden, A. Crawford, N. G.; A. Highwarden, vice B.; J. W. Highwarden, P. and F.; J. C. Lyons, P. and G.; R. Lindsey, P. S.; D. Austin, W. T. From some cause the lodge went into a sleep of Rip Van Winkle. They are now endeavoring to reorganize and to get started again. This was the only lodge of colored Odd Fellows in the county.

#### GALENA LODGE, I. O. O. F.

The Galena Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 404, was chartered July 22, 1868, by James Semple, G. M. After renting a hall for several years, the lodge purchased a permanent home in which the lodge work is conducted. This home was dedicated July 23, 1893, by W. W.





Bowen and P. G. Master. The charter members were: Prof. G. A. Frambes, W. E. Copeland, D. L. Ferson, W. E. Maxfield, Thomas Van Fleet, R. Cook, William Brown, J. P. Maynard, E. O. Nutt, J. C. Farrer, C. Closson, G. W. Harrison and Thomas Cline.

#### WARRENSBURG, I. O. O. F.

Ruffner Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 330, at Warrensburg was instituted October 21, 1857, at Millville, Ohio, now Warrensburg, by William Clidsey, G. M., with the following members, William P. Crawford, N. G.; William McFarland, V. G.; Thomas Silverthorne, treasurer; John Frankenfield, secretary; Charles Wilkins, James T. Shoup, I. W. Jones, John McAllister. Samuel Cooper was initiated at the first meeting. The lodge has a membership of eighty-seven. Officers in 1908 are: O. D. Cutler, N. G.; A. N. Decker, V. G.; George Fawcett, Rec. secretary; E. C. Crawford, financial secretary.

The Daughters of Ruffner Rebekah Lodge, No. 248, was instituted by F. B. Zay, G. M., on November 14, 1888, with the following charter members: E. J. Rogers, Carrie Rodgers, J. M. Richey, Ella S. Richey, C. Dugan, R. C. Richey, J. W. Jones, R. Price, F. A. Tyler, Jessie Howison, W. H. Armstrong, J. G. Strickler, R. W. Warren, W. A. Wheeler, A. Bean, A. C. McFarland, Rena Price, Frankie Decker, Nancy Warren, Elizabeth Jones, Cora Richey, May Wheeler, Martha, Flora, and July Dugan, Emma and Sadie McFarland, Amanda and T. Shoup, A. J. and S. R. Decker, Jennie Bean, L. L. and Martha De Good, Ophelia Armstrong, W. M. Jones, E. M. Williams. There are thirty-eight members of whom twenty-eight are still living. The officers when instituted were, Rena Price, N. G.; M. McFarland, V. G.; Frankie Decker, rec. sect'y.; Nancy Warren, treas.; Amanda Shoup, financial sect'y.; Mary Tyler, sect'y.; The present officers are Julia Hous, N. G.; Carrie Decker, V. G.; Stella Phillin, rec. sec.; Carrie Stults, F. S.; Anna Howison, treas. The present membership is 102.

#### BELLEPOINT LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Bellepoint Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 822, was chartered October 30, 1895, with the following officers in the chair for the first year: O. P. Bird, N. G.; H. O. Freshwater, V. G.; T. P. Harris, sect'y.; George Seum, P. sect'y.; G. R. Hughes, treas. The present officers (1908) are: G. E. Robinson, N. G.; J. R. Selover, V. G.; C. T. Oller, R. S.; W. R. Cox, F. C.; W. S. McFarland, treas. The order of the Daughters of Rebekah is connected with the lodge.

#### OSTRANDER I. O. O. F.

Edinburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 467, at Ostrander was instituted November 2, 1871, by H. J. Beebe, G. M. The charter members were Daniel Dorwart, treas.; Isaac Anderson, R. S.; D. G. Cratty, V. G.; D. C. Fay, N. G.; Robert McMillan. The present officers are (1908) E. Wollam, N. G.; C. Drake, V. G.; William Harris, R. S.; W. H. Can, F. S.; Charles Eckleberry, treas. Daughters of Rebekah are connected with this lodge.

#### RADNOR LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Radnor Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 250, is the mother of the Richwood and Prospect Lodges. It was instituted May 17, 1854, with the following officers and charter members: Thomas Morton, Jr., N. G.; B. Williams, V. G.; J. Baker, P. S.; D. J. Cox, chaplain; T. Silverthorne, secretary.

#### ASHLEY LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Ashley Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 421, was instituted June 2, 1869, with the following charter members and officers: Washington Granger, N. G., who is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, and one of the most influential men in Oxford Township; C. C. Smith, V. G.; T. M. Seeds, F. S.; D. H. Clifton, Rec. sect'y.; Isaac Barton, treas.; J. L.



Wray, conductor; A. A. Wood, R. S. to V. G.; W. B. Goodrich, L. S. S.; A. P. Olliver, warden; L. P. Slack, R. S. S.; Gilbert Carpenter, I. G.; T. M. Barton, L. S. to N. G.; H. L. Cross, L. S. to V. G.; Herod Baxter; W. J. Porterfield, O. G.; William Evari, R. S. to V. G. The present officers are Vaughn McClean, N. G.; Fred. Gale, V. G.; D. C. Frick, R. S.; E. C. Sipe, F. S.; J. T. Wilcox, treas. The present membership is 103. The lodge meets every Thursday night. Washington Granger has been a member for fifty-three years, and O. E. Richardson for fifty-two years. This long term of service has endeared these two gentlemen to the lodge, and they are also highly esteemed by the community. The order of the Daughters of Rebekah is a strong organization connected with this lodge.

POWELL LODGE, NO. 465, I. O. O. F.,

Was chartered September 29, 1870, with the following charter members: B. B. Nafziger, J. T. Gardner, Ralph Case, William P. Fuller, M. S. Case, J. N. Kidwell, M. G. Stagers, Arthur Doughty, G. M. Warner, A. S. Goodrich, Simon P. Andrews. The present officers of the lodge are: Frank Stagers, N. G.; Frank Griffith, V. G.; Allen Rutherford, sec'y.; Dr. Charles Talley, treas. They have about sixty members. In 1890, the lodge erected a two-story frame building 28x55 feet in dimensions, costing \$1,700 besides the lot. In 1900, an addition 18x32 feet, two stories high was built. The present value of the property is \$2,600. The first floor is used for business purposes, and the lodge meets in the upper story.

POWELL LODGE, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH,  
NO. 247,

Was chartered May 18, 1888. It now has forty-four members, and the following officers: Mrs. Sarah Moran, N. G.; Mrs. May Croak, V. G.; Mrs. Nettie Seekins, cor. and fin. sec'y.; Mrs. Sarah Richards, treas.

THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

The Order of Elks is a child of America strictly. It has no rank or title, and is no respecter of persons. All are equal, differing only as one may excel another in loving the good and the beautiful, as well as performing noble deeds of silence. Their object is to help the sick in distress, and the unfortunate. The founders of the order had no conception of the scope and possibilities of the present organization.

The first organization was instituted May 21, 1868, in a two-story frame building, 29 Delancy Street, New York City. The order, at that time, was composed of a few gentlemen of the theatrical profession who met together in a social way. Now it has developed into a wide-spread, powerful order of benevolence and charity, with lodges in all parts of the country. At first it was the idea and purpose that none but members of the theatrical profession were eligible to membership in the order, and some have that impression today. This is erroneous, as nearly all male members of the theatrical profession and citizens are eligible to membership, as we find today, upon the roll of membership, prominent officials from the Presidency down. Merchants, bankers, journalists, members of the legal and medical professions, as well as artists, musicians, and literary people. In 1867, Charles Algernon Sidney Vivian, a son of an English clergyman of the English Episcopal Church, came to New York City as a ballad singer, and was the means of founding the organization. The first constitution of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was founded February 10, 1868, with Sir Charles as presiding officer.

It was on February 10, 1888, that the institution of the Elks lodge was established in Delaware. There was a special program, and a banquet was served. Many prominent citizens were charter members of the order, many of whom have since passed away.



The petitioners for the lodge were Robert G. Lybrand, E. L. K.; W. C. Jaynes, E. L. K.; Lon J. Mitchel, E. L. K.; G. B. Donavin, sect'y.; E. T. Butler, treas.; John W. Donavin, chaplain; J. H. Smith, esquire; Robert C. Wintermute, inner guard; Van Dyke Stayman, Harvey J. McCullough, Henry L. Baker, L. K. Donavin, trustees. Charter members were C. F. Gruner, W. E. O'Kane, I. R. Elston, H. N. P. Dole, H. E. Buck, W. B. Jones, Charles E. Dole, E. P. Sampsell, H. L. Hyatt, John P. Thompson, S. K. Donavin, M. P. Hunt, T. C. Jones, Jr., H. D. Myers, R. C. Thompson, R. E. Johnson, P. W. Merritt, W. L. Bennington, R. A. Jaynes, William Heseltine, L. L. Welch, R. S. Evans, E. G. Lybrand. Of this number only nine are now in the city.

#### ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

The aims and objects of this order are of the highest character. It is composed of practical Catholics; Irishmen of Irish descent, having for their motto, "Friendship, Unity, and True Christian Character." Practical Catholicity means that members should comply with their religious duties according to the decrees of the Catholic Church. Friendship: which shall consist in helping one another, and in assisting one another to the best of their ability. Unity: in combining together for mutual support in sickness and distress. Christian: in loving one another, and doing to all men as we would wish that they should do to us. The Ancient Order of Hibernians is also an insurance society. It helps in sickness, paying a sick member \$5 weekly. It helps in time of death, paying not less than \$60.

In 1880, the order was organized in this county with a membership of fifty-two, and with the following officers: James McDonauld, county delegate; John Donelue, president; Michael Neville, vice pres.; Frank Mahony, fin. sect'y.; M. J. Hanley, rec. sect'y.; Stephen Potter, treas.; Charles McGuirk and Stephen Barnes, trustees. Patrick S. English, chairman; Stephen Barrow, Ed. Hanley, John O'Conner, Thomas F. Maloney, Patrick Grif-

fith, standing committee. John F. Griffin, chairman; James Welch, Michael Jeffcot, visiting committee.

Up to the present time, the order has paid for sickness, death, and other charitable purposes, over \$3,000. There is now a membership of forty-eight, with the following officers: County president, J. F. Gaynor; city president, Martin P. Handrahan; vice pres., John Parker; finan. sect'y., Dennis T. Griffin; recording secretary, William T. Egan; treasurer, John Maloney; sergeant-at-arms, D. W. Lynch; sentinel, P. Butt; trustees: Jerry Gerow, chairman; Robert Nelson, Thomas Ross, William Enright, Ed. Welch, Raymond Zinker, W. T. Egan, Frank B. Carl.

#### ST. MARY'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

One of the greatest orders, and most beneficial to the community, is the St. Mary's Total Abstinence Society, which was organized in 1885. It has a working membership of 110, including men and women. Their power exerted for sobriety and temperance is so great, no earthly power can estimate the good resulting from this organization. Their president is W. G. Gannon; secretary, Robert Parker, Jr.; treasurer, Robert Parker, Sr.; Rev. Ph. Steyle, spiritual director. The object of this Society is to advance the cause of temperance.

#### IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Improved Order of Red Men, Delaware Tribe, No. 42, hold their regular Pow Wow at their Wigwam every Thursday of snow moon, and trail their hunting grounds regularly. This lodge was chartered May 5 1904. It is strictly a patriotic and fraternal organization; and like the previously mentioned orders, it is a temperance organization, and none can join it only under certain conditions, as follows: The candidate must be a white person; a citizen of the United States; must be able to speak and understand the English language; of good moral character; and a believer in the Supreme Being, or Great



Spirit; must be of sound body and mind; must reside within the reservation six moons next preceding the application; is not engaged, and must not engage, directly or indirectly in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage.

In this order, an officer of the tribe is raised to the chieftancy of the Great Sachem of the Tribe, and the Past Chief Deputy to the Grand Sachem. They keep the great fire burning brightly to keep a clear understanding of the remarkable secret principles of their order. They alone appreciate and know the great Sun Session which goes down in history. There is a membership throughout the United States of about 500,000. True to the legends of the Red Man, their place of meeting is the Wigwam, and the highest office is the Great Sun Sagamore. Following the ancient tribesmen of the original inhabitants of this country, they have a prophet, a medicine man, a sachem, senior and junior, a sagamore, who is the chief of records and keeper of wampum. The tribe in Delaware, No. 42, is named "Delawana." We add a few of the names of the tribes throughout the country: Ioka, Chickopee, Kill Eagle, Chimney Rock, etc.

The charter members of the Delawana Tribe are R. Garlinghouse, William McFarland, B. Radcliff, W. E. Demorest, Nathan Jones, J. McCarty, Ally Vining, J. F. Dennis, Clyde Coonfare, C. C. Long, F. Ufferman, C. Shover, John Dent, David Shaffer, O. E. McFarland, W. W. & G. B. Collins, R. S. Sherwood (sagamore), Joe. Feaster, Frank Grove, Henry Freece, J. W. Stietz, J. Fagley, H. C. Smith, Frank Gardner, Frank Rogers, C. C. Emerson, Henry and W. L. Smith, J. M. Sykes, L. M. Poppleton, G. C. Vining. They have a membership of about one hundred.

The Elk lodge of Red Men at Hyattsville was organized some seventeen years ago, or 1891. No further data has been furnished in regard to the history of their organization.

#### THE POCAHONTAS TRIBE

Is an order for the squaw members of the tribe. The members meet in their tepee reg-

ularly, and are enthusiastic workers for the order. At their annual Council Fire, they, like their brother lodge, make a report of their transactions, and of those who have taken the trail to the Happy Hunting Ground in the Spirit Land, from which no hunter ever returns. The orders look after the orphans of the tribes, and have an annual assessment to apply for the benefits of their wards until they are fourteen years of age.

At one of their great Sun Sessions, they disqualified for membership all saloon keepers, bar tenders, and retail liquor dealers. The Red Men have under advisement the building of a home for indigent members. The Delawana and Pocahontas tribes are making a strong effort to have the home located in Delaware.

Present officers: George Wilson, prophet; Frank Crumb, sachem; Ben Radcliff, senior sagamore; Ezra Beekman, Jr., sagamore; W. J. Temple, chief of records; G. K. Zimmerman, collector of wampum; Richard Sherwood, keeper of wampum.

GEORGE B. TORRENCE POST, G. A. R., No. 60.

Was chartered April 20, 1881, with the following members: D. A. Stark, J. W. Watkins, B. W. Brown, R. G. Lybrand, H. J. McCullough, John Chapman, John S. Gill, R. J. Cox, R. R. Henderson, J. F. Curren, F. M. Joy, J. Kruick, George Root, C. D. Crawford, J. S. Jones, John D. VanDeman, F. B. Sprague, C. Riddle, Aaron Frantz.

#### SONS OF VETERANS.

Sons of Veterans, Delaware Camp, No. 311, organized July 18, 1888, with the following members: H. E. Anderson, F. Smith, H. B. Abbott, H. Sackett, J. W. Blue, Charles T. Watkins, J. L. Anderson, C. W. Knight, J. Leeper, George H. Watkins, James O. Cutler, C. S. Cochran, C. C. Reed, L. E. Shrock, G. C. Vining, E. J. Pollock, J. A. Edwards, C. D. Burroughs, W. H. Armstrong, F. H. Watkins, W. G. Neilson, George C. Hipple, S. M. Waterhouse, G. A. Warren, H. H. Hipple, H. J. Clark, W. J. Brown, M. C. Reid.





## CHAPTER XVIII.

### TOWNSHIPS AND TOWNS.

*Settlement and Organization of the Townships—Settlement and Founding of the Towns—Sketches of Ashley, Galena, Sunbury, Ostrander, Lewis Center, Powell, Radnor, and other Towns.*

NOTE—In order to avoid the excessive duplication of data, a considerable amount of matter coming naturally under special headings, as Churches, Military History, History of the professions of Law and Medicine, Public Institutions, Banks, the Press, etc., have been omitted from this chapter and will be found in the special chapters devoted to the respective subjects mentioned, or elsewhere in the general history.

#### BERKSHIRE TOWNSHIP

Was third among the townships now constituting Delaware county, inhabited by a white man, Col. Moses Byxbe and his small company settling there in the fall of 1804. It was formed of United States Military land, known in the United States Military survey as Township 4, Range 17, and is now five miles square, but during the early existence of Berkshire Township its boundary lines and area were frequently changed. Prior to 1806, it was a part of Sharon Township, in Franklin County, but in that year, through the efforts of Major Thomas Brown, on petition, was organized as a separate township to include the fourth section of what is now Brown, the third section of Kingston, the east half of Berlin and Orange Townships, and the west half of Genoa and the present Berkshire Townships. This township was given the name, Berkshire, in honor of Berkshire County, Massachusetts, from whence had come Major Brown, Colonel Byxbe and other of the prominent early settlers of the community. As new townships were organized from time to time, section after section of

Berkshire was set off until, of the land originally embodied in the township, but the western half of the present Berkshire Township remained and was joined to the eastern half, which had been set off from Sunbury Township. Sunbury Township had been established at the first session of Commissioners' Court after Delaware County had been separated from Franklin in 1808, and included, originally, the present townships of Harlem, Trenton and Porter, with the east half of the townships of Kingston, Berkshire and Genoa, besides the townships of Bennington, Harmony, Peru and Lincoln, now in Morrow County. The surface of Berkshire County is rolling, lies high, and is admirably adapted to farming. It was covered with a heavy growth of timber, excepting a small prairie northeast of Berkshire Corners which in the early days was noted as a deer lick and the resort of immense flocks of wild pigeons. The land lying between the Little and Big Walnut Creeks, which afford excellent drainage for the township, was covered almost exclusively with oak, while in other parts was a variety, including maple, walnut, hickory, butternut and elm. The soil is a light clay, with the exception of the elm swamps and prairie land, which are of a rich, black loam.

The first settlers in Berkshire Township came from Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Colonel Moses Byxbe, a man of wealth and standing, kept hotel and conducted a general store in the town of Lenox, in that county.



and in the course of business came into possession of a large number of soldiers' land warrants, which he located in section 2 of what is now Berkshire and section 1 of the present township of Berlin, 8,000 acres in all. He afterward acquired other land in Brown and Genoa Townships and was the largest landowner ever resident of Delaware County. In June, 1804, he fitted out a four-horse team with Orlando Barker as driver, a three-horse team with Witter Stewart as driver, a single-horse wagon in charge of Solomon Smith, and, after loading with his store stock and household goods, started for his new possessions in the West, leading the way with his family in a carriage drawn by two horses. He was also accompanied by Azariah Root, a surveyor from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Edwin Potter, a nephew of Colonel Byxbe, thirteen years of age. After an adventurous journey, he arrived at Worthington in August, and, this being the nearest point to his destination, built a two-story frame house, in which he and his family lived for three months. During this time he went to his land in Berkshire, and erected cabins for his home and stables on the prairie, on the bank of the Little Walnut. He also erected a cabin for Mr. Root on the Berkshire Road, a half mile south of Berkshire Corners. In November, 1804, he moved with his household goods and his family into the new home. Berkshire Street was surveyed through his land, and farms laid out abutting it, plans being rapidly advanced to bring in new settlers. The next to join the settlement was a Mr. Curtis, a shoemaker, who came in January, 1805, followed closely by John Kilbourn, Ralph Slack, Elam Vining, Sr., James Harper, who was a blacksmith, Adonijah Rice, and two colored women, Sarah Brandy and Polly Noko. Major Thomas Brown, who had visited the settlement in 1805, returned to take up his residence in 1806, being accompanied by David Prince and John Patterson. Nathaniel Hall, James Gregory, Solomon Jones, Joseph Patrick, John B. Grist, David Armstrong, Samuel and David Landon, Gideon and William Osterhaus, a Mr. Helt, George Fisher and Joseph

Prince also appear on the roster of names for that period. In 1807, came Ichabod Plumb and Dr. Reuben Lamb, with their families, from Worthington; and in 1808, Hon. Ezekiel Brown. The first white child born in the township was Albert Root, born in 1807, followed shortly by the birth of Ralph Slack. The first death recorded was that of the wife of Elam Vining, Sr., in 1806. Major Brown, in 1811, erected the first brick house, which is still standing, in the township, made of brick manufactured near where the house stood, and in 1816 David and Joseph Price built the first frame dwelling. Thus it is seen brick antedates lumber as a building material in Berkshire Township, an anomalous situation due to the fact that the settlement numbered among its citizens a brickmaker and mason. The first mill in the community was that of Nathaniel Hall, built in 1808, on Alum Creek in what is now Berlin Township. Asa Scott was the first township treasurer, and David Prince, one of the first trustees, but the other officers of the township at its inception are unknown. Major Brown conducted the first store in the township, and probably the first in the county. Adonijah Rice conducted the first tavern in the township at Berkshire Corners, and was also first post master there. The early industrial enterprises of Berkshire are treated of in the chapter on manufacturing.

Berkshire Township lays claim to two healthy, vigorous villages in Sunbury and Galena, and two settlements, Berkshire Corners and Rome, the two latter not fulfilling the promises of future greatness made by their founders. Colonel Byxbe displayed great ability in interesting a good class of citizens in Berkshire Corners, pointing out its desirable location and its prospects of becoming a county seat, possibly a state capital, but with the disposition of his property there, the death knell of the settlement's pretensions was sounded. It was without its leader, he having diverted his zeal and energy to the development of Delaware, where he had acquired large interests. Although it was never platted, nor rose to the dignity of a village, it was



not without its prestige in the early days. Major Brown conducted his store there until his death in 1816, then was succeeded by Flavius Fuller, whose business ceased to be a paying enterprise and was discontinued when Sunbury began to boom as a business center. Mr. S. S. Bennett was an extensive stock dealer at this point, and did much to keep it alive as a center of trade for some years.

Sunbury, located in the east central part of the township, on the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad, was laid out by William and Lawrence Meyers on land formerly owned by a Mr. Alden, the plat bearing the date of November 9, 1816. It was well chosen as a townsite, being located on the Columbus and Mt. Vernon Road and contiguous to a large area of country without a trading point at hand. The first merchant was a Mr. Whitmore, who had established a store a year before the town was started, but after a short time he was succeeded by Benjamin Webb. A third store was built and conducted by Steven R. Bennett. In 1816, the first hotel was started by a Mr. Rogers, who continued until 1820, when the stage began running through the town. Increase in hotel trade brought a competitor, in the person of Lawrence Meyers, who by erecting a suitable building was able to command the patronage, and Mr. Rogers retired from the field. B. H. Taylor and B. Chase built a fulling-mill, equipped for carding and pressing, which was conducted with success for many years, drawing patronage from many miles distant, as it was without competition in that vicinity.

The following is a list of the mayors of Sunbury since its incorporation in 1882: I. A. Ports, 1882; R. D. Robinson, 1883; John Roberts, 1886; I. A. Ports, 1887; R. D. Robinson, 1888; C. C. Brooks, 1890; I. A. Ports, 1894; C. C. Brooks, 1896; W. F. Whittier, 1898; C. C. Brooks, 1902; Miles Gregory, 1906, and Samuel Hopkins, 1908. The names are given in the order of succession, the dates being those when the duties of the office were assumed. The present members of the Council are Dr. T. J. Williams, president; O. F. Etling, J. A. Loar, C. L. Boyd, James Furry

and J. W. Longwell. The following gentlemen are members of the Board of Education: D. H. Davis, George Axline, Robert H. Larimore, James Cockrell and Clayton W. Barton. The Board of Health is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. J. H. Gerhardt, health officer; Dr. H. B. Kistler, secretary; Dr. T. J. Williams, T. F. Blakely, James Cockrell and H. H. Herlocker.

Other township officials whose terms began in 1907, are: I. S. Sperry, justice of the peace; Leon Hough, and C. W. Barton, trustees; W. E. Loar, clerk; O. A. Kimball, treasurer; J. W. H. Webster, assessor. Sunbury Village: E. H. Furniss, assessor Galena Precinct; John P. Hupp, Sunbury Precinct; Ansel Stanforth, Berkshire Precinct; C. E. Budd, constable.

Among the principal industrial and business enterprises of Sunbury we may mention The Sunbury Co-Operative Creamery, The Farmers' Bank, Burrer's Flouring mill, a saw mill, a poke factory and a factory where hay-balers are made. Blakely & Williams and C. B. Morris & Co., are general merchants; Wheaton & Cummins and Benoy & Benoy, hardware dealers; W. O. Buckingham & Sons, warehouse and dealers in lumber and farm implements; E. E. Root, bakery and fruit dealer, and Harry Fleckner, fruit; John P. Skeels, grocer; R. P. Anderson, druggist; Mr. Strosmider, undertaker; H. S. Cook, harness-shop; *The Delaware County News Item*, a live newspaper published by W. F. Whittier; hotel conducted by the present mayor, Samuel Hopkins; two livery stables kept by Hopkins Brothers and Frank Alberry, respectively.

Located between the Big and Little Walnut Creeks, near the point of junction, is the village of Galena, through the northwest corner of which passes the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad. It was platted by William Carpenter, April 3, 1816, and recorded on the 23d day of the same month. The first building erected was the little log house which served as school and church prior to the inception of Galena. Gilbert Carpenter, Sr., built a saw mill in 1809, the power being furnished by water in a race constructed by him, joining



the Walnut Creek. About 1818 Benjamin Carpenter, Jr., constructed a second race, just south of the first one, and established a grist mill, which in later years was operated by George Vanfleet. The first store, started in 1810, by a man named Manter, was in a log cabin near the bridge. Soon after, Elias Murray established a store on the southwest corner of the square. The village was known by the name of Zoar until a postoffice was acquired, and was then named Galena, at the suggestion of Nathan Dustin, as there existed another town of Zoar in Ohio. The growth of the village was steady, but at no time rapid, as no effort was ever made to create a boom. The citizens, however, were men of enterprise, and by subscription the sum of \$13,000 was raised to get the old Columbus & Mt. Vernon Railroad to pass through the town, in addition to which they donated three acres for depot purposes.

Rome was the only village of Berkshire Township incorporated, but this honor added little to its development or welfare. It was incorporated in 1838, by Almon Price, who had laid off his farm into lots, but as there was nothing to stimulate its growth, the act of incorporation was annulled on petition of the lot holders.

#### BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

Some of the earliest settlements in this county were made in Berlin Township. At that time, however, its metes and bounds were not those now shown on the map. From 1806 to 1820, Township 4, Range 18 of the United States Military lands, was divided between the townships of Liberty, Delaware and Berkshire. In 1806, Sections 1 and 4, together with what was then the rest of Berkshire Township, were set off as a township. This was the shape of Berlin when the first settlers came here. The peculiar division of townships when Berkshire was laid off is probably accounted for by the fact that Col. Moses Bysbe owned Section 1 of the fourth township in Range 18. Berlin Township as now constituted was set up January 8, 1820. At that

time the 1st and 4th sections were taken from Berkshire, the 2nd section from Delaware and the 3rd section was taken from Liberty. The township as thus formed is bounded on the North by Brown, on the South by Orange, on the East by Berkshire and on the West by Delaware and Liberty Townships. Asa Scott started the petition for the new township and suggested its present name. At that time Scott was treasurer of Berkshire Township, which included Berlin, and in going over the figures, discovered that the population was large enough to justify a separate organization, and so he headed the petition to the Commissioners. Dr. Loofbourrow was made township clerk; Joseph Eaton was made justice of the peace, and Scott was continued in his position as treasurer at the first election.

Alum Creek is the principal stream. It flows in a southerly direction in a winding course through about the middle of the eastern half of the township. It drains a wider area on the east than it does on the west. The eastern bank of the stream is marked by many bluffs, and back of the bluffs the land is more or less broken. In the southeastern part of the township, the land is less broken and rich bottom lands. East of the creek the soil in the eastern part is the usual mixture of clays, well adapted to grass and corn. The lower lands west of the creek are rich, but an immense amount of ditching and tiling has been necessary to make them tillable. This region was originally covered with vast forests, the hard woods common to this section growing on the high lands, with burr oak, elm, basswood, buckeye, etc., with an underbrush of paw-paw and spice bush, in the swampy portions. Ever since markets have been fairly accessible, stock-raising and stock-feeding have received considerable attention.

Joseph Constant, of Peekskill, New York, was the first purchaser of land in this township. He bought Section 4 from the Government, paying \$2 per acre and receiving a deed signed by President John Adams. He was popularly known as Judge Constant, but whether he ever held any judicial position is not known. It was claimed that he had been





a Colonel in the army during the Seminole War in Florida, and that it was there that he contracted the disease from which he died. Some time before he died, he gave fifty acres of land to David Lewis, Sr., on condition that he would settle upon it. However, George Cowgill, who in November, 1805, located about a mile north of the Delaware and Sunbury Pike, was the first permanent settler. He was closely followed by David Lewis, Sr., who was accompanied by his daughter, Hannah, and sons John and David, Jr. The latter was married, and on September 29, 1806, had a son born, whom he named Joseph Constant Lewis, for Judge Constant. This was the first white child born in the township. Their land was on the west side of Alum Creek, on the hill about opposite the cemetery south of Cheshire. In the spring of 1806, Joseph Eaton, Sr., and John Johnston brought their families from Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and settled on Olive Creek or Big Run about two miles north of Cheshire. Others who came into the settlement in that year were David Isaac, Philander Hoadley, and Chester Lewis, with their families from Waterbury, Connecticut. They settled on Section 4. In 1807, Philo Hoadley, with his wife, three sons, and Lovell and Lucy Calkins, and Asa Scott came from Connecticut. Lovell Caulkins began at once to clear land whereon to raise sustenance for his father's family, who were to follow him into the wilderness, and while he was thus engaged, his sister began to teach school. In 1808, Lovell Caulkins returned to Connecticut and made up a company of emigrants, composed of the families of Roswell Caulkins, Samuel Adams, Jonathan Thompson and John Lewis, forty persons in all, and on September 20, 1809, the little company started for the West. Capt. John Lewis, of this party, was the first permanent settler in the south-east quarter of the township. After this, there was a slow but steady increase in the population of the township.

When the early settlers reached this region they found Indians "as thick as blackbirds," as one of the pioneers expressed it. For the most part, they were treated fairly and kindly

by the settlers, and the Indians, as a rule, responded with similar treatment. They did not dispute the settler's right to hunt and fish, and they were slow to learn that they were not equally entitled to help themselves to the corn and vegetables which they found in the gardens of the settlement. During the period covered by the years 1811-'13, this community shared the feeling of fear and anxiety that pervaded the entire Northwest. The feeling of tranquility awakened by Harrison's brilliant victory over Tecumseh was soon dissipated by the opening of the second war with England. The settlers knew as well as the British how unprotected they were, and how easy it would be for the enemy to stir the Indians to a fever heat and send them against these almost defenseless frontiers like a devastating cyclone leaving death and destruction in their trail. It is not strange, therefore, that the settlers were constantly on the "qui vive," and it is easy to understand how Drake's stampede, the story of which is still familiar to everyone in the county, could have happened. This experience taught the pioneers a well-needed lesson, and they immediately began to make the necessary preparations for defense. Valuables were buried deep in the ground, care being taken to leave no surface indications that would lead to their discovery. It was decided to build a block house at once. The site selected was on the road running along the west bank of Alum Creek, on the rise of ground south of the cross-roads near Cheshire. A two-story structure, forty feet square was erected. The upper story projected over the lower one about two feet, affording opportunities for defense against close attacks or attempts to fire the structure. It was built of hewed logs, a foot square, the ends securely joined so as not to leave the smallest crevice between the logs. There was no opening in the lower story, except the door, which was made of a double thickness of three-inch planks, barred and cross-barred. The upper story was furnished with rifle embrasures in the side, and convenient holes in the floor of the projection for purposes of defense in a close attack. When built, the fort was well



stocked with provisions and ammunition, so as to be ready at a moment's warning, and signals were arranged that the remoter settlements might learn of their danger.

It was about this time that a party of settlers were out in the woods, some distance from the "improvements," clearing up a spot to build a cabin for some new arrival. Among the party were Chester and John Lewis, David Lewis, Sr., and Asa Scott, besides some boys who were there to look on or pile brush. As was the custom, each man had his gun with him, leaning against a tree, and David Lewis, Sr., was on duty as scout to note the approach of Indians. It was arranged that if he saw any he was to return and report "bears" in the woods. Some time after noon, he was observed coming rapidly toward the party, and as soon as he got within hearing, he said, "There are bear-tracks in the woods, so fresh that the water has not yet settled in them." The men quietly ceased their work, took up their guns, and prepared to put things in a state of defense. The boys were sent home, and, not to alarm the settlement, all but Chester and John Lewis slowly sauntered toward the settlement. Then the state of the case was explained, and those families which were situated near at hand were escorted by the old men into the block-house. Blankets were hung up to divide off the space for families, guns were carefully examined, and by nightfall, everything at the fort was in readiness for attack. But the cabins of some of the party of choppers were too far off to make it wise to try to reach the fort in the dark. Scott's cabin was some distance to the north of the road crossing, and the cabin of Jacob Aye was still further to the north and east of Scott's. There was a large family of the Aye boys and girls, and they felt reasonably secure, or had not learned of the discovery. Late that night, after the boys had gone to bed, one of the sisters, delayed by some household cares, heard the dogs making a disturbance, as though the cattle or hogs were prowling about. Soon she heard some one trying to quiet the dogs, and she at once concluded it was Indians. She made every preparation against being taken by surprise, but did not summon the boys, lest

in their foolhardiness they might rush out and be killed. The dogs finally became quiet, and the Indians, going towards the blockhouse, came upon Scott's cabin. Here the dogs, who had an instinctive hatred of the savages, commenced rushing out into a cornfield near by and then back again against the cabin, growling, and manifesting symptoms of rage and fear. Old Mr. Scott knew what such conduct on the part of the dogs meant, and, calling up his two boys, prepared for defense. The windows were only closed by greased paper, and, stationing one with an axe at each of the two windows, he gave them instructions to split the first head that came through. Putting out the glowing embers on the hearth, he barricaded the door with what movable furniture he could reach, and took a position with his rifle commanding all points of entrance. Here the Indians endeavored to pacify the dogs in vain, and finally passed along. Soon after, the Scott family heard a rifle-shot, followed by a rapid succession of lighter guns, and then came, one, two, three in measured succession—the warning guns from the blockhouse. Meanwhile at the fort another scene was enacting. The little band cooped up in their narrow quarters momentarily expected an attack. After waiting for some time in such suspense, David Lewis, Sr., accompanied by Philo Hoadley, started cautiously out to reconnoiter. The night was described as admirable for this purpose. Clouds heavily veiled the moon, so that an object standing out clear could readily be discerned, while one groping in the shadows and along the ground could be discovered only by close scrutiny. The land sinks from all points at the road crossing, forming there a sort of basin. South of the east and west road, a tree had been felled parallel with the road, and, falling down hill, had left some space between the butt of the tree and stump. Across this road was Hoadley's cornfield, divided from other land by a brush fence. Coming down to the crossing, a suspicious noise was heard in the cornfield, and Lewis remarked to Hoadley that there were either hogs, cattle, or Indians in his field. Listening attentively for a moment, he exclaimed, "There goes another



ear; Hoadley, it's Indians!" Lewis, who was an excellent shot, and an intrepid man, told Hoadley to remain at the crossing, and taking shelter behind the trunk and top of the fallen tree, he would gain the rise of ground by the stump, and scan the cornfield situated across the road and on a little lower ground. Lewis succeeded in reaching the stump, and ensconcing himself among the shadows between the tree and stump, awaited the issue of events. Soon he saw a dark body jump upon the brush fence and over, and then another, but his practiced eye had seen the second one over the sights of his gun, the report of which was followed by the heavy falling of the body. Lewis immediately made for the fort as fast as his feet could carry him, with Hoadley just in advance. There was a discharge of several guns in rapid succession from the cornfield, and Lewis, striking his knee against the stump of some sapling that had been cut off, went sprawling to the ground. He imagined himself shot, but, regaining his feet, made for the fort. Within the fort everybody was on the alert, and Roswell Caulkins stood sentinel at the door. As Lewis and Hoadley came rushing up to gain entrance, Caulkins hesitated to unbar the door. David Lewis, Jr., who was celebrated as a keen hunter and woodsman, recognized the steps of his father and Philo and cried to the sentinel, "Roswell, unbar the door! Those are shoes that are coming. It's father and Philo!" And, before the sentinel comprehended the force of what young Lewis was saying, the bars had been taken down by others, and the two men, half out of breath, admitted. The feelings of those in the fort can better be described by one who was there, and we add from a manuscript by Mrs. Ripley: "An attack was every moment expected. The alarm guns were fired. The horrid work of the scalping-knife and uplifted tomahawk was, in imagination, ready to be executed. There was neither shrieking nor fainting, but the women stood at their posts in the upper story, prepared for defense." Happily their expectations were not realized. The next morning broke on their anxious hearts calm and bright, and, as no traces of Indians could be discovered from the block-house, a party

went out to see if the settlers in isolated cabins had been massacred. They were found, as we have related, frightened but not harmed. In the cornfield were found moccasin tracks with considerable traces of blood. The trail led off to the northwest, and indicated that one of their number had been carried. Who they were or what was the reason for their visit, was the subject of considerable conjecture, but it never reached a satisfactory explanation.

While the settlers were kept in a chronic state of fear and dread during the war of 1812, they were not without some compensating benefits. The necessities of the army created a market where there had been none before for farm produce. Prior to 1812, the settler's chief ambition was to provide a comfortable home and as good a living as was possible with the conditions under which they lived; but during the war production was stimulated, and the income thus secured was devoted to obtaining some of the commoner comforts which had been theirs before they had turned their backs on civilization. The closing of the war deprived them of their markets, money again became scarce and a period of hard times set in which added greatly to the hardships they otherwise were called upon to bear. It was not until about 1830 that business began to revive, and a market worth mentioning was found for the products of the farm.

At the end of the first ten years there were only about forty families in the township. Half of these had come from Waterbury, Connecticut, and had located on Judge Constant's land in the southeastern part of the township. Among these people there had been eight marriages. The first of these, which was also the first in the township was performed by Rev. Joseph Hughes, Elias Adams and Harriet Lewis being the contracting parties. Ten families had located on Colonel Byxle's land, and there were about eight families in the northwest corner of the township. The first death in the township was that of Elanson Lewis, which occurred in 1807. He was buried in the first cemetery in the township, which was laid out on the site where a block-house



had once stood. The next adult who died was Emma Lewis, who passed away in 1811, and besides these two, four children made up the total number of deaths during the first decade. One of the early cemeteries was located on the road to Berlin station, near the town hall. The Nettleton Grove Bank Cemetery Association was organized October 10, 1853. The first officers were Joel Cleveland, president; Lewis Thompson, clerk; and Vinal Stewart, treasurer. They laid out a fine cemetery just south of Cheshire. Roswell Caulkins, who was a carpenter and joiner, was the first mechanic in the township, and worked at his trade while he was clearing up his farm. He superintended the construction of the block-house and did most of the hewing. One of his first pieces of work was a hand-loom for Mrs. Chloe Scott. In 1820, James Eaton and Daniel Nettleby erected the first frame residences. Both were east of the creek and near Cheshire. Nathan Sherwood kept the first store in his cabin. The early mills, schools, churches, etc., are treated in the chapters devoted to those subjects.

Cheshire, the principal settlement in the township, is located on a barren clay knoll. Because of this fact, Jesse Hultz gave it the name of "Peth," "for," as he explained, "what don't run away will starve to death." Samuel Adams owned the farm where the village stands, and it was he who laid it off into lots. L. R. Kyant kept the first store here in a little room seven feet by nine. A few years later he added another room, where he sold ready made shoes and made shoes to order. He was the first postmaster, his commission bearing date of August 10, 1851. The "Underground Railway" passed through Cheshire. From the earliest times there was a strong sentiment in the township in sympathy with the slave-owners, and it was only under cover of the night that the negro seeking liberty could be conducted from Orange along Alum Creek to the Quaker settlement, and then on to Oberlin or some other outlet.

Berlin township officials were: Clayton A. Breece, justice of the peace; O. B. Furniss and W. H. Hults, trustees; Harry Jaynes, clerk;

E. R. Durfey, treasurer; S. P. Dunham, assessor; Charles Everts and Willard Shank, constables; Willard A. Young and J. T. Sweeney, board of education. The above began their terms in 1908, according to report to county auditor.

#### BROWN TOWNSHIP.

For the facts and for a large part of the language used in the following sketch of this township, we are indebted to an article prepared by Dr. S. W. Fowler, many years ago, whose permission we have to use it. At the time he wrote, Dr. Fowler had access to sources of information no longer available, and it would be impossible, therefore, for us now to secure more data than he had, while he, representing as he does one of the oldest families in Delaware County, speaks with authority.

The history attaching to this subdivision of Delaware County really begins about 1804 or 1805, with the discovery of salt in the vicinity, although the first permanent settlement within the present boundaries of the township extends no farther back than 1817. The lapse of sixty-three years (1817 to 1880), imperceptible in the estimate of an eternity, is a long time in human life. It removes two generations into darkness and dust, and places another in their seats who have nearly run their course.

Brown Township originally occupied the central portion of the county, and, later, the north-central portion, lying in Range 18, and, by the United States Military Survey, is Township 5. It is bounded on the north by Oxford, on the east by Kingston, on the south by Berlin, and on the west by Delaware and Troy. The record book of the county commissioners containing the date when Brown Township was erected into a separate township is lost, but it was probably about 1826.

The township has but one large stream of water—Alum Creek. It passes through the eastern part, entering near the north-east corner, and flowing south, passes out near the south-east corner into Berlin Township. There





are several small streams that flow into Alum Creek. Some of these are noted for having been the sites of Indian encampments, at a time when the Scioto Valley formed a part of the hunting-grounds of the Delawares and Mingoes. Among these tributaries we may mention Leatherwood Run, which derived its name from a peculiar shrub found growing upon its banks, the wood and bark of which was highly valued by the early settlers for a variety of uses. Big Run, Sugar Creek, Longwell's, Dutton's and Matthews's Runs are some of the principal streams. Sugar Creek, which rises in the western part of Berlin and flows into the Olentangy at Delaware, was made use of by Mr. F. P. Vergon when he constructed Greenwood Lake. The land east of Alum Creek is particularly adapted to grazing. Near the creek it is broken and the soil is rather thin, while at a greater distance it is gently undulating, and not only good grazing land, but well adapted to farming, there being less clay and more rich black loam than nearer the creek. Along the west side of the Alum, the land is also undulating, and was the first to be brought under cultivation by the early settler. The land farther west was low and wet, defying horseback or wagon travel through its swamps, and even barring roadways for years. Owing to the tile and open drainage systems, however, this wet, swampy land once considered worthless, has become the most productive in the township.

Among the attractions that brought the early settlers to this region was the "Salt Lick," as it was called. When the United States Government sent its agents to survey the country, a salt lick was discovered in what is now the north-east corner of Brown township. The Government reserved 4,000 acres of this and deeded it to the State for educational purposes. This was called the "Salt Reservation." About 1804 or 1805, Dr. John Looftbourrow moved into what is now Berkshire Township from Virginia, and located on what afterward became the Eckelberry farm, but after a short time sold out and moved to what was called the Durham farm, lying just east of Alum Creek on the Dela-

ware and Snubury Pike. He had with him his old faithful man "Friday," Oko Richey (colored). When the Doctor learned from some friendly Indians where they obtained their salt, he and Oko procured large iron kettles, built a large furnace and commenced the manufacture of salt. Their process was very slow, but they produced the article in sufficient quantities to partially supply the inhabitants, and very soon became noted as salt merchants. After some twelve years the salt business was investigated by other parties, who thought they saw in it a means of acquiring untold wealth. In 1817 they leased from the State 1,000 acres of land adjacent to, and 300 around, the salt lick and on the salt reservation. The contractors agreed to bore to the depth of at least 200 feet, unless salt water in paying quantities was sooner reached. They were to leave the well tubed with good copper tubing at the expiration of the lease. Looftbourrow now withdrew from the business and soon after removed to Wisconsin. After boring to a depth of 480 feet without finding salt water in paying quantities, the contractors notified the State authorities, who in turn reported to Congress, and the latter body ordered the salt reservation to be surveyed and sold. Accordingly, a Mr. Carpenter, of Lancaster, Ohio, was authorized to survey it, which he did into 100-acre lots. In November, 1826, these lots were sold to the highest bidder, the early settlers and contractors being allowed the refusal of the lands which they had been for some time improving, a business they had found more profitable than boring for salt.

The first permanent white settler in Brown Township was Daniel G. Thurston, in the spring of 1817. But as far back as 1809, a settlement was made in the extreme southwest corner, by a man named Erastus Bowe, from Vermont. He built a cabin and called the place Bowetown, though it was never, we believe, laid out as a town, or populated, except by Bowe and his family, consisting of wife and two children. After a short time he moved to Delaware, and in 1817, he removed from there to Tiffin. Mr. Thurston moved into the township from the eastern part of Berlin,



which at that time was the central part of Berkshire Township. He located on the summit of the first little hill west of the creek, on what is now the Delaware and Sunbury Pike. A cabin was built and into this he moved with his family and his brother Isaac, who had accompanied him to the West. The latter went to work in a distillery not far away, while Daniel worked in a saw and grist mill near by. In 1817, he sold out to Ebenezer Loofbourrow, who had just come from Virginia. After Mr. Thurston sold out to Loofbourrow, he moved into the present township of Brown, where he had to begin his pioneer life over again, as it were. When his cabin was completed and his family located, Mr. Thurston entered into a co-partnership with James Eaton, and a man named Stephen Gorham. These gentlemen were the contractors in the famous salt speculation and the lessees of the "salt reservation." His new home was on this reservation, or on the "salt section." Isaac Eaton erected a cabin a little north of Thurston's. Mr. Thurston died in 1843, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died in 1864, at the age of eighty-two years. They had a family of thirteen children, of whom we have only the names of twelve—Harrie, Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, Phoebe, Norton, Vinal, Eunice, Fannie and Barbara. Harriet first married Dr. Monroe, and, after his death, became the wife of Dr. John Loofbourrow. She had two children when she moved to Wisconsin. Mary married Israel Wood, a Quaker, who lived in Peru Township (then in this, but later in Morrow County). She left twelve children. Joseph married in 1826, a daughter of B. F. Loofbourrow, who at the time was living on the Thurston farm. There were born to him ten children. Elizabeth married Ralph Longwell, a soldier of 1812, and who died in 1874. His widow drew a pension. She was the mother of thirteen children. Sarah first married Lyman Thrall, and, after his death, Andrew Thrall, his brother. Phoebe married William K. Thrall. Norton married a Miss Jones, and died in 1817. He was the father of six children. Vinal married a Miss

Plant, and they had eight children. Eunice married Norton Harden, and they had eight children. Fannie married H. Walker and became the mother of six children. Samuel married, and was the father of eight children. Barbara married William Livingston, and was the mother of ten children. These were the children and grandchildren of Daniel Thurston, numbering in all 122.

The early settlers of this section were not without their Indian experiences. Although the Indians were supposed to be friendly, yet they were looked on with some suspicion by their white neighbors. The Thurstons, being one of the first families to locate in this region, and that some time prior to the removal of the Indians to reservations farther west, enjoyed a more extensive acquaintance with them than settlers who came at a later date. The Indians used to bring their game and furs to trade for corn, and as a general thing behaved well. The elder Thurston, who had a little mill, would grind their corn for them, and was on the most intimate terms with them, and was known far and wide among the neighboring tribes. When Joseph was a small boy, but nine years old, he was one day sent out for the horses, which, when not in use, were allowed to run at large in the forests. He wandered through the woods for hours, but after a long and fruitless search, he gave up finding them and started to return home. After traveling for some time, he became lost in the forest, but finally struck an old Indian trail, which he followed some distance, when, much to his surprise and consternation, he came upon an Indian encampment, where he encountered an army of dogs, and was forced to take refuge in the nearest tree. The commotion produced by these ferocious beasts brought an old Indian from his wigwam to investigate the cause of so much disturbance. To the astonishment of the lad he found in him an old friend of his father, while the Indian, quite as much astonished as the boy, found the "game" treed by the dogs to be none other than the son of his old friend Thurston. The dogs were called off, and the boy invited to come down from his exalted



perch. After he had related his adventure, a young Indian was ordered to catch a couple of well trained ponies, upon one of which he was placed, while the Indian boy mounted the other, and, acting as a guide, led him through the forests, and after several hours' ride he was restored to his already over-anxious parents.

Isaac Eaton, to whom we have already referred, was a son of Joseph Eaton, who was among the early settlers of Berkshire. He married a Miss Root of Peru township. William Williams, who bought out Isaac Eaton, came from Fairfield County to this township. Three years after he located he was chosen justice of the peace, an office he filled for many years. He also served the county as treasurer from 1846 to 1852, and as an infirmary director three years. He served the township in the capacity of clerk and treasurer, and was often chosen as administrator of estates and guardian of minor heirs.

Immigrants came in rapidly, and soon the entire salt reservation was settled up. One of the first families to move in after those already mentioned, was that of Benjamin McMaster, who came in about 1826. This pioneer was born in New York. His father died when he was quite young, and his mother moved with her family to Ohio in 1813, and located on the Scioto River, in Franklin County. In the latter part of 1814, Benjamin McMaster came to Delaware County. In 1817 he went to Champlain County, and the next year married a daughter of Lemuel G. Humphrey, of Liberty Township. His wife lived but a few years. After her death he came back to this county, where in a year or two he married again. At the sale of the salt reservation in 1826, he purchased 100 acres of land, where he built a cabin of the pioneer pattern. Here he lived until 1851, when he started a warehouse and formed a business partnership in Ashley. In the spring of 1852, he sold his place to his son Horace. For many years, the latter devoted much attention to fruit culture.

The same years that brought to Brown Township the pioneers we have already mentioned, witnessed the arrival of others, who, at

the same land sales, purchased homes, among them, we may mention Andrew Finley, J. Fleming, Zenas Leonard, James, George, Ralph and E. Longwell, S. Harlow, Charles Cowgill, John Kensill and others. With such an influx of immigration the township rapidly settled up. Among those that came at a later date were John Walker and William Finley. Walker came from Virginia in 1832, but was a native of Ireland. Finley was a son-in-law of Walker, and settled first in Kingston Township, but after a few years moved into Brown. The same year of Walker's settlement, a young man named Charles Neil, later known as "Uncle Charlie Neil," came in. He was also from Virginia, and also married a daughter of Mr. Walker. Mr. Neil carried on an ashery, and taught school for some ten years, when he was elected county surveyor. This office was given to him by the people of Delaware County from 1842 to 1864 without any solicitation on his part. In the latter year, unknown to him, he was nominated, and afterward, elected to the office of county auditor, which office he held for two terms. During his second term as auditor he was elected mayor of the city of Delaware by an overwhelming majority. A short time after the settlement of the Thurstons, Eatons and others already mentioned, Hugh Cunningham came from Pennsylvania and located on what was later known as the Hann farm. In 1827 Hugh Lee located in Brown Township, on what was then called the Peter Baker farm. He was a branch of the illustrious Lee family. His son John Calvin Lee was born on this place, rose to the rank of brigadier-general during the civil war, and after its close, was twice elevated to the position of lieutenant governor of the State, on the same ticket that made Rutherford B. Hayes governor. Dr. Lyman Potter, a native of New York, settled in Peru Township in 1821, and in 1844 moved into Brown. When somewhat advanced in life, he began the study of medicine with old Dr. Carney, of Berkshire, one of the early practitioners of the county. After practicing some years, Dr. Potter attended lectures at the Starling Medical College, from which he



graduated in 1850. He then returned to his old location, the village of Eden, and continued practice some years, later retiring to a farm, and giving up his practice except in the immediate neighborhood. Israel Potter, a brother of the Doctor, settled in the same neighborhood and at the same time.

The first marriage in this pioneer settlement occurred in 1818, when a daughter of Daniel Thurston was united to Israel Wood. He had emigrated from the old home of the Thurstons in New York. The first death was that of the infant child of James Longwell in 1828, and was the first burial in the old graveyard just north of Eden village. The law had its first representative in Daniel Thurston, who was elected Justice of the Peace in 1821, an office he held three years. Old Dr. Carney, of Berkshire, was the first practicing physician. From 1817 to 1842, he and Dr. Loofbourrow were the doctors for this section. The County Infirmary is located in this township. Its history will be found in the chapter devoted to the institutions of the county. The first railroad built through Delaware County passed through the western part of this township. It is now a part of the "Big Four" system. Leonardsburg, or Eden station, is the principal shipping point, and is located near the north line, six miles from Delaware. It was laid out by S. G. Caulkins in 1852, and was called Leonardsburg for A. Leonard, the first merchant.

The village of Eden was surveyed and laid out by Isaac Eaton, for the proprietors, Daniel G. Thurston and Isaac Leonard, who owned the land. The location chosen at the crossing of the road running east and west, and the one running north and south along the Creek, was an eligible site for a prosperous village. The first house in the village was a log cabin built by John Finley; the first frame dwelling was put up by William Williams soon after his removal to the neighborhood. Joseph Leonard was the first merchant. He had the trade all to himself until 1838, when Williams & Loofbourrow opened a store, and thus created competition. About 1829 or 1830, a blacksmithshop was opened by C. Thrall. In 1838, the

Government commissioned C. M. Thrall the first postmaster at the village of Eden, and called the office Kilbourn. A little later a tavern was opened by Seymour Scott, the first in the place. The town hall was built by subscription, and is used for all public meetings.

The public officials for Brown Township for the year 1908, as reported to the county auditor, are as follows:

Henry R. Smith and John Reed, justices of the peace; Henry Kunze, S. T. Sheets, and J. A. Waldron, trustees; Charles Leonard, clerk; F. A. Stickney, treasurer; Frank Heinen, assessor; F. E. Mayfield and Harry Haney, constables.

#### CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the southwest corner of Delaware County, Concord is one of the county's most interesting townships in point of historical happenings and incidents of pioneer life. The derivation of its name is unknown, but the popular belief exists that it was named from the town of Concord, Massachusetts, of Revolutionary fame. Delaware was set off from Franklin County in 1808, and three townships established in the new county, of which Liberty was made to include what is now Concord. When Union Township was created June 16, 1809, it included that part of Concord lying west of the Scioto River. April 20, 1819, Concord Township came into being, its boundaries being fixed in the following manner: "Beginning at the county line between Franklin and Delaware Counties, on the east bank of the Scioto River, and running up the river to where the range line between 19 and 20 strikes the river; thence north on said range line to the southeast corner of fourth quarter, fifth township, and twentieth range; thence west to the Scioto River, thence up said river to where the State Road from Delaware to Derby crosses the same; thence westward along the south line of said road until it strikes the westerly line of survey, and extra No. 2,994; thence southwardly on said line and on the west line of survey Nos. 2,993, 2,989, 2,998, 3,006, 3,005 and 2,991, to Franklin





County line; thence east to the place of beginning." Very irregular in outline, it was taken from and added to so frequently in early days, it became a matter of jest as to whether those who resided near the border, would awaken in the morning in the same township in which they had sought repose the night before. About 1852, Scioto Township was allowed one school district from that portion of Concord lying east of Scioto River, extending north, between the river and Delaware Township, to the south line of Radnor. A few years later, on petition of the voters affected a school district was added from the southwest part of Delaware Township, for political reasons, it is thought; and still later a small triangular part of the southwestern part of Liberty Township was added, but in a few years restored to that township. A school district lying in the bend of Mill Creek, in the northwest part of Concord, was segregated and annexed to Scioto. This was the last of the many changes. That part of the township lying west of the Scioto River, originally formed a part of the old Virginia Military Lands, and the farms were laid out by the claimants' surveyors to suit them, being extended one direction to include a desirable building spot, another direction to take in a valuable spring, and so on as their fancy led them, without regard to sections or section lines. This land was heavily timbered with oak, walnut, hickory, sycamore and maple, and east of the river, between Bellepoint and Delaware Township, there was a vast swamp, considered valueless in the early days. It was many years before there was a road to Delaware through this swamp, the settlers going to that city, either by the old pack-horse trail two miles south, or by Rigger's Ford, where the covered bridge on the Marysville Pike crossed the Scioto, and the State Road. After the surrounding forest had been cleared away and an effective system of drainage instituted, the swamp land was reclaimed and became very valuable as it was exceedingly fertile. Scioto River, Mill Creek, Big Run and Deer Lick Run are the streams of Concord Township, and the first named, affording excellent

rafting in the days before the construction of many dams, drew many of the early residents who were thus placed within easy reach of Columbus and other river towns. The business of rafting was carried on extensively, trips down the river being made, sometimes, as far as the Ohio River. Mill Creek excelled in its water power, not showing the effect of the dry seasons as early as did the Scioto.

The first white settler of Concord was George Hill, an old Revolutionary soldier, who, in 1811, made his way from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on pack horses, and settled two miles south of Bellepoint on the banks of the river. He built a log cabin on the site of the old Hill home, which he built of stone in 1823, and there with his family lived among the Indians, who were his only neighbors for a short time. His brother-in-law, Christopher Freshwater, followed him shortly to Delaware County, making the journey from Pennsylvania, afoot, being handicapped in his travel by a gun and broad-ax which he carried on his shoulder. He bought fifty acres adjoining Mr. Hill's, and for many years followed his trade of carpentering. Many of his descendants still reside in the county. Joel Marsh, the third settler in point of time, located near Hill and Freshwater, and his marriage to a daughter of the former, was the first in the township. George Freshwater, son of Christopher, was the first white child born there, and Mrs. Hill, mother of George Hill, was the first who died in the township, as well as the first buried in Hill Cemetery. She was eighty years old when the journey was made from Pennsylvania, and died in 1821, aged ninety years. John Day, Sr., a negro slave, the property of George Hill, was brought here in 1811 and immediately upon arrival was granted his freedom. After living there some years he moved to Delaware. Among others of the name linked with Concord's early history, may be mentioned those of William Carson, who came in 1821; George Oller, who located on the east bank of the Scioto; James Kookan, the original proprietor of Bellepoint, who had been a man of prominence prior to locating in Concord in 1835; J. E. Hughes,













